

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.38 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

Vol. XXII, No. 34.

Some Hat Queries Answered.

DO YOU WANT A HAT?
OF COURSE YOU DO.

What About a Stiff Hat?

We have them at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, Black and Colored.

What About a Fedora?

The New Shape will become you, is comfortable and light, black or colors, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Are Caps Popular?

We would say, yes, judging by the number we are selling—100c. to 75c.

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

People's Bargain Store

The Place To Spend Your \$.

22 lbs. Coffee Sugar, \$1.00; by the barrel, \$4.10 per hundred.
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, \$1.00; by the barrel, \$4.90 per hundred.
6 pails Bee Brand Syrup left, at \$1.05 per pail.
Lemon Biscuit; Wine Biscuit; Ginger Snaps, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Something special in Japan Tea, the "Wonder Brand," at 25c. lb. Don't be afraid to ask for the "Wonder Brand," best in town.

Men's Night Shirts, - - -	50c.	Ladies' Vests, - - -	5c.
" Overalls, - - -	50c.	" Blouses, - - -	45c.
" Top Shirts, - - -	45c.	" Spike Belts, - - -	25c.
" Socks, 4 pairs for - - -	25c.	" Undershirts, - - -	90c.
Boys' Caps, - - -	15c.	" Cashmere Hose, - - -	25c.
" Knickerbocker Pants, - - -	35c.	" Hair Retainers, pearl - - -	25c.

600 yds. PRINT, fast colors, 6c. yd. LINEN TOWELLINGS, 5c. yd.
When wanting TABLE LINEN, come here to buy it.

MILLINERY.—The Leading Millinery Shop is C. F. STICKLE'S. All the Newest Styles and Patterns at lowest prices. Sailors in large quantities.

C. F. STICKLE.

Engagement Rings.

You will find a very nice assortment at our store—the very latest designs in SAPPHIRE, AMETHYST, OPAL, TOPAZ, TURQUOISE, GARNET, RUBY and PEARL, set singly and in combinations—very low in price for the quality of the goods.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

The Mutual Life of Canada

Formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

A Company
OF POLICYHOLDERS
BY POLICYHOLDERS,
FOR POLICYHOLDERS.

AMOUNT OF NEW BUSINESS
Paid for (taken) in 1900,
\$4,671,712.00, being the largest volume secured in the Dominion by any Canadian Life Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1901.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

S. BURROWS,

General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

UNEQUAL EYES.

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,

334 Front St., Belleville.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,

AUG. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

We are spending thousands to make Fatty's Pills known. Our money proves our faith. A trial will secure yours.

OPPOSITION

—IS THE—
Life of Trade

—O—
COME AND SEE THE

NEW DRUG STORE

CRAIGIE BLOCK.

Try DR. HAMMOND HALL'S

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

for Children. Guaranteed to contain no opiates.

DR. HAMMOND HALL'S

Baby Laxative Tablets.

TAIT'S WORM CANDY.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

N.B.—This is quite independent of any other house in the village.

J. PARKER,

DRUGGIST.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

A Few Hints Worth Noting.

Don't take a paper or periodical from the post office month after month and year after year, if you don't expect to pay for it.

Publishers, as a rule, will not discontinue sending papers until all arrearages are paid.

Letters mailed to publishers cannot be used as a defense to an account for subscription in the absence of proof of their receipt by him.

Don't move from one place to another and leave the paper going to your old address. Either inform the publisher what your new address is or tell him to stop the paper, or you will doubtless be compelled to pay for it during years which you have not received it.

Don't forget that if you rent a house for one month, pay in advance for that one month, and live there for a year, notwithstanding the fact that you rented it for one month only, the landlord can compel you to pay for the year, or as long as you make use of it. Order a paper for one year, take it for five years, and the publisher is legally entitled to recover for the five years.

American Rush.

The never-ending hurry of American mercantile life is described by Dr. Watson (Ian MacLaren) in a recent article on Americans.

"No man in New York," he says, "goes slow if he has the chance of going fast; no man stops to talk if he can talk walking; no man walks if he can ride in a trolley-car; no one goes in a trolley-car if he can get a convenient steam-car, and by-and-by no one will go in a steam-car if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube.

"No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer; no one dictates if he can telegraph; no one telegraphs if he can telephone, and by-and-by, when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition, a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another, and do business with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter-books and ledgers.

"It is the American's regret that at present he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but doubtless some employment will be found for them in the coming age."

A Sleep-Walker's Wonderful Feat

An interesting case of somnambulism is reported by M. Badaire, director of the Normal School at Blois France. It is accredited by Doctor Dufay and printed in 'The Proceedings of the Society of Psychological Research,' writes Dr. R. Osgood Mason, in 'The Ladies' Home Journal.' Theophile Janicaud was a pupil at the Normal School, and in the month of July of his second year he commenced to walk in his sleep. On one occasion he got up in the night determined to go fishing. His brother-in-law, M. Simonet, decided to accompany him, but before starting he succeeded in inducing him to alter his plans and go and visit a relative instead. Accordingly this was done, Janicaud remaining fast asleep and undisturbed by the barking dogs or the fatigue of a long walk. Finally he was ready to return, and on the way, coming to a narrow and dangerous path close to the river, his brother-in-law cautioned him to go carefully in the darkness. Janicaud, with some scorn, declared that he could see the better of the two, and to prove it asked Simonet if he could see the match under his foot. Simonet felt under his foot, and sure enough there was the match. It was a dark night, and besides Janicaud was some thirty feet ahead of him and had his nightcap drawn closely over his face.

121 Generations Since Adam's Time

Alfred Judson Fisher, the Chicago historian, has woven the highly interesting results of a genealogical investigation into "A Daughter of Adam," a short story which he has written for 'The Ladies' Home Journal.' He traces the heroine of his romance (in real life a well-known Philadelphia woman) directly back to Adam, establishing with corroborative detail every link in the long genealogical chain. He begins to list the fact that there have been one hundred and twenty-one generations of the human family, beginning with Adam.

A Bride is Never Nervous at the Altar.

The humorous and unusual experiences in the life of a metropolitan clergyman are told by the Rev. David M. Steele, of New York City, who has just written about "Some People I Have Married," for 'The Ladies' Home Journal.' Mr. Steele declares that the prospective bride is always nervous until the time for the marriage ceremony, when she is calm and collected. The groom is exactly the reverse: always cool until he comes to face the clergyman, when his nerves invariably give way.

The London County Council has decided to build an automobile fire engine.

Stirling Cheese Board.

A first meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board was held on May 1st, the following factories being represented: Central, Enterprise, Glen, Harold, Kingston, Monarch and Shamrock.

On motion of Mr. Belshaw, seconded by Mr. Tanner, Mr. W. T. Sine was re-appointed President.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Whitton, that the 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary be reappointed, the salaries to be the same as last year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Belshaw, seconded by John Tanner, that the fees be the same as last year, \$1.00 Board fee, \$5.00 fee to Inspector. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Belshaw seconded by Mr. Whitton, that this Board adjourn, to meet again three weeks from to-day.

Ivanhoe.

From Our Correspondent.

The school at Bethesda is closed this week owing to diphtheria breaking out in the neighborhood.

Miss T. Archibald and Miss A. Stout are visiting friends here for a few days. They purpose going to Rochester next week.

Miss May Timmerman, teacher at Hazard's Corners was home last week with an attack of la grippe, but was able to return to work on Monday.

Miss Gertrude Kasebier has returned to Belleville, where she has been appointed organist of Bridge St. Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stout of Arden, are visiting friends in town.

Miss Minchin and Miss Hendricks, teacher at Tuftsville, wheeled to Belleville on Friday evening last and spent Saturday visiting friends at Albert College.

Quarterly services will be held in Bethel Church on Sunday next, conducted by the pastor.

Wellman's Corners.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Miss Bartlett, of Albert College, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. Linn.

A grand Sabbath School rally is to be held at Mount Pleasant, next Sabbath at 2 p.m. Several of our young people are thinking of attending it.

Mr. T. McCann and wife were the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Whitton, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Totton have also a visitor, that came during the past week, intending to stay for some time.

"A dear little chick."

Our correspondent has overlooked the fact that there is another name to be added to the honor roll; Miss Lena Thompson being entitled to have her name added to the list, as she also has the mumps.

Our school teacher, Mr. McMillan has returned from his vacation and is cycling both north and south, enjoying the beauties of spring.

Some of the many excellent features of the May Ladies' Home Journal are "The Brilliant Social Reign of Harriet Lane," "When John C. Calhoun Went to Woogie," "When the Animals Escape from the Zoo," "Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality," "My First Colony of Bees," and Clara Morris's "Frank Sen," the romance of a little Japanese girl acrobat.

The admirable pictorial features include a page drawing, "President Lincoln's Call for Volunteers," by W. L. Taylor; "In the Fold," the first prize picture of the twenty-seven thousand photographs submitted in the Journal's recent contest; a cartoon of "A Glimpse of Pictorial Canada," there are three architectural articles, and seasonable contributions on gardens, flowers, lawns, cooking, and needle-work. There are also four pages from the Journal's fashion writers and artists. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months use of this wonderful medicine made me as well forever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for Coughs, Colds and All Throat and Lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

Lieut.-Col. Biggar will take a course in the army transport headquarters in England, and will then return to Canada to organize an army transport corps. He will assume duties as head of the new organization about July 1.

Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, barrister, of Belleville, is the defendant in a case in which \$10,000 is asked for slander. The plaintiff, a bailiff, alleges that the defendant slandered him, and asks the above amount as compensation. The case will be tried at the Pictou assizes.

The town of Lindsay is to have a Hospital through the generosity of Mr. Jas. Ross, president of the Montreal Street Railway. He has offered to build a hospital if the town would maintain it; and a site has been selected and approved of, and the contract will be let at once.

Lieut.-Col. Folger, of Baden-Powell's Constabulary, writing home from Cape Verde, says that on the voyage on the steamer "Montfort" the question of whether the canteen should be opened, and the men supplied with drink, was put to a vote, and of the twelve hundred on board, less than a hundred voted for the dispensing of fiery liquids.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for four months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Fles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

Clothing Specialties.

With perfect confidence, you can come here for a Spring Suit. Reliability is our watchword, and the fit and style are unequalled.

\$4.00 buys a serviceable Navy Serge Suit for Men.

\$6.50 buys many spring effects in Light and Dark Tweeds, the wear and the worth of which are guaranteed.

\$7.50 to \$8.00 buys fine Tweeds, light and dark, new and effective designs.

\$10.00 buys fine fancy Worsteds, worth \$14.00 to \$15.00.

\$12.00 buys fine bright Worsteds, in black, blue, stripes and fancies, nothing better to be had at \$15.00 to \$18.00.

45c. buys a pair of our untearable, wearable Overalls.

HATS.—Our stock of Hard and Soft Hats is now complete in all the leading shades and qualities. Every purchase in this department means a saving to you.

SHIRTS.—Perfect fitting goods, in colored and white, sure to please you, at 50c. to \$1.25.

CARPETS.—10 per cent. off all Carpet purchases during May, on goods priced 50c. and upwards. Also, Bargains in Carpet Remnants.

WATERPROOF COATS for Men—3 only, \$3.00 coat with cape for \$2.25.

LADIES' WEAR.

WRAPPER SPECIALS at 90c. \$1.25 and \$1.50.

BLOUSES—Light and airy in fabric and price.

MUSLINS and GINGHAMS, special new lines at 10c.

GROCERIES.

3 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

4 lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c.

"Sterling" Brand Teas in Japan and Ceylon Black and Green at 25c. per lb., are always reliable and guaranteed.

CLUTE & MATHER.



Summer Shoes FOR LADIES.

We sell the EMPRESS SHOES, the finest shoes on Earth. They are splendid fitters. Then we have the Patent Kid Shoes for Ladies, warranted not to crack or go bad.

Shoes for Men and Boys, prices \$1 to \$4. Plenty of Plow Boots, the best, prices \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Then we don't forget the Children. Plenty of Boots for the little ones. Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

Remember H. HADLEY

will repair your Watch, Clock or Jewellery in first-class order and at moderate price.

We have a good assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES on hand, which we are offering at special prices, and would be pleased to show you what we can do.

HERBERT HADLEY,
Jeweller, Conley Block.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Scott House, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, on

Wednesday, the 8th day May,

A.D. 1901, at 3 o'clock p.m., the property in the Scott House, Stirling, which passed to me under the assignment made by George W. Weese to me, for the general benefit of his creditors, consisting of household furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, stoves, etc., including all the housekeeping appliances for a hotel, and bar-room fixtures and appointments.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash or approved security.

Dated the 1st day of May, A.D. 1901.

BYRON WAY,

WM. RODGERS, Auctioneer. Assignee.

For particulars apply on the premises or to

J. EARL HALLIWELL,

Solicitor for Assignee.

MOVING BUILDINGS.

Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Cooper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of cooperage always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

Prof. Barnard Johnston

the Celebrated Specialist and Expert Optician.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of affected eyes that others have failed to benefit. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,
ALSIKE,
TIMOTHY and
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

A car of first class Seed Corn expected soon,—Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the matter of the Estate of THOMAS SINE, late of the Village of Spring Brook, in the County of Hastings, gentleman, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 129, Section 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Sine, late of the Village of Spring Brook, in the County of Hastings, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 22nd day of March, A.D. 1901, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims and demands proven by affidavit, and the nature of security (if any) held by them. And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as required. And all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to hand the amount of their indebtedness to the said Executors, or their solicitor, G. G. THRASHER.

Dated at Stirling, this 8th day of April, A.D. 1901.

G. G. THRASHER,

Solicitor for Executors.

FRESH LIME.

The undersigned has any quantity of Fresh Lime for sale. Delivered, 20c. per bushel; or at the kiln, 17c. per bushel. All orders attended to promptly.

JAMES COUTTS,
Lot, No. 14, Con. 4, Rawdon, Sine P.O.

AN INGENIOUS BED.

Penalty-the-Slot Machines Provide Beds for Sleepy Englishmen.

Penny-in-the-slot machines for sleepy people are being erected at railroad stations, theatres, parks, and in various places in England where there is space. The machine is 6 feet 3 inches high, and a little larger in girth than an ordinary weighing machine. When a penny is dropped in the slot a comfortable leather-covered couch comes out of the machine and falls into a horizontal position. It is provided with an adjustable wrap, so that the user can keep himself warm in cold weather. After the occupant gets off the couch it goes automatically into place and can only be brought down again by the insertion of another penny. It is believed the machine will be greatly appreciated at English railroad stations, where passengers have to wait many hours for trains. Doctors believe that it will be a great benefit to the health of the community. Much has been written lately about the rush and restlessness of modern English life, and this will tend to relieve that curse.

FARMING IN GERMANY.

Recent reports indicate that farming is conducted in Germany on more improved and scientific principles than anywhere else in the world. The German farmers employ less machinery but more chemistry. They pay very close attention to the fertilization of the soil. Yet with all their efforts, and all the advantages of their advanced science, they are unable to fully supply the demand of the population of Germany for breadstuffs. They do supply seven-eighths of that demand, but the remaining one-eighth, which has to be imported from abroad, amounted in 1899 to more than 60,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

BLACK SNOW.

Of red snow we all know something from books on the High Alps. Black snow, except when it is "manufactured" in cities, and consists of a fine blend of soot and slush is less well known. But it might have been seen some time ago in a corner of the Mucette Valley where "dark snow," which formed a thick layer almost black, on the ground, came down in a heavy shower. It smelled it was and, what is worse, its color represented an enormous host of tiny insects. A strong wind, we are told, brought them over from some distant part.

ATLANTIC PIGEON POST.

The Atlantic pigeon post, which was suspended for the winter, will be resumed next month. Passengers on board Atlantic steamers can avail themselves of the birds to let their friends hear of the progress of the voyage or of their impending arrival. Of the hundreds of pigeons sent off at sea last year only two went astray. Some flew over 800 miles.

CONCENTRATED FOOD.

A restaurant for concentrated food is to be started in Paris by an enterprising French chef. The happy diner will enjoy a menu of tabloids. From the hors d'oeuvres to dessert his entire meal will be presented to him in a few square inches. In this way a busy man will be able to eat his dinner in a few minutes, or carry it about with him in his waistcoat-pocket to swallow in spare moments.

OCEAN SUNSHINE.

When the sun is pouring down its rays upon the ocean at noonday none of them penetrate to a depth of over 200 feet. Could a diver descend to that depth he would find himself shrouded in darkness as profound as though he were immersed in a sea of ink.

HADN'T OCCURRED TO HER.

Mrs. Newed—There, I have just finished a letter to mamma, but I can't think of anything to put in the postscript.
Mr. Newed—Then, my dear, there is no occasion to add one at all.
Mrs. Newed—But I am sure I never would have thought of that.

What Love Needs.

Love, that foundation stone of married happiness, without which no place can be called a home, must put itself to school to common sense and usefulness before a sweetheart can grow into a good and helpful wife. Without an enlightened principle of action and some real knowledge of how to rule over and administer her affairs as the steward of her husband's most devoted affection will fail to produce a happy home. Mere readiness to yield everything to him will do no more than make either a good or a useful helpmeet.

When you buy the very long bananas, you may congratulate yourself that you are getting a good deal of fruit for your money. The truth of the matter is, however, that these large bananas are only plantains. It is the short, fat bananas that have the finer flavor and that cost the more. They are more like the red bananas in flavor.

An ingenious and satisfactory arrangement for writing tables that have only the limited accommodations of small drawers is a deep bag of heavy silk or cretonne that hangs to a frame attached below the table. The bag is strong enough in its making and attachment to hold many letters and cards and, besides, it is very handy.

For moist or perspiring hands a little vial scented with any favorite perfume may be fastened over them occasionally, as it is very drying. Washing them in water in which a lump of soda is dissolved is also helpful, as the soda neutralizes the acid of the perspiration.

SELF-CROWNED KINGS.

Colonies of People Who Have Followed Some New Belief.

One thousand miles north-west of Australia there is a little island which is entirely inhabited by vegetarians. The population consists of about one hundred people, who founded the little kingdom ten years ago. The king of the island is a Scotsman, who has been a vegetarian all his life, and started the little colony to prove his theory that people who live entirely on a vegetable diet are more healthy than those who eat meat.

In one of the two thousand small islands that form the Empire of Japan there is a little colony of opium smokers. The people live very simply, and a few hours' work in the morning is sufficient to gain them a living from the rich land, which is roughly cultivated.

An English naval officer who visited the island a few years ago, said that the excessive indulgence in the drug had a frightful effect upon the inhabitants, and the average length of life was only twenty-six years.

Dotted about the world there are many little colonies of people who have followed some new religion. Twenty years ago a Lancashire man travelled about England preaching a religion of self-denial in all the affairs of life. His followers soon numbered nearly two hundred and out of these ninety were chosen to found a new independent kingdom in an island near New Zealand. The followers of the new prophet were promised immortality and for a few years the colonists prospered. Then the leader died, and the disillusioned enthusiasts broke up the little colony.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

A New Salmon Salad.—Two cans canned salmon, two cans cabbage, chopped fine. Dressing: One-half teaspoon mustard, two eggs, one teaspoon salt, four tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon sugar, four tablespoons butter. Separate eggs; beat yolks. Blend mustard, salt and sugar and add to yolks. Then add vinegar and butter. Cook in double boiler till thick. Then cool. Beat whites till stiff, add to mixture, cutting them in lightly. Mix salmon and cabbage well and add dressing, again mixing well. Set in cold place till ready to serve. All measurements level.

Valentine Cake.—Crush one lb. almonds with one lb. sugar, and three eggs. Mix these thoroughly and add twelve beaten eggs and half cup rich cream. Beat until perfectly light. Line a cake pan with very thin paste fill nearly full with the almond preparation and bake in a slow oven. When cool frost with a light frosting and strew with finely cut almonds.

Orange Drops.—The rind and juice of one orange and a pinch of tartaric acid. Add confectioner's sugar until it is stiff enough to form into small balls the size of a small marble.

Ducks' Eggs. are better for pies than hens' eggs, making a firmer filling. Three eggs make a large pie. Beat thoroughly in a quart basin, have one pint boiling milk ready, pour over the beaten eggs, then stir in a tiny teaspoon salt, and quarter cup sugar. Have a deep pie tin, prick slightly the bottom crust, pour the hot custard in, grate nutmeg over the foaming, beady surface, and bake in a hot oven. Heat and swiftness are always needed in working of eggs.

Pork Chowder.—Take one and a half quarts green corn, one quart potatoes sliced, and two onions. Fry half lb salt pork, take out the scraps and fry the onions in the fat. Put the corn and potatoes in the kettle with seasoning in layers with the onions and fat, and a little flour sprinkled warm for the latter. Make a "drop" ter and boil slowly 20 minutes. Mix three tablespoons flour with a little milk, then add one and a half pints milk. Stir all in the boiling mixture. Have six crackers split and dipped in cold water and put them in. Put on the lid, boil once and serve.

CORONATION DAYS.

It is curious to note that sixteen out of the twenty-one English coronations that occurred between William Rufus and Elizabeth, both inclusive, were held on Sunday. For each of the exceptions there was some special reason. After the days of Elizabeth not a single coronation took place on a Sunday. James I. was crowned on Monday, July 25th, St. James's Day; Charles I. with that pathetic vein of religious mysticism which was one of his special characteristics, made particular choice of Thursday, February 2nd, the day of the Purification, for his anointing, and at the same time insisted on wearing throughout the day raiment that was snowy white in place of the Royal purple. It was this that gained him the name of the White King. The curious historical coincidences are so many and so numerous that the day of the Purification when the White King was crowned was the very day of the nation's silent sorrow of 1901 over the remains of the purest and earthliest Sovereigns, so appropriately known to thousands of our dusky subjects as the Great White Queen.

A NEW USE FOR THE A.M.B.

Just after the fall of Bloemfontein soldiers were called for, owing to the scarcity of civilians, to work the railway. The weary men were lying in camp one night after a hard day's work, when a sergeant called out: "Any of you men want to put your names down as railway-porters, drivers, or for any other appointment connected with the railway?"

"No, sir," broken only by groans. Then one Tommy slowly raised his head, and drowsily muttered: "Put me down as a sleeper."

MILLIONS OF SMITHS.

This Wonderful Family Penetrates Every Grade of Society.

Three thousand years ago the Hebrews were under the dominion of the Philistines. Then arose perhaps the strangest legend ever imposed upon a subject nation by a conquering one. The Scriptures themselves tell the story in these graphic words:

"Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, Let the Hebrews make them swords and spears; but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his coultter, and his ax, and his mattock."

Thus the Hebrews were obliged to travel from 100 to 200 miles to find a smith, a hardship that is quite inconceivable today, when the country swarms with them. If there had never been any artisan smiths there could be no surname Smith today. And what would it mean to us if there were no longer Smiths (by name) in the land? It would mean a vacuum in the professors' chairs and upon the judicial bench; it would thin the ranks of the lawyers, ministers and doctors, of the merchants, brokers and manufacturers, and of the railroad, commercial and financial magnates; it would diminish the number of scholars, reformers and philosophers, and deplete the ranks of sailors, soldiers, farmers, mechanics and all the rest of the great laboring world; the tramps, beggars and jailbirds would be less often met with, and cranks, politicians, drunkards and criminals fewer in number. In fact, not a single one of our modern institutions would be affected. Some systems of computation have figured out that if all the males of earth were enrolled there would be an army of 7,000,000 Smiths among them. Allowing the feminine Smiths to be as numerous, the world has 14,000,000 living Smiths. Whether the number be as prodigious as this or not there is no question that it runs into the millions. A family so numerous and so universally infiltrated through every caste and class commands at least the respect due recognized magnitude and aggregated power.

Literally Smith means smiter—I, e., one who smites or hammers. And in old days when every bit of metal, copper, silver, gold or brass, had to be hammered and hammered by mighty strokes into armor, tools, plate, utensils and implements, there was need of many smiths. These smiths, or smiths, were not men of brawn alone; they had to possess the ready brain and skill to sharpen like an implement, repair an armor or shoe a horse. They were honest and lucrative trades, and every road, street and hamlet had its smiths. Not only were there many smiths, but different branches of smithery abounded, and thus numerous compounds and derivations of Smith came into existence. Among these are Smithers, Smithson, Smithson, Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, Silversmith, Copper Smith, Locksmith, Hammer Smith, Hocksmith, Hocksmith, Drakesmith, Forcesmith, Bakersmith, Wildsmith, Wintersmith, Hoffsmith, Smitham, Bowersmith, Smithed, Watersmith, Kleinsmith, and Smithdeal. Strangest of all these perhaps is Fewsmith. Sometimes, to distinguish several Smiths in one street or hamlet, a Christian name was incorporated with the name of the trade, as, for example, Smithpeer, Hillsmith, Helensmith and Aronsmith.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that other languages have their Smiths. Germans have numberless Schmitz and Schmidts, the French have Le Fevres, the Spaniards Gansulus, the Russian Smithovskies and the Irish have Gavan and Gowan, each meaning Smith, and McGowan, each meaning Smith, and McGowan, meaning the son of a smith.

Queer Trees at Niagara.

Persons visiting Niagara falls in summer often have their attention attracted to the queer shapes taken on by the trees which grow immediately around the great cataract. A trio of sturdy old trunks which must be every bit of 50 years old, and yet are graced with a tuft of foliage which seems to belong to a sapling of a few summers, stand near the American falls.

A visit to the falls in winter will explain the reason for the grotesque appearance of the trees. The mist thrown up by the falling water settles on the trees in such quantities that they often assume the appearance of icebergs stranded high and dry on the banks. As the weight of the ice increases the weaker boughs break away under the burden, and after a very cold season the tree emerges from its plating of ice shorn entirely of its branches. The wind alone and when touched by spring's warm breath it shoots out into a very close and compact bunch of leaves, which looks ridiculous on the top of such a heavy piece of timber.

Booming Papa.

"Here is a story of a little girl, the daughter of a local physician of credit and renown," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "She is a bright child of 6 and has been much petted by her admiring friends. Perhaps this has spoiled her a little, but she is so sweet and entertaining that visitors can't keep their hands off her."

"One of these visitors, a new neighbor, made a call on the little maid's mother, and it was on the very first moments before the little maid was on her lap."

"In the chatter which followed the woman made some allusion to the little one's grandmother."

"Why, didn't you know?" cried the child.

"Know what, dear?" said the visitor.

"Why," answered the child, "grandma is dead, and grandpa is dead, and Aunt Mary is dead, and all of papa's patients are dead too."

Philanthropy.

"How you must enjoy being a philanthropist!" said the sprightly young woman.

"I don't quite understand you," replied the man of earnest manner.

"It must be such a pleasure to feel that you have plenty of money and can always be doing good."

"Yes, but I am a few moments from being poor."

Standing In His Own Light.

"I'll never give you up, Miss Perkins—never."

"That's it, Mr. Hopkins; I'd be afraid to marry such a determined, obstinate man as you are."

Girls' Feet.

"Girls between the ages of 10 and 15 generally have big feet," said a fashionable shoemaker, "and they are at such periods of their lives disposed to be fat and flabby, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then completely subsides, the flabbiness disappears, the flesh of the foot becomes firmer, the muscles and tendons get stronger and the bones become well set. Altogether a great difference is noticeable."

"Yes," we have difficulty with girls of about 17 or thereabouts, for then they require a shoe large as a full grown woman. When they get older and the foot becomes settled, new boots made on the old last will be found too large, and it is only when the young ladies complain that their new shoes are too big that we know the foot has undergone the change just described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't mind that so much, for a woman as she grows older likes to be told that her feet are getting smaller."

"After 40 the feet of a woman go back to the fat and flabby state, and herein grows the trouble of the shoemaker, who has to state in explanation why the last pair of shoes do not fit that the cause lies in the fact that her feet are getting bigger."

"No, I don't think that cycling increases the size of a girl's foot. True, one or two of our lady customers have asked us to make their new boots a shade larger, but this difficulty is got over by making them 'fall.' We have never altered the length."—Washington Star.

Books Boys Should Read.

Child life, like grown life, has its troubles, and the refuge is in the imagination. Let the mind be exercised in the best books, and the escape will be into a nobly ideal life. The life of the imagination should then be cultivated as a normal growth, not killed as a weed. Besides furnishing us with resources for pleasure and an escape from care, the best works of the imagination are better than most historical composition. They make other things living and real and give us a little light to assist us in history, which by its selections and evasions has as often been the handmaid of falsehood as of fact—history, which so loves the mountain peaks and so seldom touches the lowlands. In the great writers, always and everywhere, sin comes up for judgment, and a jury of the gods of the realm, and righteousness finds in some way not always patent to us at first its reward. The writer holds the balance even. He has gone over the evidence for us, and his decision is as clear as is that of the chief justice. What do we care what the Macbeth of our history was when Shakespeare has drawn the Macbeth of all the generations? The great writer is the student of emotions, passions, principles, of which wars and constitutional amendments are only the dry recorded results.—Professor Morse in Harper's Bazar.

Spinsters in Clover.

In Denmark there's a premium on spinsterhood. This peculiar institution has been founded, and between an insurance policy and a husband a Danish maiden's heart is rent with indecision. If the holder of a policy in the celibacy is still unmarried at 40, she is considered immune and gets a life annuity. If she marries before 40, she forfeits her policy and premiums. In Sweden and Norway there are several old maids' homes, and at least one of them is a most attractive institution. A very wealthy man, dying more than 200 years ago, left most of his fortune to the old maids among his descendants.

A superb home was built and furnished and managed by salaried trustees. Any old maid who would prove her relation to the founder of the institution is entitled to a place in the home. She has a private suit of rooms, a private servant, private meals and is subject to no rules save such as ordinary good behavior demands.

The Guestroom.

The day has come when the guest has the pleasantest room in the house. Now the mother's room and the living room occupy the favored parts, while less desirable quarters are given to the drawing room and the guest chamber. Said a young housewife in reply to a question from her husband when she chose for her own room the prettiest in the house: "I may come to love my neighbor as myself, but I can never hope to love her 365 times as well. That I should certainly have to do if I devoted this room to the service of one night guest. This is the average in our house in a year, while I should be living in an undesirable room the remaining 364."

Table Linen.

It is almost as essential that table and bed linen should be properly hung out as that they should be well washed. If they are allowed to dry out of shape, stretching and pulling them straight wears them much more than use. Hang tablecloths and sheets evenly across the line, ends down. The warp threads are never allowed to stretch. If stretched habitually lengthwise, the things will split along the fold. Indeed, everything washable lasts longer if hung to dry so that the weight while wet comes mainly upon the long way threads.

A Postmistress General.

Few people have ever heard of a postmistress general, but one did exist and so did the century. The Countess Glenore, or Dorothea Krug as she was known officially, was a Dane, and she filled the office of postmistress general in her native land from 1793 to 1811. Her noble lineage was somewhat crude, but from them have sprung the present postal system of that country, which is perhaps the best in the world.

Move Your Bed From the Wall.

Among the rules given by a physician to promote longevity is one forbidding the placing of the bed against the wall, says the Jacksonville Evening Citizen. This is in accord with the advice of another scientist, who demonstrated some time ago that the layer of air within a few inches of the wall of the average bedroom, with its radiator behind the window, is not disturbed by that draft.

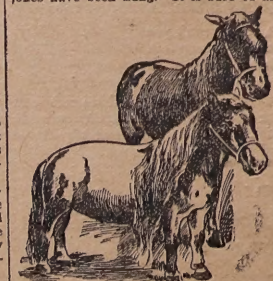
Another Prophecy.

An assemblage of bloomer clad ladies dined together on Jan. 1, 1851, in New York. Speeches were delivered and prophecies made that the second half of the century would witness the reform of her dress and that before the eighteen hundreds had run out the petticoat would be universally shed. The prophecy has not been quite fulfilled.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Queer Horse.

Prescott is a town in Wisconsin with not more than 1,000 inhabitants, not counting its dachshund horse, which is its oldest and most noted resident. The body of this queer little horse is as large as usual, but its double jointed legs are only 18 inches long. It is a 3-year-old, and its sire and dam are regularly formed, weighing about 2,280 pounds each, while their frisky offspring is only 650 pounds in weight. Its disposition is as gentle as that of Mary's little lamb or of her Shetland pony. It looks just as solemn as the dog after which so many jokes have been flung. It is sure of an



THE DACHSHUND.

easy time in life, with nothing to do but to let wondering countrymen who flock to George Cook's farm gaze at it. When it trots, the combination of the pitter patter of the quickstep and the long body stretching out so close to the ground is comical enough to make a mule laugh.

The tall and mane of the new breed of horse reach the ground, being especially low even when considering the abbreviated legs. A slight deformity in the head attracts interest, but does not give an ill look to the freak.

Germany gave to the world one of the most mirth producing of beasts, the dachshund dog, and Wisconsin has had the honor of adding to the galaxy of nations by turning out the dachshund horse.

The Easter Rabbit.

There is a curious and very sweet little legend cherished by German children concerning the Easter rabbit. Once upon a time, they tell us, a nice, kind rabbit, who was walking along a quiet woodland road, came across a fine, large nest filled with eggs. The poor mother hen had been seized by a wicked fox and could not go back to her darling nest, so this kind rabbit slept all night upon it, and when he woke in the morning—it was Easter morning—the nest was full of little, downy, yellow chickens. The chickens thought the rabbit was their own mamma, so they cried out for something to eat, and the rabbit ran about and fetched food for them and kept them warm and fed until they were all old enough to take care of themselves. Ever since then the rabbit has been the special genius of Easter time, and this holiday is not complete for German little folk without a "Oster Hase's nest."

It holds many a favor and present, serving the same purpose that Christmas stockings and wooden shoes do at Christmas time.—Mrs. A. G. Lewis in Woman's Home Companion.

A Way to Make Smoke Rings.

Here is a simple way to make smoke rings: First procure a cubical cardboard box with a small, round opening in two of its opposite sides; fill it with smoke from burning paper and send the ring into the air by lifting the palm of the hand against one hole so as to eject the smoke wreath at the other. In this way most excellent rings are formed, and if received on a piece of damp glass the rings can be caught and held for a few moments for examination. In a quiet room, free from drafts, the regularity and duration of the rings will provide a surprise for those who have not tried the experiment.

The Game of Proverbs.

The game of proverbs is always a good amusement for a party. One child is chosen the guesser and leaves the room, while the rest select the proverb and divide the words between them in order as they sit in a circle.

The guesser returns and asks each person a trivial question, and the player in answer must introduce the word of the proverb entrusted to him or her.

Another way of playing the game is to choose a proverb containing as many words as there are players and all about the words together when the guesser enters the room.

Water Rats of Naples.

In this picture are shown two of the water rats of Naples. They are only harmless boys who have been brought up close to the water. These boys can swim like fish, and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs. These boys of Naples are called "Penny, penny."



THE RATS AT PLAY.

They make a living by diving for pennies. When the big ocean steamers come to Italy from America, the water rats surround the boats and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs. These boys are called "Penny, penny," and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs. These boys are called "Penny, penny," and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs. These boys are called "Penny, penny," and are as hard to catch by the police as are our boys who live along the wharfs.

To Play "Shopping."

The leader says: "I went shopping this morning and everything I bought began with A. From the grocer I bought (points to a player and waits for response), from the druggist (points to another), from the dry goods store (points to a third), from the baker (points to a fourth), etc. The responses must be given quickly. The penalty is to take the place of the leader and start another letter.

HOUSEHOLD.

GIFTS FOR INVALID FRIEND.

To those whose world is bounded by the four walls of their room, any kindness and attention from their friends comes with peculiar pleasure and appreciation. The simplest reminder, indeed, of the outside world is refreshing and brings joy to the shut-in one.

There are so many things that will brighten the life of an invalid one need never be at a loss when desiring to give them a little pleasure.

Flowers are always acceptable, especially the potted plant, whose beautiful bloom will brighten the room for many a day. Those who live in the city can easily supply themselves with flowers from the green-house, but one living remote from the city can send for bulbs and seeds and raise beautiful plants of their own. The delicate cyclamen is one of the most satisfactory of house plants. Its bloom is generous and lovely and the plant requires but little care. Give the delicate cyclamen to your invalid friend and it will be a constant source of pleasure.

One invalid's room into which I often go is so ideal, writes a correspondent. It is in the sunniest pleasantest part of the house, and is daintily furnished to the order of the ways remaining in it may be as light as possible.

The floor is of hard wood and covered with a few pretty rugs. Dainty muslin curtains are at the windows, and several easy chairs, her favorite books and table for fancy work, with a few restful pictures complete the furnishing of the room, except what every invalid's room should contain, a three-quarter iron bedstead painted and gilded, and daintily furnished, and a low dressing table and washstand.

On her bookcase is a clock with large white face, whose figures and numbers can be plainly seen from any part of the room. This is a very welcome and inexpensive gift to one whose sight is growing dim.

A screen to protect the bed from drafts and a strong light is almost a necessity in an invalid's room. A carpenter can easily make the screen for one, and it is then a small matter to finish the screen with silkene or Japanese matting.

Pretty covers for the stand and table are also acceptable gifts. A subscription to a good magazine will give our invalid friends something to look forward to each month, and books and pictures are always welcome to the shut-in ones.

To one who enjoys the singing of birds the gift of a canary will give great delight.

Whatever gifts we give to our invalid friends let us not forget that the best gift is the sunshine and joy of our presence. It is woman's mission to "soothe and to solace," and everywhere to ameliorate suffering. We cannot all be a Florence Nightingale or an Elizabeth Fry, or wear the silver cross of the "Sisters of Charity," dispensing comfort and healing, but the opportunity is often ours to help in some small way, and this we should never fail to do.

NEW MAPLE DAINTIES.

Maple Mousse.—Whip one pint sweet cream dry, add to this one cup maple syrup and one tablespoon powdered sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Beat all together, put in a covered mold and pack in ice with salt. Serve in glasses.

Maple Sugar Cake.—One cup butter, two cups granulated sugar, one cup sweet milk, three eggs, beat the whites of eggs and add to the sugar flour, three teaspoons baking powder. Bake in two or three layers.

Filling.—Put one lb maple sugar on stove and boil till it spins to a thread. Beat the white of one egg dry. Remove sugar from fire and stir till it begins to cool; do not let it go to sugar. Then add slowly the egg and three tablespoons confectionery sugar. Spread this between layers. For icing the top, add a little more powdered sugar to stiffen.

Maple Fudge.—Three cups brown sugar and two of maple. Place sugar on fire and let boil, stirring constantly until it gums when dropped into cold water. One cup milk, half cup water and butter size of an egg should be added to a whole egg and all beat together. When removing from fire, stir in one cup hickory or English walnuts. Stir all till it begins to sugar. Then immediately spread in flat tins which have been well buttered.

Fritters with Maple Syrup.—These are a delicious substitute for pancakes when the spring days are too warm for the latter. Make a "drop" batter thus: Yolks of two eggs well beaten, add half cup milk, one tablespoon butter, one saltspoonful salt and one of flour. When ready to use add the whites of the eggs, beaten dry. With a large spoon, drop into hot, deep lard. They will form balls. Leave in fat till brown and thoroughly done. Turn by opening one. Serve with maple syrup, while fritters are hot.

Graham Bread.—To make a very superior loaf of graham bread, take a cup of dough, when forming the dough into loaves in the morning. Beat it up with half pint lukewarm water, and half cup syrup. Add one cup white flour, and sufficient graham flour to form a stiff dough, firm enough to turn onto the kneading board. Knead it well. Place in a well-greased round tin, and allow it to rise until very light, when place in a steamer over boiling water, and cover the steamer closely. Keep the water boiling, until a broom splint thrust into the loaf will come out clear of dough. Then place in the oven for half an hour to dry and become a pale brown. This forms a loaf of very nutritious graham bread.

Captain Bernier, of Quebec, believes he can succeed in reaching the North Pole, and is working with great enthusiasm and success to fit out a vessel for this purpose. An influential committee has been formed to take charge of the work of fitting out the expedition, of whom His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, is Patron, and Lord Strathcona, President, and they appeal to the Canadian public for assistance in the shape of a popular subscription to supplement the grant given by the Dominion Government. Subscriptions may be sent to the nearest bank, or mailed direct to the Polar Expedition committee, 117 Bank street, Ottawa.

As a result of the combinations of the railways, the householders will have to pay more for their coal next winter. The railroads control the coal mines, although they are carried on as separate enterprises, and the Morgan syndicate has secured fully 70 per cent. of the coal output. According to a circular just issued, the price will advance to dealers on May 1st, 85c. over last year; June 45c.; July 55c. This means that the local consumer will have to pay an increased price for next winter's coal. This increased price will affect all consumers of hard coal in the United States and Canada. This emphasizes the evil of trusts and combinations. Coal is a necessity to a large portion of the people, and should be furnished at the lowest possible price, instead of being manipulated to build up colossal fortunes for a few men.

Our Feathered Songsters.

The chief of police of Cobourg recently visited the different schools in that town and warned the pupils against killing all kind of insectivorous and song birds, and robbing their nests. This is a most worthy example which should be followed by the police of every town and village in the Dominion. Going to the schools with a warning of this kind is striking at the fountain head in making children acquainted with the crying evil arising from the destruction of birds and their eggs. Parents, as a rule, do not take time to instruct their children as to the great usefulness of birds in destroying myriads of larvae, insects, beetles, flies, worms and bugs harmful to plants, shrubs, flowers and every form of plant life, and as a result thousands of our beautiful feathered friends, among them our sweetest singers are cruelly slaughtered by thoughtless and sometimes evil disposed boys. The warning given should be sounded in every room of our public school; and as regularly as the birds return in the spring, teachers should set apart a certain time to impress upon the minds of their pupils the cruelty of killing birds and robbing their nests and inculcate in them as much as possible a love for the beautiful in nature particularly the birds that charm us with their spring-time melody.

Nature Study in Schools.

Sir William Macdonald has in view an application of approved methods of teaching the young in the rural schools of the Dominion.

It is believed that if the children were taught to observe closely the processes of nature that are going on all around them and all that is implied in the battle of life, and would be far better equipped than they now are for the battle of life, they would be far more likely to stay upon the farm than is now the case, when educational methods seem designed to attract the children from the farm to the city. In Germany the results of teaching along these lines have been most fruitful in producing not merely good farmers, but in so training the powers of observation of the children that they learn rapidly any other branches of knowledge which they may pursue.

Of course any improvements of the Public School system of Canada can only be accomplished by working with the Provincial machinery, but Sir Wm. Macdonald may bring expert teachers over from England or the Continent, who would be given supervision over a number of schools. A general application would be hoped for in a few years.

The Don't Spit Movement.

The Don't's of humanity grow with every month. One time it is don't kiss, another time don't shake hands, don't run, don't ride a bicycle and don't do a hundred and one things that humanity has been doing without injury since the race began. The Don't Spit movement has a great deal to recommend it. Aside altogether from the danger of infection, it is a filthy habit, and unbecoming to a gentleman. That it is only a habit, and in no sense a necessity—that is the constant spitting habit—is very obvious to any one who has thought for a moment. Women do not spit. That you do not see women spitting on the sidewalks, in street cars and in the manner of public places, if the women began spitting all about them the way some men do, there would be a howl go up, and the very men who are guilty of this deplorable spitting about, would be the very first to express their disgust and condemn the women. Yet the women suffer more from this habit than men would. Their skirts trail

along the sidewalks, and on the floor of the cars and public buildings and are often stained by the tobacco juice that men have spat about. The enactments in some parts of the United States against spitting in public, are just and reasonable and should be enforced. No gentleman would be guilty of such bad manners, and the other kind of man must have manners taught him.—Events, Ottawa.

Will Canada Win?

A Gigantic International Race.

Owing to the success of the recent expeditions in search of the North Pole all nations are alert. In all parts of the world scientists have arisen to the emergency, and now with victory in sight it will be a struggle to the death to plant the flag at the earth's axis. No less than seven expeditions are being fitted out and will sail from as many ports. Practically unlimited means have been placed at the disposal of the explorers in other lands. Russia has placed unlimited means at the disposal of Admiral Makarov, William Zeigler, a millionaire of New York, is willing to spend one million five hundred thousand dollars to enable Evelyn B. Baldwin to plant the stars and stripes at the Pole. The Duke of Abruzzi, who spent five hundred thousand dollars on his first expedition, is prepared to spend twice as much if necessary to accomplish his purpose.

Undoubtedly the greatest factor in the world's race for the Pole is the expedition of Captain J. E. Bernier, of Quebec, a Canadian by birth, who has offered his services to His King and Canada gratuitously. The Captain's plans are unquestionably the best that have been conceived. They have been endorsed and approved by the Geographical Society of Quebec, the Colonial Institute of London, England, the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and have received the commendation of such authorities in arctic research as Sir Clements Markham, Dr. Bell, of the Dominion Survey, J. W. Tyrell, chairman of the committee on Polar research of Toronto, and the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Geological Survey.

The strongest testimony that can be brought to bear in favor of Captain Bernier's expedition is the fact that his plans are fully in accord with nature, while those of his competitors are in direct opposition to nature.

In view of the great interest manifested by Canadians in the Canadian Polar Expedition, it has been decided by the committee in charge of the Expedition, of whom His Excellency, the Earl of Minto is Patron, to immediately appeal to the Canadian public for assistance to supplement the grant given by the Dominion Government.

You are, therefore, asked to subscribe now, and any amount you may feel disposed to contribute will be most acceptable. Funds will be deposited as received in the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, and every sum received will be duly acknowledged, and the name of the subscriber will be recorded in the official records of the undertaking.

Subscriptions may be sent to the nearest bank or may be mailed direct to the Polar Expedition Committee, 117 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Wrote Sermons in His Sleep.

Narrating "Some Remarkable Cases of Double Personality," Dr. R. Osmond Mason cites, in the May Ladies' Home Journal, the case of a "young ecclesiastic in the seminary with the Archbishop—of Bordeaux, France, who was in the habit of getting up at night in a condition of somnambulism, going to his study and composing and writing his sermons in the dark. When he had finished one page he read it over and carefully and properly corrected it. A broad piece of cardboard interposed between his eyes and his writing made no difference to him. He wrote, read and corrected just the same as if there had been no obstruction. Having completed his work to his satisfaction he returned to bed, and in the morning he had not the slightest idea of what he had done in the night, and had no knowledge of it until he saw the manuscript in his own handwriting."

A new rich strike of gold is reported from the Klondike on the famous Eldorado creek. Pans taken from the new pay streak have yielded as high as \$50 in many instances, and on one day two men took out dirt that contained \$5,000.

The 26th of April was the first anniversary of the great fire which destroyed a large part of Hull as well as a part of the city of Ottawa. To-day the burned district boasts better buildings than those destroyed by the flames a year ago. Hull is a new city, the Chaudiere district is again busy, with more factories than before the fire.

The Springfield Republican says that while only 450 Americans went to Cuba last year, 12,000 crossed into Canada. It regards the movement northward as worthy of serious consideration, as the migrants must become British citizens or have no citizenship at all. The northwest of Canada is unsettled, and there are millions of acres of arable land for home-seekers, while the free land available for settlement in the United States is practically exhausted.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c. at all Druggists.

THE GENTIAN.

As one late wakened to the call of love,
Whose eager youth ran by our yielded toll,
Withheld aloof beneath a cold control,
Disdaining heart and throbbing mind above;

Yet in midlife, at foot of succumb,
Lays power and honors down before her feet,
Compelled to mighty love by love as meet,
Unselfed, unswerving, final, measureless;

So wakes the gentian with November near
Nor answers ought to sweet June's fervid breath,
But as late love, with passion unto death,
Outlives the summer and the flaming year.

—Grace Richardson in Atlantic.

DICK HUYL

The Story of an Apache Boy.

The writer owes to Dick Huyl a debt not exactly of gratitude, as the story will demonstrate, which she, by writing his biography, seeks to discharge. Dick Huyl's history will never be written by me nor by any one else who knew him to adorn a Sunday school library. He was not that kind of boy. Dick was an Apache Indian, with all the characteristics of total depravity that the word Apache conveys or suggests. We were children together, Dick and I. We lived, fought and played together for two years in the same army post. On one memorable occasion Dick, instigated by the devil—I firmly believe in the devil, if only for Apaches—dropped down the neck of my frock coat a live toad. It was the cause of my first fit of hysterics, and I determined if I ever grew old enough I would tell the whole world how bad a young Apache could be.

In 1872, if I remember rightly, General Crook had succeeded, after years of bloody war and the loss of hundreds of good men, in subduing most of the bands composing the Apache nation of New Mexico and Arizona. They had dwelt in the strongholds of mountain and desert, from which they frequently emerged to rob and murder all miners or emigrants that they could ambush, leaving nothing for the human mind to conceive of in the way of cruelty whenever a white man fell into their power.

At the reservation, although they were well fed and quite decently treated, it was necessary to watch them constantly, and large bodies of troops were detailed for that purpose. Nevertheless, scarcely a week passed but a small squad of Apaches, usually led by some attractive squaw, would slip quietly past the guards and escape through the darkness into their beloved cactus plains and mountain barrens. Roll call nearly every morning developed these absentees, and next day would come news of murder, rapine and horrors generally. A favorite Apache mode of disposing of the unsuspecting freighter, miner or emigrant whose camp they had succeeded in raiding was to tie the victim by the four limbs to stakes and then to build a fire on that portion of his body designated in the old fashioned almanacs as "virgo."

There seemed to be something particularly fascinating to the Apache temperament in this form of torture. Death being long in coming, it gave the squaws and paposes plenty of chance to invent small torments on the side, as it were. The women and children emigrants—But enough. Suffice it to say that the absolute hatred entertained by these Indians for the whites was fully reciprocated, especially by the soldiers. It was no easy matter to track and successfully follow the runaways through the cactus and mesquite thickets, over the barren deserts and desolate mountains that make up the topography of Arizona. But in that parched country water is only to be found at certain springs and water holes, between which days of travel often intervene, but which are equally well known to soldiers and to Indians.

So when the morning report showed to General Crook that so many warriors, squaws and paposes were missing the grim old warrior would make no sign of pursuit, but on the night following or perhaps the next one a squadron of mounted men would file silently out of the reservation bearing orders to move as rapidly as possible to the water hole of Palo Pinto or to Agua Grande spring or to some other place where the presence of the precious fluid favored a camping place for the renegades. The troops were always positively instructed to bring back no prisoners, all matters of doubt being left to the officers in command. One June morning there were reported missing 8 Indians and 11 squaws and paposes, including Wahnemo, than whom a more depraved and cruel Indian never existed, even in Arizona.

Two nights afterward a squad of the Twenty-third Infantry, Crook's own regiment, under Lieutenant Taylor, a splendid young fellow, was sent out on a scout with the usual orders. No trace of the renegades was found, but a burned ranch and stage station and a cremated cowboy gave sufficient evidence of Indians at large. The next night, or rather just at dawn, after a long and fatiguing march, the scouts reached a natural rock basin at the foot of one of the steep and most inaccessible knobs to be found in desolate Arizona. This basin had often collected a supply of acid water, which, however, was drinkable enough in that country. A thin vapor of smoke from a nearly spent fire convinced the troops that their night's march had not been in vain, and on creeping up as close as possible the hostiles were outlined against the rock in the distance.

The little squad silently deployed

out so as to avoid missing a single shot and at the word of command fired, killing nearly every one of the Indians. The others jumped up, only to be cut down by the reserve fire. The only two unhurt were Wahnemo and his 4-year-old papoose. Grasping the child, he sprang for the mountain side, scattering the rocks like a chamois amid a shower of bullets, soon distancing his pursuers and getting out of range of their rifles. Hitting on a shelf of rock, he set the child down and proceeded to indulge in every exhibition of contempt and derision that his imagination could invent to aggravate the discomfited troops, who gashed their several sets of teeth in rage at the insults of the old heathen. They were relieved at last by the arrival of Lieutenant Huyl, who bore in his hand a new target rifle, received only the day before the scouts started.

This wonderful gun was guaranteed to carry—I forget—1,100 yards with accuracy, and the lieutenant, who was one of the best fellows in the world in garrison, but quite cold hearted and bloodthirsty where Apaches were concerned, announced that while he was doubtful of his gun carrying near the Indian, yet he was going to try. The Apache, feeling secure against their carbines, continued his taunts until Huyl, taking deliberate aim, with sights raised for 1,500 yards, fired. His aim was true and the gun all that it was boasted. The old savage and crashed face forward over the rocky mountain side at the very feet of the leader.

The attention of the soldiers was now directed to the papoose, the subject of this sketch. That interesting infant still calmly occupied the ledge and was evidently turning the situation over in his mind. The troops, with Lieutenant Huyl at their head, slowly and painfully clambered up the rocks and finally approached the orphan, who, instead of squalling as a civilized Christian child would have done, commenced throwing stones at his pursuers, hitting Lieutenant Huyl squarely on the nose with a half pound rock and drawing blood copiously. He followed this success by other good throws, causing as nearly a panic as possible. At last, by flanking him, our Apache was knocked down by a blow from a saber and stunned. His capture was now easy, but the lieutenant's orders were to return no prisoners.

"What shall we do with the little devil?" asked one of the men. "Shoot him or throw him over the cliff after his father?" The "little devil" had regained consciousness by this time and deliberately set his teeth into the calf of the soldier's leg. Lieutenant Huyl wiped his bloody nose and replied: "A baby who fights this way ought not to be killed in cold blood. By George, I'll take him back to San Carlos if it costs me my commission!"

A gag was put into the young one's mouth to prevent any more biting, and, with a soldier holding each hand, he was landed on the plain below. There he was placed on horseback, a lariated tie to one foot, passed under the horse and tied to the other, and then the troops returned to the reservation.

Lieutenant Huyl was a great favorite with General Crook, but he had disobeyed orders and confidently expected to be put under arrest. But the general had already heard of and had enjoyed a hearty laugh over Huyl's broken nose. When the lieutenant in making his report reached the point where Wahnemo was killed, the general interrupted him with, "By the way, I think you had better not let me know officially any more of this scout than you have already told." Then glancing at the swollen nose he burst into a roar of laughter, in which all the other officers joined.

The young Indian was confined in the armory until his first fright was overcome. The soldiers of Company A named him Dick Huyl and, fitting him out with a uniform fashioned from the lieutenant's old clothes, regularly adopted him into the service.

In less than a month the small recruit learned to express himself tolerably in English and in a very short time had accumulated all the accomplishments of tobacco chewing and profanity possessed by the soldiers. He also picked up a wonderful knowledge of bugle calls and evolutions, always turning out at roll calls and taking his place at the extreme left of the company when in line.

When I first knew him, he had been under the refining influences of the United States service two years. If that Indian had improved in that time, I am very glad I did not know him before. He was not beautiful according to classic standards. The Apaches, flatter the heads of their babies between boards, and this, I think you are all aware, served us as much as anything else, save to our child-rending Dick, a predilection for carrying snakes in his pocket! The soldiers spoiled him, of course, and up to him in every villainy he chose to perpetrate. When he shot the mules in an ambulance filled with women and children, causing a runaway and a smash up, one soldier thrashed him with a barrel stave and a dozen more gave him 5 cent pieces to comfort him. They alternately poked and petted, but it was all one to him. He seldom laughed and never cried. He was an Apache.

I said he never cried. I will note an exception. Every Saturday afternoon the men took him out behind the quarters and gave him a bath. This process was very simple. They stripped off his clothing and turned the hose on him. On these occasions the shrieks of the little savage could be heard all over the post.

I have not seen Dick since I was 9 years old, but I like to think that he grew up and regularly enlisted in the old regiment and is now an honor to the service.—New York Tribune.



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Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pang of a week I relapsed my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Pett's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong never take any others when I feel in need, and so full of energy. I, for one, shall be a stronger man. Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing 50 cents a bottle, six bottles \$2.50. Address: The Dr. Pett Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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Mrs. Gilbert and Augustin Daly.
"The pleasantest recollections of my stage life are those connected with the governor," said Mrs. John Gilbert. "We never called him Mr. Daly—that is, we older ones, who knew him well."

"He never bothered much with Jim Lewis and myself. He had more trouble with John Drew and Ada Rehan. They were young and needed looking after, you know."

"He was very set in his ways, and if he took a fancy to a piece of stage furniture he invariably introduced it into every play. He had a pair of large, dark blue majolica vases which were the bane of my life. They were always placed near a doorway in such a manner that you had to have the dreadful things always on your mind or you would run into them."

"I had complained several times to the governor and begged him to put them in the storeroom, but he had taken a fancy to them, and they remained. 'Well, one day I did knock one of them down, and it was smashed to bits. The governor never said a word, but he looked volumes. He was arranging the interior for a new play a few days later, and in one scene I had to faint on a lounge."

"Tom," he said to the stage hand 'see that that lounge is good and strong, for Mrs. Gilbert is very gawky, and it would ruin the scene if she smashed it when she faltered.'"

"That was all, but I knew that he knew how that vase was broken."

Cause of Tallyrand's Lameness.
The cause of Tallyrand's lameness has long been a matter of dispute. Some stories have it that the defect was congenital; others that it was occasioned by an accident which befell him in his infancy. The most curious explanation of all is that offered by a writer in The Quarterly Review. "To quote the very words of our informant, an eminently distinguished diplomat," says the writer, "Tallyrand's Vienna colleague, Baron Wessenberg, told me years ago that his lameness was owing to carelessness of his nurse, who laid him down in a field while she flirted with her sweetheart and on coming back to her charge found some pigs dining on the infant's legs. I am sure that Wessenberg told me this as an established fact, and I am all but sure that his authority was Tallyrand himself."

Weak.
"Do you know that Nigster is so weak that he can't stand alone?" asked Browne.
"Good gracious, no!" replied Jones.
"What is the matter with him?"
"Why, I asked him if he could stand a loan of 10 shillings and he said he couldn't."—London Fun.

What a Curio Is.
"What is a curio, father?"
"A curio is a piece of china that your mother has had spared to her through the devastating dynasties of seven or eight cooks."—London King.

"You can convince a woman that the earth isn't round," said the breakfast critic. "but you can't convince her that the drugist doesn't make 50 per cent profit on postage stamps."—Philadelphia Record.

It is announced that Mr. Kruger will start for the United States about June.

About a dozen cases of smallpox have been discovered in the vicinity of Kirkfield.

Hon. Sydney Fisher will leave next month on a trip to the Glasgow Exhibition.

The Natal Government wishes to obtain four expert telegraph linemen from Canada.

Mrs. Charles White of Brantford is under arrest on the charge of poisoning her husband.

King Edward's outspoken denunciation of gambling is likely to do more to remedy this national disease than volumes of sermons or prohibitive legislation.

In Case of Fire.

In case of fire if the burning articles are at once splashed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an inflammable coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve 20 pounds of common salt and 10 pounds of nitrate of ammonia in 7 gallons of water. Pour this into quart bottles of thin glass, and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire in the chimney is burning will help to deaden the blaze.

If a fire once gets under headway, a covering becomes a necessity. A silk handkerchief moistened and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils prevents suffocation from smoke. Failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, remember that it goes first to the top of the room and then to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woolen garment about you, with the wet cloth over your face, drop on your hands and knees and crawl to the window.

Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand.

One of Sothern's Jokes.

That inveterate joker, Sothern the actor, had made an appointment with Toole, the comedian, to dine at a well known London restaurant. The hour of meeting was fixed and Sothern arrived some few minutes before the appointed time. An elderly gentleman was dining at a table at some little distance from that prepared for the two actors. He was reading a newspaper which he had comfortably arranged before him as he was eating his dinner. Sothern walked up to him and striking him a smart blow between the shoulders said:

"Hello, old fellow! Who would have thought of seeing you here? I thought you never!" The assaulted diner turned around angrily, when Sothern exclaimed: "I beg you a thousand pardons, sir, I thought you were an old friend of mine—a family man whom I never expected to see here. I hope you will pardon me."

The old gentleman growled a reply, and Sothern returned to his table, where he was presently joined by Toole, to whom he said:

"See that old boy? I'll bet you half a crown you didn't know him. He's a slap on the back and pretend you have mistaken him for a friend."

"Done!" said Toole, and done it was immediately with a result that may be imagined.

There are already 981 miles of electric railways in Canada, and almost before people know it the electric roads will have as great a mileage as the steam railways.

Nearly six hundred cases of smallpox have appeared in Cleveland, the virulent black type has appeared, and the conditions among the Polish districts are appalling.

F. P. Fish, the new president of the American Bell Telephone Company, is reported to receive a salary of \$100,000 per annum, which looks as if he'll be a money-maker.

Rev. V. H. Cowart has resigned as pastor of the Victoria Avenue Baptist Church, Belleville, and has accepted a call to the Park Baptist Church, Brantford. His resignation is to take effect on and after the 19th of May.

Husband: But you must admit that my taste is better than yours. Wife: Yes, of course it is. Husband: I'm surprised to hear you say so. Wife: Oh, there's nothing remarkable about it. The mere fact that you married me and I married you proves it.—Chicago News

SWEET EVENINGS COME AND GO.

Sweet evenings come and go, love;
They came and went of yore.
This evening of our life, love,
Shall go and come no more.
When we have passed away, love,
All things will keep their name,
But yet no life on earth, love,
With ours will be the same.
The daisies will be there, love;
The stars in heaven will shine;
I shall not feel thy wish, love,
Nor thou my hand in thine.
A better time will come, love,
And better souls be born;
I would not be the best, love,
To leave thee now forlorn.
—George Elliot.

THE BALEFUL EYE.

A Story of the Paris Commune.

BY ANTHONY P. MORRIS.

A prominent store in Paris was that of Gena Guilleau, baker, a widower with one child, Hortense, just 17 years of age and very beautiful.

Jean wisely took no part in the communistic orgies running riot on the streets immediately subsequent to the Franco-Prussian war; but, with plenty of provisions in his cellar, he philosophically closed the doors and windows, withdrew his sign of business and smoked his pipe contentedly in the seclusion of his home.

One so pretty and piquant as she could not be exempt from a besieging of lovers. The two most prominent of these were her father's graduating apprentices, Henri Edouin and Giuseppe—"dark Giuseppe" and "the baleful eye"—the latter was frequently appealed by his intimates, because of the treacherous glance in his hard, black orbs and a lurking smile forever fixed about his lips.

To Henri Hortense had long since given her heart.

It was quite late one night when Henri departed from the embrace of his promised bride. As Hortense retreated through the narrow doorway an unexpected form, like an apparition from the gloom, confronted her.

"Giuseppe!" she cried.

"It is I," he replied calmly.

"Oh, you frightened me! Whence come you so suddenly?"

"From close beside, girl. Ah, then coquette! A word. I have heard all!"

"A listener—your? Shame!"

"Tell me, is it true, indeed, I need hope no more to win you?"

"You say you have heard all?"

"Yes, I am not deaf."

"And you have seen too?"

"Yes, I am not blind."

"Much good may it do you, then, for you are answered!"

And with the sharp speech she slammed the door in his face, angry at his having spied upon what was to her a sacred interview.

For many nights after that her dreams were haunted by the baleful eyes of dark Giuseppe, and in her ears continually rang the fearful imprecation she heard him mutter, coupled with the name of Henri Edouin.

The favored lover was greatly surprised a few days later at receipt of a communication from the Versailles government. It was delivered by an entire stranger, who whispered these six ominous words:

"For your eyes only. Be discreet!"

The sealed billet contained this:

Last dispatch by balloon acknowledged. Inclosed herewith an order for 500 francs, payable when France is redeemed from her enemies.

Paris. M. Edouin.

Henri should have destroyed the mysterious scrawl instantly. Instead he stood gazing at it in sheer amazement. He had had nothing whatever to do with the Versailles, though his heart was honestly with those who struggled so nobly to save the country from the doom of a bloody anarchy.

The few moments' stupefaction passed his greatest misfortune.

There was a premonitory tap at the door.

Giuseppe entered, grinning infernally. Behind him "dressed" three ruffians of the national guard.

"Ah, M. Edouin!" he said.

"Oh, is it you, Giuseppe?" replied Henri.

Giuseppe advanced with snaky quickness and ere Henri could anticipate snatched away the fatal paper. Flourishing it aloft, he cried:

"Away with him! See what I hold—a paper that will have him shot unless I greatly mistake!"

And Giuseppe hissed maliciously into his rival's ear:

"I am now a trusted spy of the commune. Your death is certain. You will never wed with Hortense Guilleau!"

Unfortunate Henri was soon in prison.

He fully realized his danger, and it required but little reflection to convince him of the foul trick played by crafty Giuseppe.

The days of his confinement went tediously by, while ever before him loomed the horrid prospect of a violent death. Then Giuseppe confronted his victim and accompanying him—could it be reality?—was Hortense.

"I bring to you a gleam of sunlight, M. Edouin," said the dark browed villain, with grinning sarcasm.

Henri sprang forward to embrace his betrothed, but Giuseppe interposed.

"Hold! I did not bring here for a love scene. Give ear to me. Minutes for Henri Edouin are valuable. Judgment is to be given in your case with-in the hour. You know what it will be—death! I come to offer you life."

"And, pray, why not? I hold the document that is to rid you of bullets. Say the word and I will destroy it. I will retract my charge as a stupid blunder."

"What word shall I say?"

"Henceforth you will work and fight on the side of the commune. That will save you—if I choose. Giuseppe the spy is quite another person than Giuseppe the baker's apprentice. Money and influence both are mine now. Besides, our prisons are cramping with too many hostages. Exchanges are slow, and we need men. So, come, I have your sworn word?"

"Never!" burst from Henri's lips indignantly.

Throughout Hortense had remained passive. Now she threw herself on her knees, with clasped hands, before the man she so dearly loved.

"Oh, yes, yes!" she cried passionately. "For me—for your own precious life! Anything for your life! Promise! Swear! Here on my knees I beg you, Henri!"

Her voice was broken with wild sobbing; her eyes were brimming with tears. The young man's head drooped, then raised desperately, while his eyes flashed on the treacherous spy.

"So be it, villain Giuseppe! I give my sacred promise as you ask."

The mysterious and convicting letter was instantly torn into fragments. Giuseppe had not boasted vainly. Two days later Henri Edouin was liberated and mounted in the national guard.

For a long time he found no opportunity of seeing Hortense. When at last the lovers did meet, it was to realize the greatest sorrow of their two fond hearts. As the price of saving Henri's life Hortense had solemnly agreed to wed with Giuseppe.

Ever memorable will be the 28th of May, 1871, when the following proclamation appeared:

INHABITANTS OF PARIS.
The army of France came to save you. Paris is delivered. Our soldiers carried, at 4 o'clock, the last positions occupied by the insurgents. Today the struggle is finished. Order, labor and security will now survive.

De MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, Marshal of France, Commander in Chief.

On the side of the commune. That will save you—if I choose. Giuseppe the spy is quite another person than Giuseppe the baker's apprentice. Money and influence both are mine now. Besides, our prisons are cramping with too many hostages. Exchanges are slow, and we need men. So, come, I have your sworn word?"

"Never!" burst from Henri's lips indignantly. Throughout Hortense had remained passive. Now she threw herself on her knees, with clasped hands, before the man she so dearly loved.

"Oh, yes, yes!" she cried passionately. "For me—for your own precious life! Anything for your life! Promise! Swear! Here on my knees I beg you, Henri!"

Her voice was broken with wild sobbing; her eyes were brimming with tears. The young man's head drooped, then raised desperately, while his eyes flashed on the treacherous spy.

"So be it, villain Giuseppe! I give my sacred promise as you ask."

The mysterious and convicting letter was instantly torn into fragments. Giuseppe had not boasted vainly. Two days later Henri Edouin was liberated and mounted in the national guard.

For a long time he found no opportunity of seeing Hortense. When at last the lovers did meet, it was to realize the greatest sorrow of their two fond hearts. As the price of saving Henri's life Hortense had solemnly agreed to wed with Giuseppe.

Ever memorable will be the 28th of May, 1871, when the following proclamation appeared:

INHABITANTS OF PARIS.
The army of France came to save you. Paris is delivered. Our soldiers carried, at 4 o'clock, the last positions occupied by the insurgents. Today the struggle is finished. Order, labor and security will now survive.

De MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, Marshal of France, Commander in Chief.

Crowds and columns of prisoners were being marched to Versailles. The prisoners' camp at Satory was an anomalous picture, even shuddering to contemplate.

A man with baleful eyes and snaky lips approached one of the entrances to the stable pens. The prompt "Qui vive?" halted him.

"Pardon," was the affable, grinning response, "but I am a quartermaster. You have here, by a great mistake, a good cousin of mine who will answer to the name of Henri Edouin. Be so good as to summon him to me. I am not so great a fool as to ask his release just now, but would speak with him if I may."

Villainous Giuseppe, over treacherous and fearing that Henri might escape to annoy him in the future and jealous to insanity that the man should live to whom Hortense was so avowedly attached, had sought the prisoners' camp with murderous intent. In his bosom he carried a pistol, and with the weapon he was resolved to slay the rival he hated.

His speech at the gate was interrupted by a savage cry.

A bronzed gendarme who was standing there aside his musket and, springing forward, gripped the pseudo quartermaster by the throat.

"This wretch lies!" he vociferated excitedly. "He is Giuseppe of the commune, Giuseppe the spy, who ordered 40 of my comrades shot. I alone escaped! I know him well!"

A fierce struggle ensued.

There were a flash, a bang, and the gendarme dropped dead.

But simultaneously a musket butt crashed down through the skull of Giuseppe. The baleful eyes were dimmed forever.

It would be difficult to describe the fearful pleadings of beautiful Hortense before the gentlemen of the military bureau in Rue Satory. She knew and revealed the trick which had placed Henri in Giuseppe's power. She told the story of her heart's sacrifice to save her lover's life and his unwilling yielding to the proposition of his arch enemy. It was an appeal to touch the deepest sympathy of her hearers.

Henri Edouin was forthwith set at liberty.

He and his true Hortense were shortly afterward wedded, and when Paris had subsided to comparative quiet old Jean Guilleau gave a merry feast to the handsome couple.—Saturday Night.

Plant Life and the Sunbeam.

Even in the brightest room plants are never so rich a green as those grown out of doors. In a dark cellar no chlorophyll is produced at all. Every one has seen potatoes growing there, with their long attenuated stalks and little white leaves, which exist but for a time and when the reserve material in the tuber is used up wither away because they have no light. To produce chlorophyll the light must be at least of sufficient intensity that this page may be easily read by it, and to act as a reducing agent it must be very considerably stronger.

Every one has learned by sad experience how impossible it is to keep plants in their rooms for any length of time, and the reason is that the light is not bright enough, and what there is does not last long enough to produce the necessary quantity of food material to support life. There is another fatal factor in the growth of plants indoors—viz, the dryness of the air—and this can only be overcome by covering over the plant with a glass shade. As plants die from want of light, so, too, there are some which die from too much. Many of the mosses which cover damp shady walls and banks with their soft covering of green velvet die from too great an exposure to sunlight.—Good Words.

Why She Did It.

Mrs. Green—For the land's sake, how did Miss Pratt ever come to marry that homely old fool of a Huddington?

Mrs. Gray—I understand he was attached to the money she wanted.—Boston Transcript.

Fished For Its Dinner.

"Looking over my neighbor's fence one day," says a lover of animals, "I was surprised to see on his doorstep these queer companions: A beautiful white sea gull and my neighbor's pet cat sitting quietly together."

"Becoming interested, I jumped the fence and asked Jones about his feathered pet. He told me that some boys had shot the gull a few days before and broken its wing, and as they were passing his house he noticed the poor, suffering thing and bought it. He bandaged the broken wing, and the gull, seeming to understand his kind intentions, became quite tame and nestled its pretty head against his hand."

"Jones entertained me by showing how the gull usually took his meals. Bringing a plate of oysters and a fork, he called 'Goosey, goosey, goosey!' and the bird came running to him. Then he held out an oyster on the fork and the gull seized it quickly with its yellow bill and ate it as demurely as if oysters had been served to it in this way all of its days."

"The oddest thing occurred one day, when my neighbor gave the gull some small pieces of meat for dinner. He placed the meat on the ground near the gull, but the gull, eying a pan of water near by, took the meat piece by piece and, walking over, dropped it into the water. Then, true to its nature, it began fishing for its dinner."

Last Cargo of Slaves.

Captain Foster was the commander of the slave ship Clotilda that brought the last cargo of slaves to the United States. The trip was made only after many thrilling scenes requiring weeks of skillful maneuvering and dangerous exploits. Just before the north and south engaged in war Captain Foster built the Clotilda and announced that he would make a trip to the gulf of Guinea despite the fact that United States war vessels had burned and sunk the ships of many who tried the voyage. He was warned repeatedly of the dangers attached to such an undertaking, but he equipped his ship and sailed away.

He reached the African coast after going out of his course many times and remained along the coast for months. He succeeded in getting 100 negroes on board before he was detected by the watchful vessels of the United States. He was pursued, but easily outdistanced his pursuers, and two months later arrived in Mobile bay with his human cargo. A steamboat met the slave ship during the night, and the negroes were transferred in order to avoid the custom house officials. Captain Foster set his vessel on fire and passed through Mobile without being detected. The government authorities hunted for him for months, but he eluded them until the close of the war, when he retired from the sea.

Tipping the Butcher.

Did you ever buy your own steaks and get the worst in the shop nearly every time? An old friend has had that misfortune, and he is always willing to pay two or three cents more a pound than any other customer. Having listened calmly to his tale of woe, I inquired if he had acquired the practice of tipping the butcher. Tipping the butcher? No! He thought it was a sufficient tip to offer the two or three cents more a pound. "That offer," I tried to explain, "goes to the proprietor direct, or his block man thinks you are trying to make a thief of him by inducing him to hold out for himself the extra price. It will never work."

"Just say to your cutter: 'See here, old chap, I've been dissatisfied with my steaks for some time. Come out and take a drink, and tell me how to select good meat.' He's too busy. Then slip a dime into his hand and say, 'Have a glass of beer when you get out,' or a quarter and say, 'Have a smile with me when you have time.' Repeat this performance and presently your steaks are the delight of home. In the busiest private market in New York it is the rule to tip the butchers. You can get nothing fit to eat without it."

Not an Educated Dog.

In the "Floresta Espanola" of Melchor de Santa Cruz the author has an anecdote of Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez. That prelate noticed that one of the priests in his retinue, a Biscayan, carried a short sword under his cloak. The cardinal reproved him and told him that it was wrong for a cleric to carry arms. The Biscayan replied that he carried the weapon to defend himself if he were killed in case he saw a dog running at him he should be able to repel it from the gospel of St. John. The prelate acknowledged that this was a good way, but held to the dagger, "because there are some dogs who do not understand Latin."

Two Ways of Writing.

Mrs. Bibbs—I declare! You men can't write a letter unless you have a regular desk and office and big blotting pad and I don't know what all. Mr. Bibbs—Yes, and a woman may have a \$200 writing desk, with everything a match, and yet she'll sit down on a stool and write on an old book.

Made Sure of the Pie.

A young girl who carried her dinner was observed to eat her pie first. When asked why, she replied, "Well, if there's anything left it won't be the pie will it now?"

The typical Mero is never unarmed. He fights equally well on foot, on horseback, in his wet canoe or in the water, for he swims like a fish and dives like a penguin.

Before the discovery of sugar drinks were sweetened with honey.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In the history of human development, the egoism impulse comes first. Altruism is a later growth. "Look out for number one," is an unwritten rule upon which savage humanity instinctively acts. In a sense this egoism is a necessary foundation or preparation for subsequent altruistic activities. There is much truth in the statement of Mr. Herbert Spencer that "a creature must live before it can act," and that, speaking generally, "the acts by which each maintains his own life" must precede "all other acts of which he is capable." It is not unethical to accept the view that "acts required for continued self-preservation are the first requisites to universal welfare."

It is an ethical demand of an urgent character, however, that men should proceed in their thought and practice from egoism to altruism. Egoism is not a stopping place, though the average man would stop there, but a point of departure. Self-regarding acts, as they are called, must be supplemented and balanced by other-regarding acts. Even from the wholly selfish point of view, despite the seeming paradox involved in the statement, a man must respect the interests of others, and to some extent sacrifice for them, in order to get the most out of life even for himself. A selfishness over-refined defeats itself. So much even egoistic philosophers, unilluminated by the clear teachings of a divine revelation, seem to see. Thus, Mr. Spencer holds that self-sacrifice is "no less primordial than self-preservation," since "in its simple physical form" it is "absolutely necessary for the continuance of life from the beginning."

The two principles of egoism and altruism may be compared therefore to the two ends of a balance. It is undesirable for the well-being of society that either end should be depressed too greatly. Mr. Spencer, in his *Data of Ethics*, devotes a chapter to an elaborate consideration of the compromise and conciliation that may be effected between these two principles. It is evident on reflection that a blind, unintelligent altruism, will not do. Indeed such an altruism would be a misnomer. There are limits to the degree in which a man may sacrifice himself and his powers in the service of others. Professor Samuel Weir, has pointed out very forcibly that no individual has a moral right to violate his constitution, ill-use his powers, and pervert himself in the effort to furnish gratification to others. We cannot think that the rule "Live for others" means "Abuse yourself for others." It was Bentham who enunciated the dictum, "Everybody to count for one, nobody for more than one." The integrity and autonomy of each man must be respected by every other man. No "altruism" so-called is either scientific or Christian that demands of any one person that he abdicate the throne of personality, demit his manhood, and sacrifice his self-respect.

The general principle of social action, then, seems clear. Each individual must maintain his own life while he furthers the life of others. He must preserve his own self-respect while he regards theirs. The true altruist will not abuse his own powers from an overstrained sentiment or affection, nor debase the manhood of others by ill-judged, indiscriminate charity. As society advances, the occasions for real sacrifice between man and man may become less and less, and meanwhile, before the social millennium comes in, it will remain a nice question how far, among a certain number of people, all of whom are desirous of obtaining that refined pleasure, in one sense a selfish pleasure, which comes of yielding to others, such other-regarding acts can go, without imposing upon the recipient an unwelcome sense of favors unduly received. The mutual adjustments thus properly to be made come within the province of what we may call the science of altruism.

It is, indeed, true that, as we look abroad upon the world, we do not observe any superabundance of signs indicating the near approach of this social millennium when men will fairly tumble over one another in their eager desire to treat one another altruistically, with the accompanying danger of an accruing surplussage of unselfish zeal, requiring scientific restraint lest no opportunity be left the other fellow for being unselfish too. But toward that happy consummation it is the duty and privilege of every individual in his way and time to struggle and strive, and of that Golden Age, it is the pleasure of current ethical thought to prophesy. But such a result, we feel free to say, will, when it comes, prove to have been the product of the regenerating working in human society of the spiritualizing grace of Christianity.

Truth is the natural quest of man, and an honest, thorough search after truth is the mark of a robust and full powered manhood. To a certain extent speculation may assist to

the ascertainment of truth, in so far as it leads men to form hypotheses which may later possibly develop into well thought out established theories, or orderly explanations of phenomena. There is always danger, however, that speculation will run mad, and land its devotees in all sorts of absurd positions. The pursuit of truth is a serious matter, and the finding of truth depends as much on the spirit in which the search is carried on as on the mentality of the investigators. It is often true in the realm of science and of pure metaphysics that rich results are reached by the child-like mind which remain concealed from those who in their proud self-complacency consider themselves the wise and prudent.

Of candid, thorough, reverent thought we cannot have too much, but of superficial thought, and crazy speculation, we have in these times far too great an amount. "Guesses at truth" may be taken as the description of much of the popular thought of the day. Multitudes of people are content with five minutes with the news of the universe, a bar or two of the music of the spheres, a hint or two of philosophy, a smattering of science. Many who do not know a molecule from an atom, or a protozoan from a metazoan, will talk glibly of cosmic matters, and gabble in quite a phsyic manner. The people who think are few, but many are the people who think that they think. The result is a vast crop of half-grown or over-grown "views," theories, fads and necromancies, which bear about the same relation to truth and proven fact that thorns do to wheat ears.

The trouble is that many people, having an ambition to be able to say that they are "up" in some of the philosophies, take to reading Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer and other authors indiscriminately, and their minds not being trained to accurate and deep thinking, seize on what is unessential in those writings, or what is not yet proven, and fail to think their way clear through into the light beyond. Anybody can object, can quibble, can doubt, and the danger always is lest the average reader should stop, mystified and confused, with the objections of these sceptical writers, and fail to go on to the firmer ground where their objections can be met or reasonably shelved. To every sceptical objection there is an answer somewhere, though we who are still in this earthly sphere may not always be able to give it, and there need be no fear that truth will be overturned. The fear must be felt for those who have only a quarter interest in the truth and a three-quarter interest in the exploiting of their own more or less original opinions. The evil-hearted, the intellectually conceited, and the middle-headed will miss the truth themselves and render its attainment by others more difficult.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Explosion of a Chemical Plant at Frankfort, Germany.

A despatch from Frankfort, Germany, says:—The boilers of the Griesheim Electric Chemical Works, near Griesheim, exploded on Thursday afternoon, and the factory caught fire. The number of dead and injured is estimated at one hundred and fifty, but cannot be determined until the list of employees of the Chemical Works can be compared with the survivors. The fire continues to burn, although the greater part of the Frankfort Fire Department and troops are trying to prevent its spread to the buildings outside of the fire zone. Hospitals have been improvised in the vicinity. The flames apparently originated by the blowing up of vats of chemicals in the explosive departments of the works at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They spread with frightful speed to the adjacent buildings, and then over the river Main to Schwanheim. When a second explosion took place, the fumes and masses of burning chemicals made it impossible to stay in the vicinity. The inhabitants of Griesheim were ordered to leave their village, which they did, flocking to Frankfort.

MRS. NATION AGAIN IN GAOL.

The Hatchet-Wielder Unable to Furnish Bonds.

A despatch from Wichita, Kansas, says:—Mrs. Carrie Nation, Mrs. Lucy Whitte, Mrs. Julia Evans, and Mrs. Lydia Muntz, appeared before Judge Dale in the District Court on Wednesday and failed to give bonds. They were taken to the county jail, and will remain there until a bond for \$500 each is approved, or until their trial at the May term of the court for "joint smashing."

ALL THE RATS INFECTED.

No Telling Where the Plague Will Stop in Cape Colony.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Up to date there have been 480 cases of the plague and 195 deaths. There have been 13,000 inoculations. It is feared that all the rats from East London to the Orange river are infected with the plague.

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Millfeed.—Tone easy. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, \$14; and shorts, \$15.

Corn.—Strong. American No. 2 yellow, on track here, 50c; No. 3, 49c. Peas.—In good demand, and higher; No. 2 middle freights, at 65 1/2c; and east at 66 1/2c.

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PRODUCE.

Toronto, April 30.—Eggs. Situation unchanged. Demand active, supplies large, and prices easy. Fresh continues to sell at 11c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Bright stock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1/2c; chickens, 14 to 16c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c.

Potatoes.—Easy at 27c for car lots, on track. Sales out of store are made at 26c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; parsnips, per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl; \$1.20 to \$1.30; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried apples—Dull. Dried apples are easy at 81-2c; evaporated at 5c.

Maple syrup—New run maple syrup firm. Receipts light. Five-gallon tins are quoted at \$1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Honey—Stocks light. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1/2c for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to size of order; comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clear, per dozen sections.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 10c.

Beans—Quiet. Tone of prices easy. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.55 to \$1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Bales, hay—Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.75; two-ton lots, delivered, \$11.50.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here, \$5.50 to \$6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs on the street are firm at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Car lots are quoted nominally at \$8 to \$9.25, on track here. Provisions are firm and in good demand. Dry salted shoulders are firmer. Lard is also firmer. The quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 81-4c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lot 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c; short cut pork, 22c to 23c; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 11c; light, 13-12c. Lord-Pills, 103-4c; tubs, 101-2c; in tierces, 10 1/2c.

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Cattle.—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.35 per bbl; and in wood at \$3.45.

Chicago, April 30.—May corn scored another record advance to-day, closing 15-80 higher. Wheat closed 3-4c, and oats, 6-8c higher. Provisions at the close were 2-12 to 7-12c improved.

Buffalo, April 30.—Flour.—Quiet but firm. Wheat—Spring, nothing done; spot in small lots held higher; No. 1 Northern, old, earlows, 84 3/4c; do, c.i.f., in store, 82 5/8c. Winter wheat—Offerings light, better enquiry; spot mixed wheat, 78c asked, on track; No. 2 red quoted at 78c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 44c to 45 1/4c; No. 3 do, 43 1/4 to 44c; No. 2 corn, 47 3/4 to 48c; No. 3 do, 47 3/4c, through billed. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white clipped, 32c; No. 3 white, 31 3/4 to 32c; No. 2, mixed, 30c asked; No. 3 do, 29c, through billed. Barley—Dull; car good Western, on track, sold at 58c; to arrive, closed at 58 to 58c. Rye—No. 2, on track, sold at 68c; No. 1 quoted at 69c.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, April 30.—Eggs. Situation unchanged. Demand active, supplies large, and prices easy. Fresh continues to sell at 11c.

Poultry.—Receipts light. Bright stock is quoted as follows:—Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese at 8 to 8 1/2c; chickens, 14 to 16c; and ducks, at 60 to 80c.

Potatoes.—Easy at 27c for car lots, on track. Sales out of store are made at 26c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 25c per bag; onions, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; carrots, 35c per bag; parsnips, per bag, 35c; apples, per bbl; \$1.20 to \$1.30; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$2.50.

Dried apples—Dull. Dried apples are easy at 81-2c; evaporated at 5c.

Maple syrup—New run maple syrup firm. Receipts light. Five-gallon tins are quoted at \$1 per imperial gallon; and gallon tins at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Honey—Stocks light. Dealers quote from 10 to 10 1/2c for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to size of order; comb honey sells at \$2 to \$2.25 for dark, and at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for choice clear, per dozen sections.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14 to 16c; and yearlings at 8 to 10c.

Beans—Quiet. Tone of prices easy. Ordinary white beans bring \$1.55 to \$1.60; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Bales, hay—Choice timothy, on track here, \$10.75; two-ton lots, delivered, \$11.50.

Straw—Car lots of straw, on track here, \$5.50 to \$6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs on the street are firm at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Car lots are quoted nominally at \$8 to \$9.25, on track here. Provisions are firm and in good demand. Dry salted shoulders are firmer. Lard is also firmer. The quotations are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 81-4c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lot 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c; short cut pork, 22c to 23c; heavy mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 11c; light, 13-12c. Lord-Pills, 103-4c; tubs, 101-2c; in tierces, 10 1/2c.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The Lankark House of Refuge will be built at Perth.

Col. Dent has purchased 300 horses in London, Ont., for the British Army. Sydney, C.B., is to have an electric street railway.

The inauguration of Woodstock as a city will be celebrated 31st.

St. Thomas, Ont., is to have a Queen Victoria monument.

Thirty four men have enlisted at London for the Halifax Provincial battalion.

Fort Arthur is to have two new international steamboat lines to Duluth and to Houghton, Isle Royale.

Mrs. Kins was given a verdict of \$50 at Hamilton against the Hamilton and Grimsby Electric Railway for injuries.

Major Monaghan, U.S. Army Paymaster, who died in the Philippines, was U. S. Consul at Hamilton from 1888 till 1892.

The Canada Atlantic Railway has closed a contract with the Leyland Line of steamships to take 500,000 bushels of grain for Quebec.

Rev. Mr. Joly, a Catholic clergyman, of St. Emile de L'Enfer, Que., has been missing since November, and it is believed he was murdered.

Mr. De Mole, a farmer of St. Agathe, Que., has fallen heir to \$1,000,000 through the death of a relative in France.

A twelve-storey hotel and office building will be erected on the Howe property on Rideau street Ottawa, recently bought by Wm. H. Davis.

Conductors on the Ottawa Electric Street Railway must not hereafter place their hand about the waist of lady passengers to prevent them falling when the car starts suddenly. Ottawa ladies object.

A number of promotions in the C.P. R. service are announced.—Mr. Wm. Whyte is to be assistant to the President. Mr. Thomas Tait is to be Manager of Transportation. Mr. H. P. Timmerman is to be Superintendent of the Ontario & Quebec division, with headquarters at Toronto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury will return to London in four weeks.

Dundee in three months has exported \$54,000 of whiskey to the United States.

The London Globe scents a scandal in the discovery that two members of the Government committee on the value of explosives have taken out patents in their own names.

UNITED STATES.

A new Democratic party has been formed in Greater New York to fight Tammany.

Fire destroyed the jail at Mayville, near Jamestown, N.Y. But the prisoners were all rescued.

Melvin R. Baldwin, an ex-Congressman from Minnesota and former State Superintendent of Indian Affairs committed suicide at Seattle.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the celebrated Gainsborough picture stolen 25 years ago, recovered at Chicago, and recently taken to England.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says:—The five largest stationary engine manufacturing companies in the U.S. are to be consolidated into one gigantic combine, with a capital of \$25,000,000.

Puerto Rico is to enjoy free trade with the United States on and after July 1 this year, according to a New York Herald special from Washington.

Four people in a covered waggon were run down and killed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas flyer at a crossing eight miles north of Vinita.

THE WHITE ROSE.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Pale, Anaemic Young Women.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or postpaid from Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's last and complete Receipt Book and Household Physician.

CHAPTER XVI

ROYALTY ON DRESS.

RAISING HIGH-CLASS HOGS

SOIL DEPLETION.

GRAIN WEEVILS

A LIVING IN POULTRY

SHOULD BE KEPT DE

DISCOVERIES AT BABYLON.

TEMPLE OF MERODACH,

INTEREST OF THE BIBL

Mexico has signed the convention of The Hague Peace Conference. China, Luxemburg and Turkey are the only countries which have not yet signed.

WALL PAPERS.



We are sorting up our stock and offering Reductions of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on Wall Papers.

These are not remnants but new stock.

Prices count—and our papers are the finest in the country.

Newest, up-to-date designs, made by the best makers.

Our Bargains in really Fine Papers are wonders.

You Can Make \$1 Buy \$2.00 worth of Paper by buying now

..PAINTS..

Every Can Guaranteed.

Newest Colors,
Best Wearing,
Hardest Drying,
Lowest Prices.



FOR MOTHS.

English LAVENDER FLOWERS, in bags, reduced to 5c.
MOTH BALLS—Camphor.

GILLET'S LYE, 10c. NEW SOAPS & PERFUMES
CHAS. E. PARKER,
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

YOUR DOLLARS AND EGGS

WILL PURCHASE MORE DRY GOODS AT

The Fred. T. WARD CO.'S Store

Than Any Other in Town.

We are bound to clear out this stock during May and June.

New arrivals of the Latest Novelties, going and marked down at selling-out prices.

Beautiful colorings and patterns in Mercerized SATEENS, for Waists or Dresses, 15c., 18c., 25c. and 28c.

DIMITIES, White and Colored MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, etc

SILK WAIST PATTERNS, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

TOOKE'S SHIRT WAISTS, \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.15, \$1.00, 75c., 60c., 50c., your choice for 69c. and 35c.

Latest PARISIAN RUFFS, newest thing out. We bought the traveller's samples and are selling them at less than the first cost.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS, 45c., 65c. and 90c.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED SAILORS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. You cannot get values like these elsewhere.

Full market price for your Eggs at the store of

The Fred T. Ward Co.



INSIST on having
PAINTS bearing label
same as this.

WE SELL
ROBERTSON'S
PURE PREPARED PAINTS,
For Inside and Outside Use.

Quality First Consideration.

Gives better satisfaction, and is more widely used than other paint in Canada.

ALSO—

Dry Colors, White Lead,
Varnishes, Turpentine,
Raw and Boiled Oil.

SEEDS.

A full stock of all kinds of FLOWER, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE & TINWARE MERCHANTS, MILL STREET.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING -1- ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business
transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada,
United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordi-
nary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.

Mall, 6:15 a.m. Mixed, 10:25 a.m.

Mixed, 6:30 p.m. Mall, 1:05 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To-morrow is Arbor day.

If Canadian money is not good enough to pass at par at the Pan-American show the people of this country should give that affair the cold stare.

Quarterly services will be held in the Methodist Church, Stirling, on Sunday next, May 5th, commencing at 10.30 a.m. The Quarterly Board will meet at 7.30 on Monday evening, May 6th.

If you want to buy the Lightest and Latest Improved Binder, get the Massey-Harris.—G. L. Scott, Agent.

Lieut. W. F. Carstairs, whose time since was sent to British South Africa, was slightly wounded in an engagement with the natives there recently. He was the only white officer injured.

At the meeting of the official quarterly board of the Rawdon Circuit on Saturday last, the pastor, Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, received the unanimous invitation of the board to remain for the fifth year.

The lacrosse season here started in on Monday evening, when our boys turned out in full force for practice. Practice will be continued three nights weekly throughout the season, and all who admire the game should avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered. The team has received a challenge to play Marmora in that town, on May 24th, but are undecided as yet.

If you want the latest improved Sewing Machine, get the New Williams.—G. L. Scott, Agent.

At the annual meeting of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, held on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres.—Rev. Wm. Johnston.
1st Vice-Pres.—Mr. S. Patterson.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Miss F. Martin.
3rd Vice-Pres.—Miss C. Martin.
4th Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Currie.
Sec.—Miss Ida Currie.
Cor.-Sec.—Miss H. Arthurs.
Treas.—Miss E. Johnston.
Organist.—Mrs. A. Seeley.

The entertainment given in the Music Hall on Monday evening last by Mr. Frank R. Conklin, under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of St. John's Church, was not as largely attended as its merits deserved. Mr. Conklin gave the three-act drama, "David Garrick," followed by a number of selections, the whole making one of the most pleasing entertainments ever given before a Stirling audience. As an impersonator of character Mr. Conklin is certainly one of the best, and we believe has few equals his changes of voice and expression being so quickly done as to be marvellous. The audience was delighted with his renderings and showed their enjoyment by frequent bursts of applause. We believe Mr. Conklin intends to give another entertainment here in the near future, and he should then be greeted by a full house.

May 24th a Holiday.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, announced that it was the intention of the Government that the 24th of May should be observed as a public holiday.

Junior Lacrosse Club.

A well-attended meeting of the lacrosse enthusiasts of the town, was held at the Scott House, on Friday evening last, when it was decided to organize a Junior Lacrosse Club for this season. On account of the absence of a great many of the senior men of last year, this was thought advisable. With hard practice, Stirling has the material for a fine junior team, and will no doubt maintain the reputation which they have in the past. The following officers were elected:—

Hon. President—C. J. Boldrick.
President—C. E. Parker.
Manager—G. G. Thrasher.
Treasurer—E. F. Butler.
Secretary—C. A. Martin.
Captain—W. J. Whitty.
Field Captain—H. A. Wheeler.
Com. of Management—T. Shaw, Geo. A. Weese, Percy Watts, B. M. Black and Captain.

Mr. Thos. Reid, of Spring Brook, has purchased the interest of Mr. Jas. Greig, in the Graham House, Havelock, and has removed to that village.

The season for trout fishing opened yesterday, and three of our local nimrods returned last evening from Squire's Creek with about a hundred of the speckled beauties.

There was a fair turn out of the I. O. O. F. brethren last Sunday to attend divine service in St. Andrew's Church. Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., delivered a very able and interesting discourse.

The street sprinkler started on its rounds on Monday, under the same able management as last year, Mr. Robert Fletcher. His work has not been very arduous as yet, having been aided by the numerous showers.

A recruiting officer from Kingston was in town a few days of last week, looking for recruits for Halifax garrison. He however secured only one, in the person of Mr. Arthur Rosebush, who left with the officer on Saturday last for that city.

Hastings and Wellington counties are said to be the only counties in the Province eligible for a grant from the fund appropriated by the Ontario Legislature for the improvement of highways, as they are the only ones in which county road systems are organized.

The annual meeting of the North Hasting Teachers Convention will be held in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, Madoc, on May 16th and 17th. Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, will be present on May 16th, and in the evening will give a public lecture on "The Making of Canada."

Remember the Sabbath School rally in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church on the Rawdon circuit on Sabbath, May 5th, commencing at 2 p.m. Addresses will be given by Geo. A. Johnson, Superintendent of the School, C. A. Lapp, of the Brighton Methodist Sabbath School, Wilson Anderson, of Bethel School, and W. R. Rutherford, of Stirling. Music by Wellman's and Mt. Pleasant choirs. Solos by several of the scholars. Silver collection at close of service.

One of those very wise writers, so much given to supplying everybody with great chunks of good advice, has just written, "Learn to meet your friends with a smile." But what kind of a "smile?" There are smiles and smiles. Some such motto appears to be acted on in many bar-rooms. A friend tells us of an instance not long ago of a very genial man not many miles from Napanee who spent the day in town and "smiled" with nearly every old friend he met that day. He met with several friends too many for his own good. He got gathered up out of the dust by the road-side and smiled a very sickly smile, with a terrible headache accompaniment, when he woke up in "the cooler" next morning.—Napanee Star.

A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. I also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.—At the residence of Mrs. Denyes, Church St., a lot of Household Furniture, the property of Mrs. Denyes. Sale at 1.30 p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auct.

Births.

DEACON.—In Rawdon, on April 13th, the wife of Walter Deacon, of a son.

CRONKRITE.—In Rawdon, on April 14th, the wife of John Cronkrite, of a son.

HEATH.—In Rawdon, on April 16th, the wife of Wesley Heath, of a daughter.

REED.—In Rawdon, on April 23rd, the wife of Arthur Reed, of a son.

TOTTEN.—In Rawdon, on April 24th, the wife of Blake Totten, of a daughter.

WEST.—At Harold, on May 1st, the wife of John R. West, of a daughter.

Deaths.

ROBLIN.—At Spring Brook, on May 1st, the infant son of D. W. Roblin, aged 2 months and 10 days.

OUR BUSINESS CARD FOR SPRING, 1901.

New-born Spring, sweet restorer of nature's best gifts to man, bringing fresh life to flower, tree, and shrub. Time for renewal of Gents' and Ladies' wardrobe, the simple promptings of nature to clean up; and as she does her part to beautify and adorn, so should we in this country make ourselves comfortable and presentable, so blest as we are, free from war and pestilence, as none other is. Our Fine Ordered Clothing this year excels all others for Low Price and Stylish Suits, and we invite all to see the stock we carry. No establishment in this country will give you a better fitting nor more stylish suit for the money. We wish a prosperous year to all our patrons.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

SPRING 1901.

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST LINE OF

Embroideries and Laces

EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN.

New Prints, Shirts, Shirts,
Cottonades, Gingham,
Flannelettes, Tickings,

A FULL LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Come here for your GROCERIES, as you can always depend on them being fresh.

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

E. F. PARKER.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,
"NORWICH UNION,"
"SUN,"
"GORE,"

FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE " "

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

HARRY HARRIS, STIRLING, ONT.,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

I sell the SINGER Sewing Machine, guaranteed in every respect. Case hard-wood and adjustable. The SINGER repairs always on hand. Easy terms of payment.

Also, Auctioneer for the Co. of Hastings.

CHAS. BUTLER, Issuer Marriage Licenses

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

OUR SHOES ARE WINNERS!



We lead all others in FIT, QUALITY, PRICE and DURABILITY. This is what those who are wearing our shoes say.

This week we want to show you a Big Cut in Men's Tan Boots:—

Our \$5.00 Men's Tan Boots for	\$4.00.
" " " " " "	\$3.50.
" " " " " "	\$3.00.
" " " " " "	\$2.75.
" " " " " "	\$2.50.
Ladies' Fine Dong. Shoes from	\$1.00 to \$2.50.
" " " " " "	\$1.25 to \$3.50.

These are all New Goods, standard stock and exceptionally big values. Men's Flow Boots from 90c. up. Our steadily increasing sales leads us to believe we are giving the best value in Flow Boots that can be obtained.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

P. S.—Be sure to call in this Saturday and see our Bargain Tables.

HARDWARE!

Just got in a fine line of BUGGY TOPS, LAP RUGS, SIDE CURTAINS, MUD CURTAINS, TOP DRESSING, BUGGY PAINT in Black and Carmine Red. These goods will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES of all kinds DUNLOP and MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES any grade or prices. These goods are all new and will be sold cheap.

I handle the LONDON SPRAY-MOTOR PUMPS for both hand and barrel use. Call and see our Hand Spray Pump. It will spray over the highest apple tree. "Nothing to equal it."

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE Stirling News-Argus

(published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

1 year, 10c. 3 mos. 8c.

Half year, 6c. 10c. 10c.

Quarter year, 4c. 10c. 10c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for sales, removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$6 per year; \$4 for six months; \$3 for three months; \$2 for two months; \$1 for one month. Limited to six lines; \$4 per column card, limited to six lines; \$4 per column card, limited to six lines.

A column measure twenty lines.

Advertisements may be charged at the option of advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS.

Send your business direct to Washington.

Save time, costs less, better service.

My office close to U. S. Patent Office. FREE preliminary examination. Also for first and second inventions.

Send your business direct to Washington.

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Send your business direct to Washington.

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Send your business direct to Washington.

Send your business direct to Washington.



WE ARE GOING TO
FRED. WARD'S
—FOR OUR—
Bicycle Outfit.

Sweaters, 50c. to \$3. Belts, 10c. to \$1.25. Stockings, the best 50c. line ever shown. Light weights in Hats or Caps. Bicycle Suits, at \$4.75. Bicycle Knee Pads, \$1.75, at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

\$'s SAVED
BY GOING TO THE
People's Bargain Store

Lace Curtains—Our stock is very complete:

Curtain net, white 10c., 12½c., 15c., per yd.
Art Muslins, 6c., 8c., 10c. per yard.
Cretonnes, 8c., 10c., 12c. 14c., per yard.
Fancy Sateen Cretonne, 18c. per yard.

CASHMERE HOSIERY, tucked knees, all sizes.

COTTON HOSIERY, Ladies' full size, 6c. pair, extra value.

MEN'S OVERALLS, 50c., 75c. 90c., \$1.00. Try a pair at 50c., double stitched, riveted buttons, warranted not to rip.

Men's Top Shirts at 25c and 50c. each. Men's heavy braces 25c. per pair.
Men's Cotton Socks, 3 and 4 pairs for 25c. Men's Undershirts and Drawers at 20c. each.

Dominion Carpet Warp, colored, at \$1.25 bunch. White, \$1.00 per bunch.

FRESH GROCERIES.

We always have what you want. Japan Tea, the best in town, for 25c. Get a sample. Pure Lard in 10 lb. pails at \$1.25 a pail. A few pails Syrup left, now at \$1.05, Bee brand. Don't forget we will pay you 10c. for Eggs all this week.

C. F. STICKLE.

Ladies' Sailor Hats from 10c. each.

Engagement Rings.

You will find a very nice assortment at our store—the very latest designs in SAPPHIRE, AMETHYST, OPAL, TOPAZ, TURQUOISE, GARNET, RUBY and PEARL, set singly and in combinations—very low in price for the quality of the goods.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

The Mutual Life of Canada Formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

A Company.
OF POLICYHOLDERS
BY POLICYHOLDERS,
FOR POLICYHOLDERS.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

UNEQUAL EYES. OPPOSITION

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this eye also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,
334 Front St., Belleville.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
Aug. 17, 1900, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

You Want a
NICE NECKTIE.

We show the
Largest Assortment
of the
LATEST NOVELTIES

ever seen in Stirling
at prices ranging
from 5c. to 75c.

Have you bought the Shirt you want? If you try one of **TOOKE'S**, you'll wear no other. We are right in the Shirt business, and we have the shirts that sell, at



Rawdon Council.

The following is a list of Road Masters, Pound Keepers and Fence Viewers, appointed under By-Law, No. 217, in the Township of Rawdon, 1901:—

ROAD MASTERS.

1 Bird, George	66 Simpson, Alex.
2 Eggleton, Albert	67 Rombough, George
3 McEwen, Samuel	68 Stiles, Benjamin
4 Mosher, Charles	69 Hovay, Charles
5 McEwen, Archie sr.	70 Booth, John sr.
6 Rodgers, Robert	71 Stewart, Hugh
7 McEwen, Andrew	72 Green, Fred
8 Eggleton, Herbert	73 Reid, John
9 Tucker, Albert	74 Williams, James
10 Doak, Thomas	75 Warren, William
11 Kingston, John W.	76 Bailey, Charles
12 Kingston, Paul	77 Patterson, Samuel
13 Belshaw, Jas. T.	78 Weaver, Wm. A.
14 Ryan, Frank	79 Linn, James C.
15 Green, Alex. sr.	80 Fells, James
16 Wright, Geo. R.	81 Preston, James
17 Hagerman, J. W.	82 Johnson, William
18 Jackson, Wm.	83 Anderson, George
19 & 20 Rollins, Robt.	84 Maybee, Robert
21 Forestell, John	85 Woodson, Daniel
22 & 23 Heagle, Geo. H.	86 Neil, William
24 Vandervoort, S. S.	87 McComb, David
25 Pollock, Wm.	88 Woodson, Samuel
26 Clancy, Urbane	89 Heath, Urbane
27 Tanner, Wm.	90 Sine, Edweld
28 & 29 Bilton, Ed.	91 Sine, George
30 Sine, Cornelius	92 Dracup, Walter
31 Lloyd, Cael	93 Fitchett, Albert
32 Snarr, Geo. A.	94 Green, John A.
33 Hoover, Henry	95 Reid, Andrew
34 Linn, James	96 Viter, A. C.
35 Wellman, Arnold	97 Dickson, James C.
36 Cotton, George	98 Gordonier, Lewis
37 Thane, Robert	99 Hubbs, James
40 Moore, James	100 Sutherland, James
41 Craig, Robert	101 Hubble, James
42 Scott, Philip	102 McKeljohn, W. J.
43 Ketcheson, E. F.	103 Tucker, Macford.
44 Simpson, John	104 White, Spencer
45 Rupert, Thomas	105 Heath, Charles
46 Sullivan, Jeremiah	106 Webb, Christopher
47 Heagle, John A.	107 McKeljohn, Wm.
48 Short, Geo. A.	108 Bailey, James A.
49 McKeown, Wm.	109 Brown, Ernest
50 McKeljohn, J. K.	110 Sine, German
51 Stiles, John Jr.	111 Snarr, John
52 Forestell, Samuel	112 Wescott, Henry
53 Cassidy, Robert	113 McCurdy, Jonathan
54 Burdick, Geo. L.	114 Horton, Benjamin
55 Wilson, John	115 Booth, John Jr.
56 Spencer, Ernest	116 McKelzie, Wm. sr.
57 Mosher, W. J.	117 Benedict, David
58 & 59 Reid, James	118 McConnell, Manley
60 McKeljohn, J. A.	119 Thompson, John
61 Munby, Joseph	120 Board, Wallace
62 Bronson, Albert	121 Cooney, W. J.
63 Barlow, Jesse	122 McMaster, William
123 Keesan, William	

POUND KEEPERS.

1 Fred. Snarr.	11 James Maybee.
2 Geo. Dewray.	12 Elijah Johnson.
3 Matthew Sine.	13 Lewis Green.
4 David Munby.	14 German Sine.
5 Geo. Simpson.	15 Cyranus Lloyd.
6 Richard Spry.	16 Robert Rogers.
7 James Reid.	17 John Booth, sr.
8 Benjamin Stiles.	18 Geo. E. Heagle.
9 W. J. Cooney.	19 Wm. Hagerman.
20 Anson Cummings.	21 Wm. Pounder.

FENCE VIEWERS.

Alex. Morton, Wm. Jackson, John Snarr, T. J. Doak, E. W. Hawkins, Valentine Green, Wm. Waller, sr., W. A. Fells, Y. T. Sine, John Hovay, Robert Vance, P. A. Lott, P. Welch, Thos. Rupert, J. Sullivan, Robert Liberty, Jas. Spry, J. Munby, A. Heale, John Eastwood, Wm. McKelzie, John Wilson, John Mack, Lewis Radcliff, Chas. Hovay, W. J. Cooney, Wm. Munby, Wm. Smith, Samuel Davis, F. Hubble, Frank Young, Henry White, Fred. Fanning, Jas. Sharp, C. Johnson, Mack Tucker, Geo. A. Allen, M. Reid, Wm. Curtis, Jas. A. Bailey, Jas. Preston, Geo. E. Green, John A. Bailey, G. A. Sine, Thos. Cook, sr., Archie McGeer, sr., Archie Montgomery, J. H. Reid, Paul Hagerman, Jonas McMurray, John Forestell.

Thos. C. McConnell, Clerk.

Village Council.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the village council held May 6th.

Members present, J. E. Halliwell, W. J. Spry, D. Utman and C. E. Parker.

Owing to the absence of the Reeve, on motion of Mr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Utman, Mr. Halliwell was appointed chairman pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

At this stage of proceedings the Reeve entered and took his seat.

The following accounts were on motion ordered to be paid:

Bancroft Times, ad. for tenders for lumber \$ 1.00

News-Argus, printing 15.25

On motion of Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Parker, the Reeve and clerk were authorized to sign the petition to Parliament to prevent the Bell Telephone Co. increasing their rates.

Moved by Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Parker, that Edwin Hoard be appointed to enforce the provisions of the Cow By-law, at the usual salary. Carried.

A by-law was introduced by the Reeve to appoint a Court of Revision, and which was finally passed, the sitting of the Court to be held in the council chamber at 8 o'clock p.m., on Monday May 27th.

The Reeve also introduced a by-law to impose a license upon owners of livery stables, and all persons who keep horses and vehicles for hire within the corporation of Stirling, and which was read a first time in open council, and on motion the council went into committee of the whole on by-laws, Mr. Halliwell in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Thrasher, seconded by Mr. Parker, that the by-law be now read a second time, clause by clause.

Motion in amendment by Mr. Spry, seconded by Mr. Utman, that the by-law be dropped, and no further action taken, and upon a vote being taken the amendment was declared lost, and the original motion carried.

The by-law having been read a second time, clause by clause, on motion of Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Thrasher, the blank spaces were filled in as follows:

Fee to be paid to village treasurer, \$25.

The by-law to be in force on and after the passing of the same. Penalty for any infraction of the provisions of the by-law, a fine not to exceed \$10.00, nor less than \$1.00 and costs, and upon default of payment by party convicted, 10 days in the common goal.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

A man living east of Tamworth failed to answer the questions of the census enumerators, and was fined \$5 and costs.

Stirling School Board.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Board of Education held May 7th, the following members being present: G. W. Faulkner, chairman, A. Chard, J. Boldrick, Jos. Doak, M. Bird, Dr. Parker, G. L. Scott, C. W. Thompson, O. Vandervoort and P. T. Ward.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the board rescind the appointment of F. C. Bird as head master, and upon a vote being taken was declared lost.

The following accounts were directed to be paid:

Mail & Empire, second advt. for teacher	\$.87
G. L. Scott, telephone messages, chairman to Williams45
News-Argus, printing	8.50
W. H. Minchin, salary as teacher	21.25

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Scott, that in future no teacher be engaged by this board unless he or she has a Normal School certificate, and upon a vote being taken the result was as follows:

For the motion, Boldrick, Thompson and Scott; against, Chard, Bird, Doak, Parker, Vandervoort and Ward, the motion being declared lost by the chairman.

A very favorable report was received from the Inspector of High Schools, and which on motion was filed.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Chard, that the Chairman, Sec'y, and the mover be a committee to draft a testimonial to Mr. David Sager, who, after a number of years of faithful service, has, owing to ill health, severed his connection with this board. Carried unanimously.

JOHN S. BLACK, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—At the regular meeting of the Stirling School Board last night, as was expected, a full Board was drummed up, and in doing so kept the meeting delayed over half an hour to get all the forces in to sustain the choice of teacher, as principal of the Public school, of one who has no normal school training, and is holding a lower class of professional certificate than any subordinate teacher in the school. This teacher was chosen about a couple of weeks ago, at an emergency meeting, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sager, caused by ill-health. Thirteen applications were received, all of a very high class grading, with Normal School training; but all were rejected by the influence of the friends of this boy and his family to get him the position. While the writer has no quarrel with the principal chosen, as we believe him to be an honest young fellow, and will do his duty so far as in him lies, it is placing him in an unfortunate position, and causing the dissatisfaction of young men who have gone to the expense of qualifying themselves for such positions properly. The letter published below will show how such matters are viewed by the Minister of Education, to whom I had written as to the appointment of principal of Stirling school. I also have a communication on the same subject from the Inspector, Mr. Mackintosh, in about the same tones, as to the hiring of a teacher without a Normal School training. In his letter to me he expresses the hope that the board would pass a resolution and make it permanent, that no teacher should be employed in our school here without such training. A motion was made last night to this effect, but was voted down, as it might affect their choice at the end of the year in renewing their bargain with Mr. Bird. We trust that before the end of the year he will acquire the necessary training at the Normal School, placing him in a position that he will be in qualification not subordinate to the teachers in the minor departments, of which he is the head. If he does so none will be more loyal to him than the writer of this letter. All things being equal, we believe our boys should get the preference, if they have the ability to discipline and conduct the school.

Mr. Sager was at the meeting last night to express his thanks and gratitude for courtesies and kindnesses in the past twelve years, during which he was the principal of our school. His remarks were very kindly received, and the writer moved that a committee be formed to draft a fitting testimonial to him, on his leaving us, and hoping that he may soon, by rest and care, return to health again. He certainly carries with him the best wishes of the School Board for such a result.

The report of the Inspector shows our school, in all departments, is doing good work at present.

As our constituents don't attend the

Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherway, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight. I am now able to do all my work, and have no Lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists."

Clothing Specialties.

With perfect confidence, you can come here for a Spring Suit. Reliability is our watchword, and the fit and style are unequalled.

\$4.00 buys a serviceable Navy Serge Suit for Men.
\$6.50 buys many spring effects in Light and Dark Tweeds, the wear and the worth of which are guaranteed.
\$7.50 to \$8.00 buys fine Tweeds, light and dark, new and effective designs.
\$10.00 buys fine fancy Worsteds, worth \$14.00 to \$15.00.
\$12.00 buys fine bright Worsteds, in black, blue, stripes and fancies, nothing better to be had at \$15.00 to \$18.00.
45c. buys a pair of our untearable, wearable Overalls.

HATS.—Our stock of Hard and Soft Hats is now complete in all the leading shades and qualities. Every purchase in this department means a saving to you.

SHIRTS.—Perfect fitting goods, in colored and white, sure to please you, at 50c. to \$1.25.

CARPETS.—10 per cent. off all Carpet purchases during May, on goods priced 50c. and upwards. Also, Bargains in Carpet Remnants.

WATERPROOF COATS for Men—3 only, \$3.00 coat with cape for \$2.25.

LADIES' WEAR.

WRAPPER SPECIALS at 90c. \$1.25 and \$1.50.
BLOUSES—Light and airy in fabric and price.
MUSLINS and GINGHAMS, special new lines at 10c.

GROCERIES.

3 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c. 4 lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c.
"Sterling" Brand Teas in Japan and Ceylon Black and Green at 25c. per lb., are always reliable and guaranteed.

CLUTE & MATHER.



A Well Shaped Foot
Deserves Well Shaped Footwear.

We should like to show you some footwear of that sort to prove that style need not interfere with comfort nor comfort with style, and that we give the most of style, comfort and durability for your money.

Ladies' Kid Shoes, 60c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50.
Men's Fine Boots, \$1.25 to \$5.00.
"Plow Boots," \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75.

Come to us for your Shoe Polish, 10, 15, 25c. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & MCGUTCHEON.

meetings of the Board, they should know what is going on. This union school system we consider very detrimental to the interests of the Public school, as trustees whom the people elect by their votes, are put in by the County, and they have more to say and do in our Public school system than those whom the people elect. We would be very pleased if the two schools were dealt with on their merits separately by their own system.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

Stirling, May 8, 1901.

Toronto, April 30th, 1901.

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the Minister of Education to state in reply to your letter of 29th inst., that it would appear to be very much out of place to appoint, as principal of a Public School a teacher who holds only a temporary certificate. If, however, the teacher referred to holds the certificate mentioned, it is possible he will be legally qualified for the position. In the interest of the school, it is hoped the principal appointed who has at least a second class Provincial certificate, thus adhering to its own by-laws.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MILLAR,
Deputy Minister.

James Boldrick, Esq.,
Stirling, Ont.

Farmers, Attention!

E. W. Brooks has secured the noted Yorkshire Coach Horse, AMBASSADOR, No. 1081, imported by F. Row, Belmont, Ont.

Farmers and breeders would do well to see this horse, as he has never been defeated in the prize ring, and his stock are also noted prize winners.

For further particulars and terms see bills.

Remember H. HADLEY

will repair your Watch, Clock or Jewellery in first-class order and at moderate price.

We have a good assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES on hand, which we are offering at special prices, and would be pleased to show you what we can do.

HERBERT HADLEY,
Jeweller, Conley Block.

Dr. Petty's Pills never fail to give relief, and they cure if given an honest trial.

SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,
ALSIKE,
TIMOTHY and
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

A car of first class Seed Corn expected soon,—Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

FRESH LIME.

The undersigned has any quantity of Fresh Lime for sale. Delivered, 25c. per bushel; or at the kiln, 17c. per bushel. All orders attended to promptly.

JAMES COUTTS.

Lot. No. 14, Con. 4, Rawdon, Sine P.O.

MOVING BUILDINGS.

Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Cooper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of cooperage always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

Prof. Barnard Johnston
the Celebrated Specialist
and Expert Optician,
will visit Stirling, June 10.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of affected eyes that others have failed to benefit. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

HOUSEHOLD.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Bolled Indian Pudding—Stir one pint milk and one pint warm molasses together. Gradually add to this mixture 4 beaten eggs. Then add one pound beat suet chopped fine, and enough Indian meal to make a thick batter. Beat in a teaspoon ground cinnamon, one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg, and a little grated lemon peel. One-third cup seeded raisins may be added if desired. Dip a clean white cloth or pudding-bag into boiling water, shake, flour a little, turn into it the mixture, tie up, leaving room to swell and boil for three hours. Serve hot with butter sauce made as follows: Beat one-half cup butter to a cream, add one cup sugar and beat until very light. Flavour with nutmeg.

Potato Custard—Boil and mash three large potatoes. Beat up one-half cup sugar, four eggs, one quart milk, one teaspoon salt, two teaspoons melted butter and one-half grated nutmeg. Strain all through a colander and make as milk custard.

Roast Sparrows—Place in the dripping pan with the hollow side up, sprinkle with pepper and salt, put a little water in the pan and bake until about half done, then turn over, sprinkle with pepper and salt as before and finish roasting. Take from the pan onto the platter, the side up, the cooking being uppermost on the platter. Make a gravy to serve with it from the broth in the pan thickened with a little flour wet in a little cold water. If you wish to give it an extra finish, make a dressing as for stuffing a chicken and spread over the meat about half an hour before you take from the oven. This piece should take from two to three hours, according to size of piece and age of animal.

Salmon Salad—Cut fine two onions, a small carrot, a small head of celery and one-half cup parsley. Add two tablespoons butter and one teaspoon prepared mustard. Let these simmer for 15 minutes in just enough water to prevent scorching. Then add one cup vinegar, and to taste, a pinch of cloves, the same of cayenne pepper, and one cup water. Put into the salmon, canned may be used, and simmer until tender. Remove from fire and set away until cold. Before serving, remove the salmon, strain some of the dressing, pour a fine sieve, and add this to the fish. Garnish with lettuce leaves and serve.

Butter Scotch—Two tablespoons molasses, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons water and one large tablespoon butter. Cook until mixture hardens in water.

To Cure Hams and Shoulders—When smoking, hang with leg down, contrary to custom. The liquid can then drip out of marrow and from around the bone, and the meat will not become so rancid.

Dried Apple Pie—To one cup dried apples cooked and put through a colander, add one cup sweet milk, one well-beaten egg, one-half cup sugar, one tablespoon flour and a little butter. Put over fire and cook until it thickens. Bake with one crust, in a moderate oven.

HANGING A PICTURE.

By hanging pictures low the apparent height of the room is increased. In halls hang strong photographs, engravings and drawings in black and white.

A picture should not be hung from one nail. Two hooks and two vertical cords, or, what is far more safe, pieces of wire cordage, should be used instead of the single cord.

Picture cords should be as near the color of the wall upon which they are put as possible. The centre of the picture, as a rule, should not be much above the level of the eye.

A CHILD'S QUESTIONS.

We never know what part of the day's experience will register itself indelibly upon the little child's brain. A parent lets no single opportunity pass of implanting useful ideas. And what he says to-day he may have to repeat to-morrow in another form. No matter; it is by adding bit to bit that the ideal finally grows solid in the little one's mind. In the midst of hurried and absorbing occupations we should pause an instant to answer a searching question; not in roundabout, careless fashion, but in a manner that will enable the child to carry on the train of thought for himself.

KITCHEN THOUGHTS.

Beware of the frying pan. Consider a properly-cooked piece of meat a more artistic achievement than all the "clings" in the world.

Remember that the lobster is a scavenger. Never forget the virtues of green vegetables.

Don't forget that even though foods be put up attractively they are likely to be villainous from the digestive standpoint.

See that the ubiquitous potato is roasted rather than boiled.

Convince yourself that "devilling" and "croquetting" are boring ways for utilizing first-class left-overs. Why make a good, wholesome chicken masquerade as a set of paper weights when she's at her best?

Don't cook vegetables in so much water that all the good goes down the waste pipe. And don't cook them so

fiercely that flavor, color and form is bounced out of them.

IN SHOPLAND.

All bishop sleeves for shirtwaists have narrow bandlike cuffs, as the link cuff buttons may be laid away. Moreoverd linens are the top-notch of the mode for the coming shirtwaist.

Chiffon, net and point d'esprit fichus are to be more worn this coming summer than last, but sailor collars and revers will be quite passe.

Polka dots and hemstitching are prominent features of the latest neckwear.

It is prophesied that straps will be the favored shirtwaist garniture of the season, and next the perfectly plain design will be the vogue. Except for the very diaphanous fancy ones, tucks, it is said, are to be relegated to second place.

Every sort of lace collar is in demand, from the imitation affair at \$1 to the real lace beauty at \$100.

It's as necessary to have sufficient flare round the foot of a skirt as it is to have under ruffles enough to hold it out.

Any back that has no middle seam is called an automobile.

A tucked blouse is not necessarily tucked solidly. It may be in clusters. Long shoulder effects are the result of deep collars or other trimmings.

THE GREAT NILE DAM AT ASSUAN.

Egypt's Fertility Expected to Be Increased Greatly by the Work Under Way.

Very few people appreciate the gigantic nature of the irrigation works which John Aird & Son are now carrying out in Egypt. The undertaking, unsurpassed in magnitude and difficulty by any similar engineering feat of modern times, is already well advanced towards completion. When complete it is hoped that thousands of miles of what is now Egyptian desert will be transformed into smiling pasture land.

At present the cultivated soil of middle and upper Egypt consists of a belt of land on either side of the river extending as far as and no farther than the line reached by the waters of the high Nile. The rest is arid, unproductive sand.

Now, the Nile waters are peculiarly rich in a sediment invaluable for agricultural purposes, and yet every year enough Nile water and soil to create several Egyptes are allowed to run in to the Mediterranean. It is to impound this water that a great wall of granite is being built on the southern side of the First Cataract at Assuan.

The wall stretches from the right bank of the Nile, to the left, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and, when completed, will rise ninety feet above the level of low water.

The wall is pierced by sluices. They number 180. The great steel doors with which they are provided will be worked by machinery, at once enormously powerful and yet so delicate that a child could let loose millions of gallons of this water which is to be Egypt's salvation.

At some periods of the year 900,000 tons of water will rush through the sluices every minute.

The dam will bottle up 1,000,000,000 tons of water; but the effect of the wall will be apparent over 144 miles of the river; in other words, a lake 144 miles long will be formed.

The cost of the scheme has been fixed at \$5,000,000; but the Egyptian Government will not be asked to pay a sixpence until the work has been completed. The settling of this little bill will extend over a period of thirty years so that Egypt is getting her colossal dam on the same system as thrifty housewives get their sewing machines—the deferred payments system.

It will prove a good bargain for Egypt, for it is calculated that England is virtually making the land of the Pharaohs a present of something like \$80,000,000.

In addition to the great wall at Assuan, a subsidiary dam is being built at Assiut. On the former 12,000 men are employed, the vast majority natives. They receive between three and four piastres a day, or about 5s. a week, which is twice as much as they usually earn. One pay day the money is brought in bullock on camels across the desert from the Assuan bank, and it is an interesting sight to see the patient bearers of the gold kneel down while their precious burden is distributed among the eager thousands of jangling, happy tollers.

The stone for the great wall is being obtained from the quarries of which the Temples of Philae are believed to have been built—the unhappy Philae, which, when the dam is completed, will be submerged and the partly disappear from sight for the first time in its three thousand years of existence.

The granite blocks that are being quarried for this, the first great engineering achievement of the twentieth century, bear the marks of wedges used thirty centuries ago.

NOT LETTING THE OPPORTUNITY GO.

A little girl and her aunt went for a walk the other day, and as they walked the aunt caught her skirt on the sharp edge of her shoe heel and tore off several inches of lace.

Will you tear it off for me, dear? she asked. I cannot mend it now. The accommodating little girl dropped on her knee and for several minutes there was a sound as of tearing goods—really much more tearing than was necessary to remove a piece of lace only half-an-inch wide.

Haven't you finished yet? finally asked the aunt.

Yes, said the little girl, rising wearily. I was taking all this off. I wanted enough for my doll's skirt while I was about it, and the little bit you tore wasn't enough.

ROYALTIES ON THE TRAMP

THIRTY-DAY TOURS THAT COST AS MANY THOUSANDS.

The Prince of Wales's Indian Trip—Shah of Persia spent Nearly Two Million Pounds Sterling on His European Journey—King of the Sandwich Islands Economical Journey.

The Prince of Wales's Indian trip in 1875-6 cost £112,000, the whole of which came out of the National Exchequer. Most people are now agreed that it was money well spent, although there was at the time no little grumbling at the largeness of the sum.

The Prince sailed from Dover on October 11th on the "Scrapia," was warmly received at Athens a week later, and halted at Cairo to invest the son of the Khedive, Mohammed Tewfik, with the Order of the Star of India. Arriving at Bombay on November 8th, he visited all the principal cities, States, and territories. His progress was literally a Royal one, the natives vying with one another in doing honour to the eldest son of the "Mother Queen." The Maharajah of Cashmere had thirty miles of

NEW ROADS SPECIALLY BUILT for the convenience of his guest. A sword studded with gems, and valued at £12,000, was presented to him by the Maharajah of Lahore, with the words: "If it be the Prince's will to try it, here is my neck."

At Benares, on January 5th, 1876, an aged chief laid a large collection of shawls and presents at the Prince's feet, and, then, saying it was not enough for his affection, ran off and fetched his own walking-stick, plated with gold and studded with gems, which he placed in the Prince's hand.

An amusing incident occurred at Baroda. The Gaikwar put in an appearance with fifteen hundred native troops dressed, in honour of the Prince, in Highland costume, but all wearing pink tights from the knee, it being assumed that dark skins would not harmonise with the kilts.

While on a visit to the Maharajah of Jeypore the Prince

KILLED HIS FIRST TIGER.

The collection of presents received by the Prince from native potentates was magnificent beyond conception, and on his return to England he caused a selection from among them to be exhibited to the public at the South Kensington Museum. Five hundred fine animals were also presented outright to the Zoological Gardens. It was said at the time that in order to enable the Prince to make a suitable return, the Queen, prior to his sailing, had furnished him with a draft for £200,000 out of her private purse.

The credit of organising the most extravagant pleasure-trip on record belongs to the late Shah of Persia, Nasr-ed-Deen, who in 1873 managed to send nearly two millions sterling to the Prince of Wales. Of this enormous sum, however, more than one-half was lavished on articles of ornament or use—especially jewellery. The Shah left Teheran on April 19th, and reached St. Petersburg on May 22nd, travelling there by way of Berlin and Brussels to London. He was met by the Queen, and the favourite catch-phrase of the day, "I visited Windsor, and received the Garter at the hands of"

QUEEN VICTORIA IN PERSON, and afterwards proceeded, via Paris, Turin, Vienna and Cologne, to Teheran, which he reached on September 23rd, after an absence of just over six months. In 1878, and again in 1889, the Shah made a similar trip, but his advent failed to create anything like the furor of curiosity and excitement occasioned by his first visit.

Contrast this with the trip taken in 1883 by King David Kalakaua, Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands. This was probably the least expensive Royal tour of the last century. His Majesty sailed for Europe with £250 in gold—all he could muster—in his pocket, and a Gladstone bag. He visited Rome, and was received in State by the Pope, stayed a week in Paris, spent three days in London, journeyed to Windsor, and was presented to the Queen, and arrived back in his capital, Honolulu, with £80 of his original £250 still unexpended.

In 1897 the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, made a progress through Europe. His personal attendants numbered over a thousand. Thirteen special trains carried his baggage. Wherever he went he was showered with diamonds and other costly money like water. At Paris he spent £100,000 in a single afternoon's shopping. Invited by Lord Mayor to a ball at the New India House, he came in uniform that simply blazed with diamonds, and on leaving handed his host, through his chamberlain,

A SUM OF £2,500

for distribution amongst the poor of London.

The "grand tour" made by the present Czar of Russia in 1890-1—his then, of course, the Czarvitch—is chiefly remarkable for the attack which was made upon him at Otsu, Japan, by a political fanatic. The would-be assassin, who had been an officer in the Japanese Army, aimed a terrific blow at the young Prince Nicholas with a two-handed, double-edged sword as he was walking in the theatre, and would undoubtedly have killed him but for the intervention of his cousin and travelling companion, Prince George of Greece, who succeeded in partially warding off the blow with his walking-stick. As it was, the Czarvitch received a nasty wound on the head, from the effects of which it is said he still occasionally suffers. Nevertheless, after a short rest, he resumed his journey, and finished by travelling

right across Siberia to Moscow, no light undertaking in those pre-railway days. A modest £180,000 was the cost of this very extended trip. In October and November, 1899, the Emperor and Empress of Germany and a State visit to the Sultan of Turkey, remaining some time in Constantinople as the

GUEST OF ABDUL HAMID.

Thence they went to Jerusalem, which much to the Kaiser's annoyance, had been decorated and whitewashed in honour of their visit. He should have returned via Cairo and Alexandria, but the discovery in the former city of some dynamite bombs, with which certain international Anarchists had plotted to put a premature end at once to the Emperor's tour and his life, brought about the abandonment of this portion of the itinerary.

DINING IN CHINA.

The Curious Formula Observed as a Chinese Dinner.

A writer in Blackwood says that when the guests arrive at a Chinese dinner, there is due presentation, with a constant interchange of courtesies. This is the formula usually observed at first meetings:

"Your honorable name is—"

"My obscure patronymic is Hu. You have not honored me with yours."

"My insignificant appellation is Ma. Your palace is situated—"

"My wretched hotel is in the Bamboo Bough Alley."

If the other man wears a mustache, a token of maturity, the next question is:

"What may be your honorable old age?"

But if the stranger is clean-shaven and therefore below forty, another formula is used.

"Alas!" he replies, "I have wasted thirty-nine years."

When the number of guests is complete, there ensues a tremendous encounter of good manners. Although the question of precedence is all settled beforehand, each man must stimulate an immovable determination to accept only the lowest place until he is promoted by the host's "Friend, go up higher."

The table is already laid with an imposing show. There is the regulation number of regulation dishes, marshaled in regulation order; quaint porcelain stands filled with slices of oranges, pears, or cold geese; towers of purple chicken jelly, grapes or shredded chicken-breast; saucers of shrimps salted in their skins, and the famous eggs, preserved for years in lime and served, sliced in beds of brown jelly. Hot wine of various brands is offered throughout in small cups.

When all are seated and ready for the fray, the host raises his cup and says:

"Let us drink."

The guests reply:

"Thanks! Thanks!"

Then they fall to, with chop-sticks, picking now from one dish, now from another, in piquant contrast of sweet, sour and salt.

LATEST INVENTION.

Italian Scientist Invents Automatic Repeater for Wireless Messages.

Emile Guarini an Italian, has invented an automatic repeater which is the latest development in wireless telegraphy. It seems that Guarini does not use the method usually adopted to send a message to the right station. His method entails the use of oscillators of different degrees. Two instruments meant to communicate with one another are fitted with oscillators of the same degree. Guarini surrounds his transmitting and receiving apparatus with a metallic sheet, having a longitudinal slit. The slits of these sheets correspond in the two stations.

The receiving "feeler" only receives rays from the slide where the slit is opened. In other words, the message is aimed and fired in a certain direction, as it were. This system, of course, can only be employed where the receiving and transmitting stations are stable. It is of no use at sea.

The electric rays fade away at a certain distance from the producing station. They are not sound, and the rays spread in a straight line. The skin of concentrated rays must be bent at the curving of the earth by deviations or successive reflections, entailing further loss.

To meet this demand Guarini invented his machine. The repeater receives the electric radiations coming from a station or relay post, gives fresh impulse to these radiators, and propels them to an extreme station or another relay post.

Admitting that 310 miles can be obtained by direct transmission, says Mr. Guarini, to compel a telegram to make the world's circuit eighty inter-oceanic trips would not require more than two hours' time, the only requisite delay proceeding from the inertia of the apparatus.

PAWNING THE ENGLISH CROWN.

At least four times the Crown of England has been pawned. Henry III. and Henry V., Edward III., and Richard II. all resorted to this means of raising money. The merchants of Flanders once had possession of the Crown, the City of London held it for security for £20,000, and it was pledged another time for £20,000. Edward III. disposed of it to the Bishop of Winchester for £15,000, and Charles II. would have used the Crown as a personal asset if he had been able to turn it into money.

THE PEA CROP IN ONTARIO

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE CHAT WITH MR. C. A. ZAVITZ.

Important Crop for the Province—Damage Done by the Pea Weevil—Nearly All Varieties Are Subject to Its Ravages.

Spring is again here and the farmers are looking over their broad fields while in some cases work has been started upon the land. It is important not only to have the land in a good state of cultivation, but also to sow seed of the best quality and of those varieties which are the surest to give the most satisfactory returns. In order to secure some information which might be of practical service, a newspaper representative called upon Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College, to secure some information for publication. In conversation, Mr. Zavitz at once referred to the pea crop as one of the most important subjects which could be discussed at the present time.

"Do you consider the pea crop a very important one in Ontario?" asked the reporter.

"The pea crop is indeed an important one for this Province," replied Mr. Zavitz, "but is seriously threatened at present in the southern parts of Ontario by the ravages of the pea weevil, (*Bracon pis*) which is usually called pea bug. Because of the great damage done by the pea weevil, many farmers are quitting the growing of peas entirely. This is plainly seen by referring to the report of the Bureau of Industries, which shows that in 1899, 743,199 acres were devoted to this crop, while only 661,592 acres were used for growing peas in 1900, thus showing a decrease of upwards of 80,000 acres in 1900 as compared with the year previous."

"Do you consider that this decrease has been caused by the trouble from the pea weevil?"

"I certainly do, as the pea crop is so highly prized by our farmers generally. The grain is much stronger FOR FEEDING PURPOSES."

than oats, barley, or corn, and the pea straw is very suitable for feeding to sheep and also to dairy cattle when properly handled."

"I have been making a careful study of this point for the last four years, and find that nearly all the varieties of peas are subject to the ravages of the weevil, the only exceptions being grass peas, cow peas, and chick peas. The grass peas produce a very excellent straw and a fairly good yield of grain per acre. The cow peas require too long a season to grow for the climate of Ontario, unless they are on light, sharp soils in the extreme southern parts of Ontario, and even then it is doubtful whether cow peas would be satisfactory in un-favorable years."

"In the average of seven years' experiments in growing grass peas in the plots at the College, the average yield has been 23 bushels of grain per acre. I consider the grass peas the best substitute for the common varieties of peas for the average farmer. The grass peas are also known by other names, such as chick pea, Idaho pea, Brazilian coffee pea, etc., produce a very large yield of grain per acre, but they require thick seeding on rather rich land, and the straw becomes too bulky by the time the peas are ripe. In the average of seven years' experiments in growing grass peas in the plots at the College, the average yield has been 23 bushels of grain per acre. I consider the grass peas the best substitute for the common varieties of peas for the average farmer. 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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Cush's rate is 21 3-4 mills. Halifax has an anti-prohibition Council.

Brookville is to have a pork-packing establishment.

Full City Council has cut off three liquor licenses.

The Kingston School of Mining will erect two new buildings.

London has sold \$115,000 worth of debentures at from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

Hamilton claims that the census returns will give it a population of 54,000.

Wm. J. Archer, 97 Brunswick avenue, was fatally burned in his home on Saturday night.

An American syndicate is willing to establish smelters at Ottawa if it is given a big bonus and a free site.

Hull, Que., will pay its corporation labourers 15 cents an hour for twelve hours a day. It is now ten at 14 cents.

Louis G. Evans of the 90th Battalion was fined at the Winnipeg Police Court for neglecting to attend drills.

Over 400 tons of binder twine have been manufactured at the penitentiary at Kingston for the coming season.

The Calgary Board of Trade is moving to have all members of the Dominion House visit the west when the House rises.

Contractor Jamieson, of Montreal, will build a \$300,000 grain elevator at Port Arthur for the Canadian Northern Railway.

The smallpox epidemic at MacLeod, Lethbridge, Maple Creek and other places in the North-West Territories is under control.

The Ottawa Electric Light Company threatens to raise the rates if new companies are given a franchise to operate in the city.

Veterans of '66 are applying for land grants the Dominion Government hasn't ordered. Ontario's grants to the South African boys has misled them.

The option on the salt wells of Ontario granted to the syndicate which are seeking incorporation from Parliament has been extended from April 30th until May 31st.

At Whittemouth Station, Man., C. W. Blank, a German farmer, shot and killed another German named A. Radke. They had a row over cattle. Blank gave himself up at Winnipeg.

Thomas Brown is suing Hamilton City for \$10,000 for the loss of an eye; the result of an injury from fireworks used in the Laurier demonstration there last November.

Up to the present time census schedules have been received at Ottawa from some 317 enumerators, whereas for the whole month of April in the last census only 52 were received at headquarters.

The Militia Department at Ottawa desires every man who has fought in South Africa and who has changed his address since coming home to notify the Department of his present address so that he may receive the Imperial gratuity of \$25.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British War Office will buy Barton's aerial machine.

Five thousand pounds have been raised for the Cork Industrial Exhibition.

At London, Robert Gunter and Wyndham S. Portal have been made baronet.

A youth aged sixteen died at Ardgagh, near Longford, who was 7 feet 1 inch in height.

Louis Godard will make an attempt in a short time to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, starting from London.

At London the annual return of retailing for 1903 shows a total of 98,361, against 42,700 in 1899.

British coal exports during 1900 were 44,069,197 tons, an increase of 2,968,997 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

The London County Council proposes to put forty steamers on the Thames for traffic between Hammer-smith and Woolwich.

The census returns so far published of the British Isles show that the movement of population from the country to the cities continues unchecked.

The British patent office has granted a resident of Germany a patent for making glucose by heating sawdust with sulphuric acid, compressing and then boiling it.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it seems probable that the portion of the Imperial loan offered to the public has been covered about seven times.

UNITED STATES.

New York has nine new cases of smallpox.

Every house flooded in Pittsburg will be disinfected to prevent disease or a plague.

Burglars at Anaconda, Montana, stole a 300-pound safe containing \$10,000 in gold.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the State.

A discovery of ore near Shelbyville, Ill., that assays \$300 a ton, causes much excitement there.

Adelbert Hay, son of the U. S. Secretary of State, has resigned as Consul-General at Pretoria.

Negotiations have been completed in Chicago for the formation of the largest beet sugar concern in the world.

George B. Robbins, blind for 18

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Horses, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 7.—Wheat.—The tone of the local market was firm to-day. Prices are as follows:—Red wheat, 68 1/2c; white wheat, 68 1/2c; No. 1, 68 1/2c; No. 2, 67 1/2c; low freight to New York; Manitoba No. 1 hard, Toronto and west, 62c; and No. 2, 61 1/2c. Grinding in transit privileges 2c more.

Millfeed.—The market is easy, with fair offerings. Tons lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Barley, \$14; and shorts, \$15.

Corn.—Steady. No. 2 yellow, on track here, 50c; No. 3, 49c; Peas—Strong. No. 2, middle freight, 65 1/2c; and east at 66 1/2c.

Barley.—Firm. Cargoes of No. 2, at Lake Ontario ports, 50c; No. 2 east, is quoted at 47c; and No. 3 extra, at 46 1/2c.

Rye.—Steady. Car lots, 49c, west, and 50c, east.

Ruckwheat.—The demand is fair. Car lots, west, are quoted at 52c; and east, at 54c.

Midland, 51c; No. 1 white, west, are quoted at 60 1/2c.

Flour.—Firm. Holders of 90 per cent. patents, buyers bags, middle freight, ask \$2.70 per bbl., and \$2.60 is bid.

Oatmeal.—Firm. Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track, are quoted at \$3.35 per bbl.; and in wood at \$3.45.

Chicago, May 7.—To-day's session in the grain pits was a strenuous one. Sharp advances were scored for delivery the present month, while July options showed moderate sympathetic strength. May corn and oats were said to be practically cornered and showed at the close gains of 1-4 to 1-2 respectively. May wheat, 58c; and July 58c; No. 2 Northern, 57 1/2c; No. 1, 57 1/2c; No. 2, 57 1/2c; No. 3, 57 1/2c; No. 4, 57 1/2c; No. 5, 57 1/2c; No. 6, 57 1/2c; No. 7, 57 1/2c; No. 8, 57 1/2c; No. 9, 57 1/2c; No. 10, 57 1/2c; No. 11, 57 1/2c; No. 12, 57 1/2c; No. 13, 57 1/2c; No. 14, 57 1/2c; No. 15, 57 1/2c; No. 16, 57 1/2c; No. 17, 57 1/2c; No. 18, 57 1/2c; No. 19, 57 1/2c; No. 20, 57 1/2c; No. 21, 57 1/2c; No. 22, 57 1/2c; No. 23, 57 1/2c; No. 24, 57 1/2c; No. 25, 57 1/2c; No. 26, 57 1/2c; No. 27, 57 1/2c; No. 28, 57 1/2c; No. 29, 57 1/2c; No. 30, 57 1/2c; No. 31, 57 1/2c; No. 32, 57 1/2c; No. 33, 57 1/2c; No. 34, 57 1/2c; No. 35, 57 1/2c; No. 36, 57 1/2c; No. 37, 57 1/2c; No. 38, 57 1/2c; No. 39, 57 1/2c; No. 40, 57 1/2c; No. 41, 57 1/2c; No. 42, 57 1/2c; No. 43, 57 1/2c; No. 44, 57 1/2c; No. 45, 57 1/2c; No. 46, 57 1/2c; No. 47, 57 1/2c; No. 48, 57 1/2c; No. 49, 57 1/2c; No. 50, 57 1/2c; No. 51, 57 1/2c; No. 52, 57 1/2c; No. 53, 57 1/2c; No. 54, 57 1/2c; No. 55, 57 1/2c; No. 56, 57 1/2c; No. 57, 57 1/2c; 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THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

The great exhibition at Buffalo is now in full swing. Every effort has been made by the managers to secure a large Canadian patronage, and now when Canadians go there they will not accept Canadian money except at a considerable discount. As there is a large amount of U. S. money in circulation in Canada, it might be well to apply a like rule in this country.

Mr. Haggart, when an item for the Trent Valley Canal was up, inquired as to the correctness of Mr. Blair's reply to the Trenton deputation, to the effect that no contract would be awarded for the work this year. Mr. Blair said that was so; no more work would be awarded until the contracts now on hand were completed. In regard to the section at the lower end there was, he said, an important point to be settled in determination of the controversy as to whether the terminus would be at Trenton or Port Hope.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Lumsden Steamboat Company to run a fifteen day colonist excursion to Temiskaming at a very low rate of fare. Excursionists may take any C. P. R. train on Tuesday, May 28th, 1901, in time to connect with the regular train leaving Carleton Place at 2.40 on the morning of Wednesday, May 29th. At Temiskaming station connection will be made with the steamer for Haliburton and Thurlow. Those desiring to go must get a certificate from Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

To Fight the Moth.

The Ontario Government has passed an order-in-council to aid the destruction of the codling moth, providing that it shall be the duty of the occupant of every lot to scrape all rough and loose bark around wounds from trees, and place heavy bands of sacking upon all bearing apple or pear trees not later than the 10th of June each year. The bands to be removed between June 20th and September 20th, and the larvae in them destroyed.

Exploring for Oil in Hastings County.

In a letter to the Bureau of Mines, Mr. J. Walter Wells, analyst of the Provincial Assay Office at Belleville, gives the following particulars of mining development work in his district:—Options or leases on several farms in Tyndinaga Township, east of Belleville, have been taken to explore for oil by C. E. Rosenzi, mining engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is said to be backed up by J. H. Southard, an Ohio oil man, and Mr. Towne, a Minnesota iron ore man. The mill of the Sophia mine is stopped for some time, but one is being raised daily. The Wallbridge hematite mine has discontinued shipping, but prospecting and development are going on.

Preparations are being made to manufacture cement from marl and clay at Durham, Grey County, and near Lakefield in Peterborough County.

Prospecting is being done in Lake Township, Hastings, for gold, also in Tudor Township, for iron ore. A new find of arsenical pyrites in quartz in Mayo Township is also reported. Shipments of magnetic iron ore from the New Find Mine, near L'Amable, in Mayo Township, have been made by the owner, Mr. H. C. Farnum to the Radnor forges, Quebec. Mr. Farnum has also shipped from the Child's mine, near Hermon, P. O., to the Deseronto smelter. Ore is also being shipped by T. C. Gordon from the St. Charles mine, near Wallbridge, to the Hamilton smelter.

The School Boy and the Cigarette

Dr. C. A. Clinton, of the San Francisco board of education, has made a special study of the effects of cigarette smoking among the public school children of that city, and expresses himself in the following unmistakable language:— "A good deal has been said about the evils of cigarette smoking, but one-half the truth has never been told. I have watched this thing for a long time, and I say calmly and deliberately that I believe cigarette smoking is as bad a habit as opium smoking. I am talking now of boys, remember. The effect upon grown men is, of course, not so marked.

"A cigarette fiend will lie and steal. Cigarette smoking blunts the whole moral nature. It has an appalling effect upon the system. It sends boys into consumption. It gives them enlargement of the heart, and sends them to the insane asylum. I am physician to several boys' schools, and I am often called in to prescribe for palpitation of the heart. In nine cases out of ten it is caused by the cigarette habit. Every physician knows the cigarette heart. I have seen bright boys turned into dunces, and straightforward honest boys made miserable cowards, by cigarette smoking. I am not exaggerating. I am speaking the truth, that every physician and nearly every teacher knows."

The "Canada Gazette" announces the appointment of E. G. Sills to be harbor commissioner of Belleville.

Bonus Hunting.

We see it announced that Belleville is just receiving overtures from a beet-root sugar bonus hunting company. The special favor of exemption from customs on all imported machinery needed for a quarter of a million or so of subsidies has been set apart by the Province to aid the proposed beet-sugar business, and now comes in the municipal grant again. All that is wanted, we understand, is free grants of land for building, a hundred or two or three hundred thousands in cash, more or less, and as much more of subsidized stock by the city. We suppose that exemption from taxes will also be in order. We forget just now whether that includes all the bill of particulars.

Why not pile on the demands? Belleville for a dozen or more years past has been trying to bring about a veritable boom by aid of a liberal bonus policy. It has housed railroads, stove factories, iron bridges, iron rolling mills, and the majority of the people have voted for bonus by-laws in aid of a carpet factory, a shirt factory, a hat factory, or something of that kind we believe—an agricultural show company—the list is too long to remember without a prepared catalogue. Of course none of these have proved a success, and the poor city is growing duller and drowsier every year. Little wonder its debentures don't sell now for what is expected. Why not try a beet-root sugar bonus, a patent boot jack or a self-adjusting tooth-pick factory? Belleville now serves as a good "horrible example" of the workings of the bonus system.—Napames Star.

Chatterton Chips.

(From our Correspondent.)

Our school is closed for a few days, owing to the teacher being ill with a severe cold. Mr. Robt. Read has secured a situation as miller at Collingwood. Mr. S. B. Roblin leaves to-day for Belmont mines, where he expects to remain for the summer. Mr. A. Ross' children have a mild form of diphtheria. Mr. Ernest Searles is ill. Mr. W. C. Boardman is confined to his bed again. Mr. J. Fredrick who lost the sight of one eye last week has gone to Toronto to consult a specialist. Mr. B. Finkle is now working for him. No service was held here on Sunday owing to Quarterly services at Foxboro North. Our Chatterton correspondent for the Belleville Star got names and facts sadly mixed last week. He must have been wrongly informed.

Ivanhoe.

From our Correspondent.

Miss Nellie Wood has returned from visiting her aunt, Mrs. Arthur, in Stirling. Miss McTaggart spent last week at Mrs. E. Baker's, Front St. Our town is coming on in style. Mr. Wm. Clements has purchased a new buggy, and Miss Rosa Dufosse and Mr. Murray Sine new bicycles. The Quarterly service was well attended on Sunday. The pastor gave an impressive address, taking as his text Is. 26: 18. Next Sunday the annual flower service will be held in Beulah Church at 2.45. Miss Rachel Johnson of Salem spent Sunday at Mr. P. Brown's, Front St. Mr. Murray Sine spent Sunday in Belleville. A runaway horse caused considerable excitement in town on Monday morning. L. W. Seeley was driving through the town and stopped to chat with one of the citizens, when a milk wagon came along and in some manner the wagon and the cart in which Mr. Seeley was seated became entangled, with the result that the cart was overturned. Mr. Seeley was thrown out and the horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Seeley pluckily held on to the animal, and was dragged a considerable distance, but was unhurt. He held the frightened quadruped which ran down Church St. to the cheese factory, where it stopped. The cart and harness were broken up somewhat, but that was the only damage sustained.

Bancroft.

(From the Times.)

According to the census enumerator, Bancroft has a population of about 300. A picnic, under the auspices of the Methodist church, will be held at Fort Stewart on May 24th. Rathbun's mill has commenced operations, and several car loads of stuff are being shipped over the C. O. R. every day. Mr. Robert Lancaster, county councillor for Division No. 7 met with a painful accident on Tuesday afternoon. He was engaged in sawing a large hemlock log, which was lying on the side of a hill, and was working on the lower side. On being cut through, the log commenced to roll, and caught Mr. L. before he could get out of the road, with the result that one rib was broken, his hip is badly bruised, and it is feared that he is injured internally. Dr. Leavitt is in attendance, and hopes to have his patient around again in a few weeks.

Marmora.

(From the Herald.)

The editing of the Marmora Herald has been placed in other hands for two or three weeks while the editor is completing the work on the mines of this district. Mr. Wm. Golding, of Marmora, is putting in a complete waterworks system in the Royal hotel. The water will be forced by a windmill from the river. There is a warm agitation in the village over putting in waterworks. The council might do well to enquire into the matter of cost and revenue. It might be well also to call a public meeting to discuss the matter. Certainly fire protection is a crying need here.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but she was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health. They always do. Try them. Only 25c. at all Druggists."

THEY TWO.

They are left alone in the dear old home, After so many years of togetherness and fun. Of childish laughter and tears. They are left alone, they remember more Beginning life over again. Just as they did in the days of yore, Before they were nine or ten.

And the table is set for two these days; The children went one by one. Away from home on their separate ways. When the childhood days were done. How healthily hungry they used to be! What romping they used to do! And mother—her weeping—can hardly see To set the table for two.

They used to gather around the fire. While some one would read aloud. But whether at study or work or play "Twas a loving and merry crowd. And now they are two that gather there At evening to read or sew, And seems almost too much to bear When they think of the long ago.

Ah, well—ah, well, 'tis the way of the world! Children stay but a little while. And then into other scenes are whirled, Where other homes beguile; But it matters not how far they roam Their hearts are fond and true. And mother's never a home like the dear old home, Where the table is set for two.

—Mrs. Frank A. Brock in Youth's Companion.

A FIND ON THE BEACH

By M. QUAD.

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The Palawan Islands, in the China sea, are to the north of Borneo and form a part of the Philippine group. They stretch out for a distance of 700 miles and number nearly a thousand. In the year 1882 I was landed on one of the Palawans from a Singapore trader to get up and run a copra plant. I had with me four Chinese, and the trader landed provisions for a year. After I had the shed up and the work going I had plenty of time for fishing, hunting and visiting the other islands. Nothing of special interest occurred until I had been on the island three months. Then one morning as I went down to the boat to put out on a fishing trip I was amazed to find tracks of a woman's bare feet on the wet sands. The tide was out, and she had waded along the beach for half a mile, probably just before daylight. It needed only a glance to tell me that the person who had left the tracks was a white woman, but to make sure of it I called to the Chinamen. They at once agreed with me. There was a trail leading out of the water at one spot and another trail leading back at another spot, but none to show that the stranger visitor to the island had scouted inland at all. We were on one of the outer, or seaward, islands, with nothing between us and the Coochin China coast. There was a small and almost barren island three miles to the north and a similar one about the same distance to the south, but I had visited both and found no people.

Whoever had visited our island in the darkness had come up out of the depths of the sea. No boat or raft had landed on the shore. The footprints were as plain as a plaster cast, and we were immediately interested and more or less excited. After thinking the matter over I decided that the woman must have come from one of the islands in some way and determined to give both a close search. I set off to the north and in the course of an hour made a landing. This island had an area of not more than five acres. Here and there a patch of soil covered the rocks, and young coconut trees were struggling for life, but the ground was easy of search. I went over it carefully and made the circuit of the island in my boat, but not a living thing did I see aside from the birds. There were no wild fruits to sustain life, nor was I able to find any fresh water.

It was noon when I got back to my own island, and after dinner I set out to search the other. As this one had more vegetation I took with me the boy, who was about 15 years of age and named Wang. As the wind was light and a current against us we were two hours in gaining the island. I was strong in the belief that some woman had been cast away and was shifting for herself, and that she had not made herself known to us simply proved that she had lost her reason under the strain of the hardships or took us for natives who would molest her. It was near sunset when we put off after a rain search, and when we reached the reef surrounding our island and half a mile out from the beach the evening breeze died out to a flat calm, and we lay like a log. Before taking to the oar to scull us in to the shore I sat quiet for a minute listening to the whispers of the sea. Wang leaned over the rail of the boat and watched the sharks darting to and fro and leaving trails of fire behind them, and things were so still that I could hear the ticking of my watch, when there came a strange interruption. It was the voice of a woman in laughter, and it sounded close by. We both sprang up at the sound, wondering if our ears had deceived us, and as we stood listening the sounds came again. When they had died away, the boy turned to me and whispered:—

"Master, for God's sake let us get ashore at once! There is a witch of the sea close by, and she will drag us down!"

I waited ten minutes, and, hearing nothing more, I picked up the oar and sculled in to the landing. There I found the three Chinamen waiting for me, and they were in a state of great excitement. They had heard the laughter, and they believed with the boy that a witch of the sea was hanging about and meant to do us harm. Chinese life is made up of legends and superstitions, and it is useless to com-

bat them. While I argued that there was a woman castaway about, and they could not dispute the fact of the tracks in the sand, I could not explain away the laughter. I simply contented myself with saying that we would leave some provisions on the beach that night and see if they were missing in the morning and with sleeping with one eye open to see that the frightened fellows did not steal the boat and make off to some other island.

We were down on the beach when daylight came, and there were fresh tracks again. The woman had circled about the heap of provisions, but had touched nothing. There was a trail leading out of the sea and another leading back, and there were 200 imprints of feet to look at. The Chinese were absolutely knocked out with consternation, and only my promise to watch the beach that night and capture or shoot the witch calmed them down. I remained with them all that day to prevent them from plotting, and it was not until midnight that I took up my watch on the shore. I had two revolvers as weapons, but I had no idea of shooting. I proposed to capture the thing, witch or woman, if it lay in my power. It was low tide at 2 o'clock. I was concealed behind a heap of brush, and it was a starlight night. At that hour a figure which looked like a human being came out of the gentle surf and began to walk up and down the beach. As it walked away from me I rose up and went forward on tiptoe and was within 30 feet of it when it caught the alarm and fled back to the water like a shadow. I heard an exclamation of alarm and splashes in the water and saw the wake as the "it" swam away. I had meant to keep cool, but the sight of the figure excited me, and its escape when I figured on capture added to it, and so, hardly knowing what I did, I drew one of my revolvers and began firing as the swimmer moved away. I fired six shots, but I heard no cry of pain or other sound.

I went back to the Chinamen and found them chattering in terror, and if they had been afraid of the witch they would have made a rush for the boat and left me alone on the island. I sat watching them till daylight came, and then we all went down to the beach. The tide was coming in, but we found tracks, as before. While we were hurrying about, arguing and discussing, the tide brought in the naked limb and foot of a woman, a white woman. It had been torn from the body by the sharks, and it was the foot which had made the tracks in the sand. One of my shots had struck and killed her as she swam away, and the blood had brought the savage sharks to the attack. There lay the limb before us, with the flesh hard and firm, though showing a bruise here and there, but no other part of the body came ashore. To whom the limb had belonged, how she was cast away there, where she was hiding—why she did not seek our protection—none of these questions can I answer. We buried the limb in the sands and heard no more of the nymph of the sea.

A Wonderful Shot.

"I remember," says Uncle Zekel, "when a boy that Uncle Josie Johnson, while out gunning one day, got tired and sat down by a large pine tree in the Big Cove and fell asleep, but was awakened by a noise and on looking down at his feet saw a large rattlesnake. Putting up his gun, he was about to shoot when he saw a fine deer about eight feet in front of him. He then took aim at the deer, when suddenly he heard a great fluttering overhead, and, looking up, he saw a large flock of wild turkeys. He no sooner saw them than he heard another noise in the bushes at his right, and, looking round, he saw a big bear gazing at him. Fearing that he was about to be devoured, he shot at the deer, when the gun burst.

"The bullet killed the deer, the lock fell down the rattler's throat and choked him to death, the barrels shot up in to the air and killed the wild turkeys, the stock killed the bear by striking him between the eyes, and the concussion threw Uncle Josie backward.

"When he landed on his back in the middle of a brush heap, he found he had killed 40 rabbits. It took a two horse team to cart the game home."

Managing a Drawer.

A woman will take the smallest drawer in a dressing table for her own private use and will pack away in it bright bits of or boxes of all shades and scraps of lace, foamy ruffles, velvet things for the neck, bundles of old love letters, pieces of jewelry, handkerchiefs, fans, things that no man knows the name of, all sorts of fresh, bright looking knickknacks that you couldn't catalogue in a column, and she can go to that drawer any hour of the day or night and pick out any article she may happen to want without disturbing anything else.

And a man, having the biggest and deepest and widest drawer assigned him, will throw into it three socks, a collar box, an old necktie, two handkerchiefs, a pipe and a pair of braces, and to save his life he can't shut that drawer without leaving more ends sticking out than there are things in it, and it always looks as though it had been packed with a hydraulic press.

The Man and the Lion.

"When I was once in danger from a lion," said an old African explorer, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons."

"How did it work?" asked his companion.

"Perfectly. The lion didn't even offer to touch me."

"Strange. How do you account for it?"

"Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on a branch of a very tall tree."—Pearson's Weekly.



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Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pain he suffered after eating, the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but he sounded his praise so persistently that I was at last obliged to try them. The very first dose drove the pain away, and at the end of a week I rejoined my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong I have not taken any others when I feel in need of a strengthener." Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing \$2.50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$12.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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This image shows a blank, cream-colored page, possibly an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint, darker spots, characteristic of aged paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

THE WHITE ROSE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The story opens in the north of England at White Cliffe, the residence of Squire Clifden. His speculations have failed and he is a ruined man. He is old, and is ordered by the doctor of the poor-house to Deeping Hurst, at this point makes a proposal of marriage to Dolores Clifden. The Squire urges his daughter to accept the offer and thus provide for her aged and penniless father. Dolores gives Lord Rhyworth a temporizing answer as his proposal awakens her to the fact that she loves Sir Karl Allanmore of Sarsdale—a love of which she was not before fully aware. Lola de Ferras, a French refugee, and a playmate of Dolores' childhood-days, also loves the debonair Sir Karl, and confesses to Dolores that she has made up her mind to win him. Dolores and Lola both are strikingly beautiful—Dolores, gentle, modest and lovable, is of the fair type; Lola brilliant and passionate is of the dark type. Between the two springs up a rivalry for the affections of Sir Karl. Dolores, modest and withdrawing constantly imagines that Sir Karl shows a preference for Lola. At last, misty by a trivial occurrence, into thinking she has been finally chosen between them, and that she prefers Lola, she sings him a pathetic farewell which he is at a loss to understand, and accepts Lord Rhyworth's offer. It is only when, betrothed to Lord Rhyworth, she has received a dower of land which places her father in affluence, that she learns that Sir Karl loves her. The truth is bitter to both. Dolores, with sweet resignation, decides to be a true wife to her betrothed. Sir Karl determines to travel in France in an endeavor to forget his disappointment. Lola goes to Sarsdale to upbraid him for his conduct, and her mother's calling at Beaulieu, her mother's residence, to say good-bye. He does not wish to give her grounds for thinking that he cares for her and is brusque. She asks him to be friends. Sir Karl consents and leaves Dolores married. Two years pass; Dolores is married, and her husband dies. Sir Karl returns and immediately visits Lola according to a promise. The next day he goes to Deeping Hurst to see Dolores.

CHAPTER XVII.

What Sir Karl saw when the door opened was a picture that he never forgot. Dolores had gained so much in beauty. He had left her a slender girl, with the promise of magnificent womanhood, which was now fulfilled. There was a deeper sheen on the golden hair, a deeper light in the lovely violet eyes; the face wore an expression of sweet content—not the content of indifference, but of thought—and the graceful figure was fully developed. She stood for a few seconds in irresolute silence, not recognizing in the bronzed, bearded man before her handsome Sir Karl. Then into her eyes came a sudden soft light, as of recognition, over the face spread a faint beautiful blush, and the next moment the two little white hands were hastily extended in earnest greeting.

"Sir Karl," she cried—and the sound of her voice was as sweetest music to him, "I am pleased to see you. Welcome home!"

To him, who had thirsted and hungered for a sight of her face, it was like reaching the gates of Paradise. He could not speak, his face, bronzed as it was, grew colorless; his heart beat so fast and loud that he was afraid she must hear it; his breath came in quick gasps, and he held the white hands as though he would never let them go.

"Do you know what a shipwrecked mariner feels when he safely reaches land?" he said at last in a low hoarse voice.

"I can imagine," she replied, "but I have never been shipwrecked."

"I have been," he cried, "and my whole life was wrecked when I left you. Now I touch land once more! How well you are looking, Lady Rhyworth!"

worth!" The name seemed to pass his lips with difficulty. "I believe you have grown—you seem to be taller than you were, and are more beautiful than ever."

She drew one hand from his clasp, and held up a pretty white finger in warning.

"You must not flatter me, Sir Karl," she said, smiling.

"It is not flattery, it is truth," he answered, looking at her earnestly.

"Since, I left you, I have seen no one half so fair. In my dreams, I have gone over this meeting a hundred times. I have dreamed that I should meet you out of doors, by the river, in the old church, everywhere and anywhere; but on the moment I parted from you in madness and despair, I have thought of nothing but the hour of my return."

"If you have called to pay me a sensible visit, Sir Karl," she said laughingly, "you must talk to me in a reasonable manner. I am afraid neither France nor Italy has improved you. You never talked such nonsense as this to me before."

"My dearest Lady Rhyworth, I never had the chance. If ever a man wished to talk what you kindly call 'nonsense,' but did not dare to do so, I was that man. I have suffered more than any one can tell from constant cruel reproaches."

"You must admit that you are making up for it now," she said, with a smile; "and you have not lost much time in beginning. Did you return last evening?"

"Yes; it was late in the afternoon."

"And I am the first old friend whom you have seen?" she inquired.

The question was asked without any special reason; but she saw a dark flush pass swiftly over his face, and gleam almost of anger darkened his eyes.

"No," he answered, frankly, "I called at Beaulieu. It was an old promise made, but I am sorry to say, almost forgotten by me, that I would make my first call there on my return to England; and having been reminded of my promise, I was compelled to keep it."

There was an almost imperceptible change in Lady Rhyworth's manner. At the mention of Beaulieu, all that Lola had said of Sir Karl returned to her mind. She had called him "mine," and the fact that he had gone first to Beaulieu seemed to give her the right.

He felt rather than saw the change. Her sweet face grew paler, and she quietly withdrew her other hand from his clasp.

"You did well to keep your promise," she said, calmly, "I have the greatest horror of a broken promise."

He took one of the white hands back into his own.

"Dolores," he said, "I may call you so; you gave me permission when you said that you would not mind my using the same privilege in the first happiness of my return—there have been misunderstandings enough between us; there shall be no more. I did not intend, when I first saw you, to speak of myself, but it must be so. Do you remember what took place between us when I went away?"

"Yes," she replied.

"I have not changed," he said.

"Since I left you, I have never given a thought to any other woman; and, if you had never been free, I should, for love of you, have gone unmarried to my grave."

She shrank from him, pointing to the craps on her dress.

"I know," he cried eagerly. "Do not think that I would willingly go. Do not suppose that I would presume on the kindness you have shown me. I would not, Dolores, speak to you in this fashion but that I see so plainly there will be nothing but mistakes unless we understand each other. Believe me, I have had no other love but you, and never shall have. It may be an unhappy love, I cannot tell, but it will be the only one of my life. I went away because I could not bear to see you the wife of another man. I have come back, knowing that you were free, to tell you that I will try my best to win you, but not get—no yet, Dolores! I have too much respect for this; and he too touched the black craps gently."

"I shall be near you to befriend you; but I will not obtrude my love on you until I have paid all the respect

that even you could desire me to pay to the memory of your husband. I say this," he went on, "at an inopportune time; but I speak because I am afraid of misunderstandings. You are not angry with me, Dolores?"

"No. Why should I be?" she replied. "Since you have spoken frankly to me, I will do the same to you. Are you sure that in saying this, you know your own mind?"

"In what way?" he asked wonderingly.

"I do not wish to speak of myself or of love," answered Lady Rhyworth. "I want you to be sure that you know your mind. You imagine that you like me better than any one else; are you certain of it?"

"Quite," he answered earnestly. "I could not be more certain. I know my own heart. If any one ever did, I have suffered most grievously from the knowledge. I understand it perfectly, Dolores. Would to Heaven I had understood it years ago! I think that I have mistaken between you and the plain truth. When you were both comparative strangers to me, I did hesitate as to which I liked best—either you, knowing two men as I know you, or when I came to know my own heart and understand myself, I found that I loved you with the love that comes only once in a lifetime. Before I had time to tell you so, however, I heard that you had married. To Lola, I believe, then it was too late. Dolores, let there be no more mistakes, no more playing at cross-purposes. Believe me, I love no other woman but you."

The time was not far distant when every word of this interview was to come back to her with a most poignant pain, when she remembered how earnestly each was spoken, how the very ring of truth and sincerity was in his voice.

"I know," he said, "of whom you are thinking. It is Lola de Ferras. I am hesitating between you, my beautiful queen, and her. Lola is nothing to me but a pleasant friend."

Lady Rhyworth thought of the emphasis Lola had laid on the word "mine," and felt puzzled.

"I am almost tempted to speak as I do," he continued, "but in such a case as this there is nothing like frankness; even that friendship was more of her seeking than my giving. She is a clever, beautiful and accomplished; she is a clever beyond the generosity of women; I have spent some pleasant hours with her; but she is the very last person in the world, I should ever fall in love with or marry. Now, promise me, Dolores, that there shall never during the whole course of our lives be any further misunderstanding between us concerning Lola."

She promised; and in after years she remembered that promise in an agony of grief that was unexpressed.

"It is true I went to Beaulieu last evening," he said; "but my heart was promised to you. I have never loved you, and your own sorrow, not to intrude my love on you. I have waited fifteen months before I would return at all. I will wait three months longer before I try to persuade you to share your life with me. I will leave the future entirely in your hands. You can tell me to wait one year or two. I will do so to please you; but promise me that during that time I may come over to see you or write to you. My exile has been hard enough, and it was the harder because it seemed to be without hope. And now," he added, in a lighter tone, "let me see your little girl. I have brought some wonderful dolls for her."

CHAPTER XVIII.

What first drew Lola's attention to the fact that something unusual was passing was the significant smile on Lady Fielden's face when Sir Karl's name was mentioned. Her ladyship had given a dinner party, limited in number, in honor of his return, and during the after-dinner chat some of the guests had asked how well he looked, and that it was to be hoped he would settle down. Lola listening, blushed and looked conscious; and there was a strange smile on Lady Fielden's face as though she knew something that the others did not.

"I do hope," said Mrs. Marabout, one of the most noted match-makers in the neighborhood, "that Sir Karl will marry from his own country."

And again Lola watched the quiet smile that spread over the face of her hostess as, in a quiet voice, she answered:

"I do not think there can be any doubt of it. I speak from my own observation."

"I wonder if she means me!" thought Lola. "She must mean me; there cannot possibly be any one else."

She wondered if Lady Fielden would say anything to her, and she did her best to ingratiate herself with her hostess. But, although Sir Karl's name was frequently mentioned, no one seemed to think it had the least interest for her. It was evident that Lady Fielden must have had some one in her thoughts; and Lola reflected long and earnestly on the subject. It could not be Dolores; that was utterly impossible. She was seated at the table, and had nothing in store for her one half so cruel. But her eyes were suddenly opened; for Lady Fielden, speaking in a low tone, to Mrs. Marabout, said:

"I felt sure how he liked her before her marriage."

There was the usual raising of eyes and uplifting of hands; but the words went like a sword through Lola's heart. It was Dolores then that Lady Fielden was speaking; and the shadow that had hung over her life was deepening instead of passing away.

Lady Rhyworth had received an invitation to the dinner, but had declined it. She did not care to go into society at present. Lola had been so desirous that Dolores should put away the last remains of mourning. She longed to see the old times of festivity back at Deeping Hurst. Now she felt thankful that Lady Rhyworth was not there. She would be able to speak to Sir Karl without interruption, and find out for herself how matters stood.

But Sir Karl was not in the mood

for talking; some of the young people had proposed a dance, and he was one of the first to join in it. He chose Miss Fielden for his first partner; and then, seeing Lola's dark eyes following him reproachfully he asked her to join him. But during the dance there was no opportunity for conversation. When it was over, and he was flushed with excitement, and looking most lovely, stood fanning herself, she said to him—

"Have you been to Deeping Hurst and seen Lady Rhyworth yet, Sir Karl?"

"I have been three times, and have been fortunate enough to see her each time," he replied.

"Do you find her much changed?" asked Lola.

"Yes, she appears taller, and is altogether a far more beautiful woman than when I left England."

A sudden terror seized her. But she would attack no subject, and to his mind she felt that if she did she should despair or die.

"Did you see the little one?" she asked presently. "Kathleen? What a lovely child she is! But what sad eyes she has! Did you notice the pathetic expression of her eyes?"

And tried to dispel it by giving her some wonderful dolls," he answered.

"Had you thought so much of her as to bring toys purposely for her?" asked Lola.

"Certainly I had; why not? I have thought of the little one continually since she was born."

The flush deepened. With the bitterness of death in her heart, a careless smile on her lips, she said:

"That is because you thought so much of the little one's mother, I suppose."

"That is the precise reason," he answered. "That was a shrewd guess of yours."

Some one interrupted them then; but Lola had made up her mind as to what she would do. She could not say to him, "Tell me at once whether you are really in love with Dolores or not." She would have given much for courage to do so. She had said just as much as she dared—Lola was prudent for her to say to him. She had resolved upon a plan of action.

Before this, when she had felt that she wanted a change, Dolores had pressed her to remain a week at Deeping Hurst; she would so manage that she could repeat the invitation, and once there, she could see for herself if there was any truth in this rumor.

The next morning she went over to Deeping Hurst and complained to Dolores of languor and weakness.

"A few days with you, Dolores, always makes me right," she began, Lady Rhyworth interrupted her.

"Then, by all means come, Lola," she said earnestly. "Stay, now that you are here. You do not look well. Send one of the maids, with a note to madame, and let him bring what you require back with him."

Lola was very kind, and smiled at her, but her heart smothered her for entering that hospitable house as a spy upon its mistress. Then she kissed the fair face, wondering a little at the increased beauty and brightness of it. Was it Sir Karl that had brought the delicate flush there and the radiant expression?

When she had sent off her note and was sitting with Lady Rhyworth in the morning room, she said—

"Sir Karl was at Lady Fielden's dinner-party last evening. It was given in honor of his return. I am sorry you were not there. I was very much surprised."

"Sir Karl told me that he had been to see you several times—three times, I think he said."

"I have not counted the number of his visits," laughed Lady Rhyworth. Deeping Hurst is not very far from Sarsdale."

He seemed to be very fond of your little one. That surprised me; I should hardly have imagined him to be a man fond of children. I suppose it is because Kathleen belongs to you."

"Most likely," was the laughing answer.

Lady Rhyworth's heart was at rest now. What Sir Karl had told her had reassured her. No matter what Lola said or what impression she tried to convey to her, nothing would destroy her faith in Sir Karl's sincerity.

"I should not be surprised," she added, "at his riding over this morning. He spoke of it; but I am not sure if he decided to do so or not."

It would have been amusing, had it not been so pitiful, to see how often Lola made a pretext for going to her room, now to fasten an amber rose in her hair, now to put one in the bodice of her morning dress.

To Be Continued.

HOW WELLINGTON WAS WHIPPED.

Received a Sound Drubbing at the Hands of a Girl.

Many a military hero would dread to have told the story of how he was taught to win his battles. Especially would he dislike the reminder if the lesson had come in the form of a sound drubbing at the hands of a girl. A recent English visitor to Wales picked up the following story of Arthur Wellesley at the Trevor homestead, upon the Welsh frontier.

Memories of the great Duke of Wellington hang about the place, for his grandmother was a Trevor, Lady Duncannon, and here the future conqueror of Napoleon, was wont to spend his holidays when a boy at Eton.

Here, too, he experienced the most serious defeat of his memorable career; for falling into a quarrel with the farmer's son over a game of marbles, he became engaged in a hand-to-hand fight. The future duke was doing well, and was about to hold the ring of victory, when the farmer's big sister came running out with a wet towel.

The advent of the Prussians at Waterloo was scarcely more fortunate for the duke and his friends than the arrival of this smart girl was for his boyish enemy. Now, according to all accounts, was the defeat of the French more crushing than the utter discomfiture of young Wellesley upon this occasion.

ON THE FARM.

PLAYED OUT LANDS.

There are lands in this country that are already regarded, and with much show of truth, as played out. But is this really the fact? These same lands if subjected to chemical analysis would show lots of dormant plant food, and when our farming skill is equal to the skill of that chemist we will be able to bring that dormant food into active use as fast as we need it. The building up of a soil is a process, and the plant food can be made available just when the plant needs it, not before or after. By skilled cultivation, what is called the mechanical condition of the soil can be improved, and in that combination with intelligent manuring will fit the soil for all the duty we can properly lay upon it. Cut and run farming is frowned on by nature, and that is only another name for nature's God.

MIXING CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.

Chemicals can be mixed together and used without any material for dilution, writes Mr. J. W. Sanborn. In years of their use for all crops and under all conditions I have in no case used any dilutant. It is not advisable to use them in large amounts in the hill unless they are thin spread. The practices of using large quantities in the hill in any event is one not to be commended, not that little danger exists in their use alone, but wisely or lightly used. Nitrate of soda and muriate of potash are not safe materials to use in the hill, as it is found that these materials in the early stages of plant growth, when in excess, tend to retard growth. It is my custom to use half and half quantities of yard manure, and chemicals, and for corn to spread the chemicals broadcast when used to the amount of 500 lbs to the acre. This system may not give the corn so quick a start, but it calls the roots out and feeds them well for the final crop and succeeds.

GET OUT OF RUTS.

This subject when applied to agriculture is an important one and needs to be well considered by farmers at the present day, writes a correspondent. Too many are still following the same old paths that their grandfathers trod. Perhaps the most common of these ruts is the neglect of taking agricultural papers. We have known many farmers to say that they cannot afford to take an agricultural paper, and should they already have such a paper and feel a little poor, they invariably stop it as the first step toward economy, fully believing that they can get along better without the paper than any other thing. Let me say to all such farmers that this is the greatest mistake that is possible for you to make. Do we not find all of our best farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and tradesmen, people of all kinds patronize papers that advocate their interests, while we find far too many farmers who pass by our best agricultural papers and patronize the story papers that are not worth the ink and paper upon which they are printed.

Dickens once said that the portion of the farmer's estate which pays the best for cultivation is that which lies between the ring fence of his own skull; and we fully believe that many of us do desire in the end the greatest profit from the cultivation of our minds, and if we are to succeed agriculturally we must put ourselves as best we can in those branches relating to business farming.

Another rut is this: Thinking that children do not need education. Some think that if their boys and girls are to become farmers and farmers' wives they will not need to be educated above their parents. Another rut is the desire to possess all the land that joins their domain. They often spend all of the best of their lives in the struggle for more land, and thus deny themselves comforts only to find themselves land poor after all these years of toil and strife, and when old and infirm they are burdened with care and taxes.

There is a third rut, and it is foolish to say that we like hard work and plain living, for, if we do, it is certain proof that we cannot do better. Our children do not like it, and will not stand the treatment if they can do any better.

There is, we believe, but one way that will ever get us out of these old ruts, and that is the lever of knowledge. We should be schooled to that point whereby we may be induced to leave these old ruts behind as things of the past, and adopt newer and more practical methods. We do not advocate farming by books wholly. But let us have sense enough to hold fast to the good. Also to realize that this is an age of improvement in agriculture as well as in other trades and professions, and to this end let us ever be seeking for better methods.

STABLE SANITATION.

The three essentials in building a cow stable are light, temperature and ventilation, says a writer. Stables built north and south and provided with plenty of windows will receive sun nearly all day. This is important, as sunlight is the best germicide known. Build the barns so that the sun's rays can get in. Otherwise it will be impossible to keep the stable in best condition. Of course a large amount of window surface means a cow stable. This can be avoided by using double windows or having curtains against the single windows, which practically amounts to double windows. The temperature of the cow

stable must be kept uniform, and to think that the temperature of a stable was about right, but now I know it is high, but I believe we get results than from a lower temperature. Don't build a stable too high, as the higher the ceiling, the more difficult to keep the barn warm and to keep the cows from taking cold. I have figured out that 500 cu. ft. of air space for each animal is sufficient. My own stable is 30 ft. wide and about 90 ft. long. It contains stalls 3-1/2 ft wide placed so that the heads of the cattle are toward the wall. This makes cleaning less laborious and in every way I like this arrangement better than having the heads toward the middle of the building.

In making floors for cow stables I like a cement floor. The objections to cement are that it is cold and slippery. The way to get around the first objection is to bed the cattle liberally and the second to roughen the last coat of cement before it has set. This will prevent slipping. Provide three or four box stalls in every barn. Ventilation of the stable should be sufficient to carry out all moisture. The tube suggested by Prof. King is undoubtedly the most practical. These tubes must be tight, else they will not cause circulation of air. They should be kept open, and the air will come in just below the eaves, be carried up into the rafters and allowed to settle toward the bottom, becoming partially warm before it reaches the cows. The in-take tubes should be arranged to run outside, provide a 5-inch tube for each cow.

GLASS HOUSES MAY COME.

Among Other New Uses Glass May Be Used for Bricks.

Glass, which is commonly a synonym for fragility, is in some forms one of the strongest and most resisting of materials. Until a generation ago, it was used principally and almost solely for windows and household utensils. Since that time it has been used as a substitute for copper sheathing on ships, the advantage claimed being freedom from oxidation and wear, and the absence of accumulating substances, such as barnacles, etc. About ten years ago a method was devised for replacing lithographic stones by plates of glass from which proofs of extraordinary fineness were obtained. In 1860 a patent was taken out for glass casks. It was found that they were too fragile for transportation purposes; although they were neat, easy to clean, and transparent, advantages which the ordinary wooden cask has not. Glass is also used as a bearing for machinery of small power, and has, in Switzerland, replaced brass weights for kitchen use. It is of prime importance when used in connection with electricity. While commonly employed as an insulator, electrostatic plates, incandescent rheostats, etc., are made from glass. It is used also to replace wood as railroad ties. Glass window panes are being somewhat modified. Perforated panes, which ventilate the room without making a draft, are the latest improvement. The holes, which are conical, are about six inches apart, with the little end to the outside, so that the air enters the room in diverging currents. In public buildings and for the roofs of glass courts, protected glass is now often used. This is prepared by pressing a metal network between two plates of semi-molten glass, which, when hard, cannot be cut by a diamond, making it a valuable protection against thieves. Although nearly as transparent as ordinary glass, it has an immense resisting power to shock pressure or fire. Prismatic glass has been devised to throw light into apartments on lower floors, in narrow streets.

It is not improbable that the houses of the near future will be built entirely of glass. A glass-stone or ceramocrystal obtained by devitrifying glass debris and then agglomerating it by pressure and heat has the first rank among constructing materials for the resistance to crushing, shock, use and chemical action. Hollow glass bricks, hermetically sealed to prevent the access of dust to their interior, have also been tested and used with excellent results.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

The Amerer of Afghanistan Is Always Ready for War.

It is always best to be prepared for anything that may happen. This seems to be the creed of the Amerer of Afghanistan, for in his book, "The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan," he says:

"I am always as ready as a soldier on the march to a battle, in such a manner that I could start without delay in case of emergency. The pockets of my coats and trousers are always filled with loaded revolvers, and one or two loaves of bread for one day's food. This bread is changed every day."

"Several guns and swords are always lying by the side of my bed, or the chair on which I am seated, within reach of my hand, and saddled horses are always kept ready in front of my office, not only for myself but for all my courtiers and personal attendants."

"I have also ordered that a considerable number of gold coins should be sewn into the saddles of my horses when required for a journey, and on both sides of the saddles are two revolvers. I think it is necessary in such a warlike country that the sovereign, and especially a sovereign who is a soldier himself, should always be as well prepared for an emergency as a soldier on the field of battle. Although my country is, perhaps, more peaceful and safe than many other countries, one can never be too cautious or too well prepared."

Green Sickness or Chlorosis.

Just at the threshold of womanhood, that trying period when the whole system is undergoing a complete change, many a girl falls a victim of Chlorosis or Green Sickness. Her disposition changes and she becomes morose, despondent and melancholy. The appetite is changeable, digestion imperfect and weariness and fatigue are experienced on the slightest exertion. Blondes become pallid, waxy and puffy, brunettes become muddy and grayish in color, with bluish black rings under the eyes.

Examination shows a remarkable decrease in the quality of the blood. Iron and such other restoratives as are admirably combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are demanded by the system. The regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cannot fail to benefit any girl or young woman suffering from chlorosis, feminine irregularities or weaknesses resulting from poor blood and exhausted nerves. It reconstructs wasted tissue, gives color to the cheeks and new vitality to every organ of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; at all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book and Household Physician.

COUNTING THEIR PEOPLE.

HOW THE CENSUS IS TAKEN BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

Majority of Nations Count Their People Every Ten Years—The Many Different Ways Employed in Taking the Census. The United States took its census in the autumn of 1900, followed by Germany, Portugal, and Switzerland, on December 1st, Austria, Spain and Belgium on January 1st, 1901, Italy in February, France at the end of March, and Great Britain on March 31st.

In most countries, the people are numbered every tenth year—the decennial system—but in some instances the period is shorter. France and Germany count their people every five years. Spain had no fixed period,—for instance, who had no census between the years 1860 and 1877—till 1900, when she adopted the decennial system.

Every individual in France has a separate paper, which he, or she, must fill up, or get filled up, by a trustworthy person; infants, it may be mentioned, come under the latter category. In addition, the head of the household has to fill up a family form on which he summarizes the particulars set forth on the personal forms. When he has done that, he places all the individual papers inside it, and thus hands it to the census agent when he calls for it.

Even if the household consists of only one person living alone, that person must fill up both an individual paper and a family paper, the former being stowed away in the latter in due form.

The degree of relationship to the head of the family must be stated on the family paper; the absent members of the family must be included, being placed in that section of the sheet intended for the absent, but such absentees are not to be mentioned if they are in prison, in a lunatic asylum, or if they are boarders in educational establishments, soldiers, and infants put out to nurse, these will be included in the list of persons drawn up by the heads of such establishments. Sailors, at sea, however, are to be mentioned on this family form.

In the German Empire each person has

A CARD TO FILL UP, and there is also a "cover" form to

A LAME BACK.

CAUSES MR. C. H. WILCOX YEARS OF GREAT SUFFERING.

Injured His Spine While Lifting, and the Doctors Told Him He Would Never Fully Recover—But He is Once More Free From the Trouble.

From the Brockville Recorder.

In the western section of Leeds county there is no man better known than Mr. Chas. H. Wilcox. He has resided in the vicinity of McIntosh Mills for years, and during much of the time has conducted a very successful saw-milling business. All of Mr. Wilcox's neighbors know that he was a great sufferer for years from a lame back, and most of them know that this affliction has now happily passed away. Mr. Wilcox says he owes this happy release from pain to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and those who know him will not for an instant question the sincerity of his statement. He gives the story of his suffering and subsequent cure in the following statement:—"One day, while working in the mill, and engaged in lifting lumber I had the misfortune to severely wrench my back. I was so badly injured that I had to be carried home, and for six months I was practically unable to move, and suffered great torture. The doctor told me that I had injured my spine and that I would never fully recover from its effects. At last I was able to go about again, but was far from being the man I had been before. For years I suffered almost continually from pain in the back, and was unable to lift any heavy weight. At times the pain was so bad that I was unable to work at all, and I was confined to the house for days at a time. During this time I was treated by four different doctors but their treatment did not seem to do me any good. They told me that owing to the injury to my spine my back would always be weak. Seeing that the doctors were unable to help me, and having read of the many cures resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to give them a trial, and I procured a supply. Very soon I could see that they were relieving me a little and this encouraged me to continue their use. In all I took about ten boxes, and when they were finished my back was as strong as ever. The pains that had racked my body for so many years had entirely disappeared, my back felt as strong as before the injury. It is now two years since I discontinued the use of the pills and in all that time I have not had an ache or pain, so that I may safely say that my cure is permanent. I would advise all similar sufferers to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for knowing what they have done for me, I am confident that they cannot be less successful in other cases."

These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not take any substitute or any other remedy alleged to be "just as good."

A MARK OF INTERESTING. The first general census in Russia was taken in January 1897, but—as may be expected in such a vast country—the difficulties are so great that the returns cannot be vouched for as absolutely correct. Compared with

FRAGRANT SOZODONT

for the TEETH and BREATH
New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . . 25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . . 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . . 75c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.
A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]
HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

Western countries, census taking in Russia is rather crude. Prior to 1897 the census had been taken ten times, but this was to find out how many males there were who paid or ought to pay taxes. The first census took place as far back as 1724, when the number of inhabitants was set down at 14,000,000 in round figures; in 1897 the number was given as 129,000,000 including Finland.

Friday, March 1, 1901, was the day chosen for the enumeration of the people in India; the choice of the day had to be made with due consideration for the native customs. It was four days before full moon, and while the light would be sufficient to allow the schedules to be checked before midnight, the popular movement towards the sacred rivers for the lunar bathing festivals would not yet have set in. The day was one of those regarded as auspicious for marriages, and as inauspicious for funerals.

The two knotty questions which had to be decided by those responsible for the framing of the papers were "religious sect," and "caste." There is a tendency to great ramification which makes the first question difficult to answer, and the second was regarded as inadvisable by some authorities, but was finally included by order of the Governor-General.

The first regular counters of the people were the Roman censors—whence the term "census." Solon was the first to count the Greeks. No census was taken in Europe during the middle Ages; they were considered contrary to the law of the Church. Sweden took the first scientifically conducted census in 1749.

CAME TO TOWN TO BE HANGED.

A Story Told of Abel Erasmus, the Boer, and Lord Wolsley.

The despatches from South Africa a short time ago announced the coming into the British lines of a prominent Boer, Abel Erasmus, and his family. This Erasmus is not the commandant of the same name who failed to effect a junction with Lucas Meyer at the attack on Glencoe at the opening of the war, but the great political adversary of President Kruger.

A good story is told of the old Boer and Lord Wolsley, then Sir Garnet Wolsley, in connection with the part Erasmus took in Wolsley's campaign in 1879 against Sekukuni the chief of the Bapedis on the borders of Swaziland. After the capture of Sekukuni he was immediately brought before Sir Garnet Wolsley, who asked him, how he, a miserable Kaffir living in a cave, dared to defy the great Queen, of England. The chief replied that he had been instigated to do so by Abel Erasmus.

Sir Garnet, in describing the scene at a public dinner given to him at Pretoria on his return from the campaign, said that he wished to know that if ever he found that Erasmus had been inciting any chief to levy war against England, and he was able to lay hands on him, Abel Erasmus would hang as high as Haman.

A few days after the dinner Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir Garnet's military secretary, was sitting in his office when a tall, bearded Boer entered and asked permission to speak with him.

"I am Abel Erasmus," he said, "and I have very important business to do here." He explained that he had come to see Sir Garnet Wolsley, for he had heard that Sir Garnet had said that if he could lay hold of him he would hang him, and so he had come to be hanged. Sir Garnet in the next breath thought it would be advisable to consult him on the subject. Sir Garnet however, happened to be too busy at the moment to see anybody, and Sir Henry after reflection persuaded the angry visitor to wait for him to leave the hanging to stand over for the time.

It is hoped that on account of his antagonism to Kruger, Erasmus may be induced to use his influence for peace.

London people spend on an average 2s. per head for gas yearly, as compared with 10s. a head in other English towns.

It is laughable to read some ten advertisements, but it is no joke to drink the tea. Better stick to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

STRONG FRENCH-CANADIANS.

A Five-Year-Old Boy Who is Able to Lift Three Times His Own Weight. That French-Canadians are not inferior to other people in physical strength and endurance is shown by the remarkable number of strong men they have produced in recent years. Some of their feats of strength have been phenomenal and have gained for them wide celebrity.

Probably most notable among them is Louis Cyr, a French-Canadian, living in Montreal, who now, at the age of 37, has retired from active life, relinquishing his title of champion, of the world which he held for many years, to Horace Barre, another French-Canadian. Among his most remarkable feats were raising 273 1/2 pounds above his head with a single hand; raising a bar weighing 847 pounds with his two hands above his head without touching his body; holding at arm's length 104 pounds; placing a barrel filled with water weighing 433 pounds on his shoulders, without using his knees or his right hand; raising from the ground with a single finger, 651 pounds. His most extraordinary feat was to raise on his back the enormous weight of 8,665 pounds. He is still well preserved, and has decided to rest for the future.

Horace Barre who has taken the title of champion strong man is a young French-Canadian only 20 years old. One of his feats is to raise in each hand at arm's length 240 pounds. Besides Cyr and Barre there are many other French-Canadians who have displayed great strength. Pierre Simard, one of them, has a son who is only 5 years of age and weighs only thirty-five pounds, but can raise three times his own weight; with two hands he can raise 165 pounds and with one hand he raises ninety pounds.

YEARS A PRISONER.

A Sundridge Farmer Closely Confined to His Own House.

Recently Liberated, He Hastens to Write an Open Letter, Telling of His Years of Misery, and His Miraculous Escape.

Sundridge, Ont., April, 29, (Special).

—A case of prolonged torture has just come to light in Strong Township, a few miles from here.

It seems hard that an honest man should be kept a prisoner in his own home for over four years, and yet, that is just what happened to Mr. Mr. Wm. Dooy, of Lot 19, Concession 13, Township of Strong. His family and friends all tried to secure his release, but in vain.

"For four years, I suffered excruciating torture, during which time I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back, where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair. The pain would then remove to other parts of my body, and when in my knees, I was unable to walk, and confined constantly to my room."

"I was treated for Rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried many medicines, without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair, I feared I would never again experience the pleasure of being free from pain. "A short time ago, my attention was directed to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, recorded in the public prints. I procured a box, and soon found that they were doing me good. I continued, and very soon I was a new man, and entirely free from pain."

"I have continued so for over six months, being able to attend to my daily duties on the farm, and feeling able for any kind of work. "I verily believe this change, this remarkable cure, has been effected by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I think it my duty to make this statement public for the benefit of anyone afflicted as I was." This is the statement which Mr. Dooy makes over his own signature, and one cannot help being struck by its sincerity. Everyone in this neighborhood knows that Mr. Dooy was a cripple for years, and his miraculous restoration to health, has created a great deal of talk in and around Sundridge. Dodd's Kidney Pills are having a very large sale here.

NOW THEY NEVER SPEAK.

Mr. Parkison—When a lady tells me it is her birthday, and I know she is past 35 I find it is best to change the subject, instead of asking her how old she is.

At Miss Baylton—What a coincidence, your speaking of it! This happens to be my birthday.

Mr. Parkison quickly—Oh, indeed! What lovely weather we are having!

Minard's Lintment Cures Croup in Cows.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact all the same, that London is better off for trees than any other city in Europe.

ONE GOOD PROOF. LUDELA CEYLON TEA

Everybody who knows endorses it. The study of a life-time, perfected by experience. Load Packages 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Dents

If You Want best results fill all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to The Dawson Commission Co. Limited, 400 West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

THE PAINTER

will put the paint on for you but have you given him the best. Remember he will charge you just as much to put on cheap stuff as he would for the pure paint, and then for cheap paint you will want him again next year.

Ramsay's Paints are the purest and best made—will last longer than any other, look brighter, go farther, spread easier, and preserve the house better—because they are made for just that work and have been made for 60 years. Send for BOOKLET "K" Free, telling all about and showing lovely painted houses.

A. RAMSAY & SON PAINT MAKERS MONTREAL. ESTD 1842

THE B. & C. FRONT CORSET.

This is the BEST Corset ever given to the CANADIAN LADY for ONE DOLLAR. It takes away all strain and pressure from the lungs and abdomen; at the same time they are as comfortable as a dressing jacket. All the strain of lacing is placed upon the hips and back muscles, throwing the shoulders out and developing that beautiful classic curve at the base of the spine. Sold at all leading dry goods stores in Canada. If you cannot get them at your dealer's we will send prepaid on receipt of price—\$1.00. Made in Drab, White, and Tan. State size.

Dept T, BRUSH & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO, ONT.

The British Empire is sixteen times larger than all the French dominions and forty times greater than the German Empire.

Grain costs 98 per cent. of what it did a century ago, wool 30 per cent, but meat is 2 1/2 times more expensive, and milk and butter 2 1/4 times.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best

Great Britain produces 1,900,000 tons of salt a year, all Europe less than 5,000,000.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria. JOHN D. BOUTILLIER, French Village.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup. J. F. Cunningham, Cape Island.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth. JOSEPH A. SNOW, Norway, Me.

The underground railways of London are 150 miles long, and cost from £200,000 to £1,000,000 a mile to build.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS. MRS. WINDOL'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the inflamed, swollen gums, relieves the pain, and cures the rash, without the use of any other medicine. It is the best remedy for teething, and is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. Windol's Soothing Syrup."

154 out of every 10,000 convicts are usually in hospital.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

False teeth are now made from paper, and are said to last a lifetime.

E. Wilson This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The world's coal mines yield four hundred million tons of coal a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A goat lives 10 years and gives a quart of milk a day.

AVENUE HOUSE McGill College Avenue MONTREAL Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

Over 7,000 men deserted from the French army last year. England's record for desertion is under 800.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. O. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Music Teachers Wanted

Complete Catalogue of Sheet Music and Books with Special rates of discount.

WHALEY, ROYCE & Co. 155 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

Metallic SKYLIGHTS

WOOD PHOTO-ENGRAVING J. J. JONES ENC. 64 & 66 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

Cents' Suits Cleaned

or Dyed; also Ladies' Wear of all kinds, and House Hangings of every description. GOLD MEDALIST DYING CO., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa & Quebec.

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown. Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodations for all classes of passengers. Saloon and Staterooms are splendid. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-class accommodations. For rates of passage and all particulars apply to any agent of the Company, or to Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

False teeth are now made from paper, and are said to last a lifetime.

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WALL PAPERS.



We are sorting up our stock and offering Reductions of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on Wall Papers.

These are not remnants but new stock.

Prices count—and our papers are the finest in the country.

Newest, up-to-date designs, made by the best makers.

Our Bargains in really Fine Papers are wonders.

You Can Make \$1 Buy \$2.00 worth of Paper by buying now

..PAINTS..

Every Can Guaranteed.

Newest Colors,
Best Wearing,
Hardest Drying,
Lowest Prices.



FOR MOTHS.

English LAVENDER FLOWERS, in bags., reduced to 5c.
MOTH BALLS—Camphor.

GILLET'S LYE, 10c. NEW SOAPS & PERFUMES

CHAS. E. PARKER,
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

KEEP MOVING TOWARDS THE
Dollar-Saving Store
—OF THE—

FRED. T. WARD CO.

We are bound to clear out this stock during May and June.

Ox-Blood Effects for Waists, 15c., worth regular price, 20c.

New arrivals of the Latest Novelties, going and marked down at selling-out prices.

Beautiful colorings and patterns in Mercerized SATEENS, for Waists or Dresses, 15c., 18c., 25c. and 28c.

DIMITIES, White and Colored MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, etc

SILK WAIST PATTERNS, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

TOOKE'S SHIRT WAISTS, \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.15, \$1.00, 75c., 60c., 50c., your choice for 69c. and 35c.

Latest PARISIAN RUFFS, newest thing out. We bought the traveller's samples and are selling them at less than the first cost.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS, 45c., 65c. and 90c.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED SAILORS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. You cannot get values like these elsewhere.

Full market price for your Eggs at the store of

The Fred T. Ward Co.



INSIST on having
PAINTS bearing label
same as this.

WE SELL
ROBERTSON'S
PURE PREPARED PAINTS,
For Inside and Outside Use.

Quality First Consideration.

Given better satisfaction, and is more widely used than other paint in Canada.

ALSO—

Dry Colors, White Lead,
Varnishes, Turpentine,
Raw and Boiled Oil.

SEEDS.

A full stock of all kinds of FLOWER, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE & TINWARE MERCHANTS, MILL STREET.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1902, FOR 60c.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING - ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail.....6:15 a.m. Mixed.....10:25 a.m.
Mixed.....6:50 p.m. Mail.....1:05 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies buy the Empress Shoes.—Brown & McCutcheon, agents for Stirling.

Mr. C. A. Martin left on Tuesday for Cobourg, where he expects to remain for the summer.

Brigade camp for the third military district will be held at Kingston, June 18 to 29. The 49th will be in the camp.

By a letter recently received, we learn that Miss Lillian B. Stickle has arrived safely at London, Eng., after experiencing a very rough voyage.

The management of the Bell telephone office, in this place, has lately changed hands, Mr. John Conley having bought out Mr. Scott's interest.

Mrs. Burns is in Toronto this week, attending the sessions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Churches of Canada.

Prof. B. Johnston, the celebrated specialist and expert Optician, will visit Stirling on June 10th, one day only.

Mr. M. Bird shipped on Monday last 1400 boxes of April cheese. About 600 boxes were shipped from this station, and the balance from Hoard's and Campbellford.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Andrew's Manse, Stirling, when Mr. Wesley Fox and Miss Emma Wilson, both of Madoc, were united in marriage by the Rev. S. S. Burns.

The G.T.R. is building a fine cattle yard at the station here, to replace the old one. This was much needed, as there is an immense amount of stock shipped from this station.

These Empress Shoes are such lovely flatters.—Brown & McCutcheon, agents for Stirling.

Byrne M. Black left on Tuesday for Napanee, having secured a situation as salesman in the extensive dry goods establishment of the Robinson Co., in which place his brother Charlie has been engaged during the past year.

Plants for sale.—JEROME CONLEY.

Mr. Jas. Boldrick and family planted five shade trees in Victoria Park yesterday. If more of our citizens would do likewise, the Park would soon be something worthy the name.

The Rev. W. D. P. Wilson will preach the annual educational sermons on the Frankford circuit next Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Whattam will preach on the Rawdon circuit at Wellman's at 10:30, Mt. Pleasant 2:30, and Bethel 7:30.

FOR SPRAYING.—Bordeaux Mixture, Bluestone, Paris Green, Hellebore, Lime. Also, the new fluid—always ready—one bottle makes 50 gallons. Lowest prices.—CHAS. E. PARKER, Drug & Book Store.

The Executive of the Marmora, Rawdon and Stirling Sabbath School Association will meet at the Methodist Church, Spring Brook, at 1:30 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., to arrange a programme for the convention to be held in June.

Our coal dealer, Mr. Thos. H. McKee, determined not to be caught as last year on a rising market, purchased some time ago a large quantity of coal, which he is now delivering to his customers at a much less price than last winter. Coal has advanced since his purchase, and is likely to reach a higher point than last winter.

At the regular meeting of the Quarterley Board of the Stirling Methodist Church, held last Monday evening, a resolution was passed expressing gratification and thankfulness for the high degree of prosperity that has attended the different departments of Church work during the year, and giving expression of warm appreciation of the pulpit effort and ministerial labours of the Rev. Wm. Johnston, and extending to him, by ballot vote, a most cordial invitation to remain in the pastorate of the charge for the fifth year.

There are 540 prisoners in Kingston penitentiary, and the number would be greater but for the parole system.

Rev. M. W. Maclean, of Belleville, has been granted two months' leave of absence by his congregation and will sail for Europe a few days hence accompanied by his wife.

Rawdon Sunday School Reunion.

On Sunday May 6th, at Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, there was a gathering of the teachers and pupils of the Sabbath Schools of the circuit. This, being the first rally of the schools, was successful in every sense—beautiful weather, and an immense gathering of pupils and workers. So great was the gathering that accommodation was inadequate.

The addresses were of the highest order. W. R. Rutherford, M.A., of Stirling High School, gave an excellent address, subject Literature, in which the proper selection of library books formed an especial interest.

Mr. James Coult gave a practical address on his favorite subject, Temperance, which was as usual well received.

G. A. Johnson, one of the foremost workers in Sunday Schools, gave some excellent suggestions in reference to model and successful working of schools.

Mr. A. C. Lapp, editor of the Brighton Ensign, and Superintendent of the Brighton Methodist Sabbath School, gave a lengthy and masterly address, selecting as his subject the growth and literature of Sabbath Schools.

The solos rendered by Vita Bailey and Lena Johnson were classical and well received reflecting great credit on their teacher.

The choir, as usual, did excellent service.

Special reference was made by Mr. G. A. Johnson, Superintendent of Mt. Pleasant School, in regard to the great interest taken by the pastor in the Sunday School work.—Coax.

Harold.

The annual meeting of the Harold Ironclads, was held on April 30th, 1901. The officers elected were:—

President—Dr. Sargent.
Captain—Kercheson Hagerman.
Secretary—Harry Heath.
Treasurer—Joe. McEwan.
Expense Committee—John Meagher, John Anderson and James Morgan.
Goal Umpire—William Bateman.

The team intend breaking any record of the past.
We are now open to all challenges. Any person wishing to arrange a match with our team please correspond with the Secretary.

HARRY HEATH, Sec.

The population of Kingston, according to the census, is over 18,000.

Rev. Dr. Crothers, of Belleville, has been granted two months' leave of absence by his congregation, and will spend August and September in a trip to Great Britain.

A Memorial Number.

The Women's Canadian Historical Society, whose successful enterprise in carrying out the Historical Exhibition held in June, 1899, in Victoria College, Toronto, brought them so prominently into public notice, have undertaken an equally patriotic task for May 23rd, Empire Day, and the eve of the first anniversary, since her death, of that holiday so dear to all Canadians—the Queen's Birthday. This seemed a fitting occasion for the furtherance of the aim of the Society.

With a courage that should ensure success, they have secured the Toronto Star for that date, and will assume charge of the issue. They intend, while not interfering with its value as an evening paper, to make it a Memorial Number to the Queen, her influence on Canadian history, her love for her favorite colony, and an expression of the affection of its people. In short, bright paragraphs and historical articles the progress, development and historic interests of the Dominion will be treated. The Historical Society has among its members many writers of ability, whose names are well known in many departments of literature, art, and bright, up-to-date newspapers—women, the aim of whose work is not only to brighten, but to elevate.

A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. I also guarantee a 35-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

Births.

COLE.—In Stirling, on May 8th, the wife of Willard Cole, of a daughter.
THOMPSON.—In Rawdon, on May 2nd, the wife of C. W. Thompson, of a son.

Lest We Forget, as All Are Prone To Do.

We take the liberty to remind the public that we are ready to do business with them in Fine Ordered Spring and Summer Clothing, in the old familiar clothing store in the Corner Block. We give no commissions to runners to help us get orders. Our business is done on its merits. A visit to our store will soon convince anyone that our modes are honorable and above board. We are selling nice Tweed Suits for \$10 and \$12, and hope our old customers will take advantage of these prices, knowing that we are practical clothing men, up-to-date in style and get up, in nice suits for young men.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

SPRING 1901.

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST LINE OF

Embroideries and Laces

EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN.

New Prints, Shirts, Gingshams,
Cottonades, Tickings,
Flannelettes, Tickers,

A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Come here for your GROCERIES, as you can always depend on them being fresh.

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

E. F. PARKER.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,
" NORWICH UNION,
" SUN,
" GORE,

FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE "

W. S. MARTIN.

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

HARRY HARRIS.

STIRLING, ONT.,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

I sell the SINGER Sewing Machine, guaranteed in every respect. Case hard, and adjustable. The Singer repairs always on hand. Easy terms of payment.

Also, Auctioneer for the Co. of Hastings.

CHAS. BUTLER, Issuer Marriage Licenses

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

OUR SHOES ARE WINNERS!



We lead all others in Fit, QUALITY, PRICE and DURABILITY. This is what those who are wearing our shoes say.

This week we want to show you a Big Cut in Men's Tan Boots:—

Our \$3.00 Men's Tan Boots for	\$1.00.
" " " " " "	\$1.50.
" " " " " "	\$2.00.
" " " " " "	\$2.50.
" " " " " "	\$3.00.
Ladies' Fine Dong. Shoes from	\$1.00 to \$2.50.
" " " " " "	\$1.25 to \$3.50.

These are all New Goods, standard stock and exceptionally big values. Men's Plow Boots from 90c. up. Our steadily increasing sales leads us to believe we are giving the best value in Plow Boots that can be obtained.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

P. S.—Be sure to call in this Saturday and see our Bargain Tables.

HARDWARE!

Just got in a fine line of BUGGY TOPS, LAP RUGS, SIDE CURTAINS, MUD CURTAINS, TOP DRESSING, BUGGY PAINT in Black and Carmine Red. These goods will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES of all kinds DUNLOP and MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES any grade or prices. These goods are all new and will be sold cheap.

I handle the LONDON SPRAY-MOTOR PUMPS for both hand and barrel use. Call and see our Hand Spray Pump. It will spray over the highest apple tree. "Nothing to equal it."

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling just north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year

(if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.)

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col. 75c. 50c. 25c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 50c. 25c. 12c.
Quarter col. down to 2 inches 25c. 12c. 6c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$5 for six months; \$3 for three months; \$2 for two months; \$1 for one month. One inch, \$5 per year; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; \$1 for two months; \$1 for one month. Limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty lines.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS.

Send your business direct to Washington, save time, costs less, better service. My office is in the U. S. Patent Office. FREE preliminary examination made. Apply to the notary public nearest you. FURNISHING PATENT AGENTS. I HAVE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE. Book "How to obtain Patents," etc., sent free. Patent secured through 20 years' practice. Special notice, without charge, in the

INVENTIVE AGE

Illustrated monthly—illustrated year—\$1. a year. Published by C. A. Snow & Co.

218 F ST. N. W.

E. G. SIBBERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

Vol. XXII, No. 38.



**WE ARE GOING TO
FRED. WARD'S
—FOR OUR—
Bicycle Outfit.**

Sweaters, 50c. to \$3. Belts, 10c. to \$1.25. Stockings, the best 50c. line ever shown. Light weights in Hats or Caps. Bicycle Suits, at \$4.75. Bicycle Knee Pants, \$1.75, at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.**

**HERE'S WHERE WE BUY OUR GOODS,
at C. F. STICKLE'S GENERAL STORE.**

Take notice to our SHIRTS in window, Saturday. Notice the Nobby Shirts in Fancy Tucks, Stripes, Plain and Fancy Colors.

BOYS' SHIRTS, in fancy stripes, all sizes, at 50c.

COLLARS and CUFFS to suit. STRAW HATS, all prices.

GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS.—Ask to see them, only 50c. each.

OVERALLS, BOYS' DUCK PANTS, SMOCKS, SOCKS, OVERSHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, BRACES, TIES and GLOVES.

Fancy Dress MUSLINS, in white. Embroideries and Laces to match.

LADIES' SKIRTS, in fancy stripes, at 90c. each.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS, in grey and white, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25 a pair.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS from 5c. to 25c. each.

DRAWERS, embroidered, at 25c. a pair.

GROCERIES.

Iced Ginger Cakes, 2 lbs. 25c. Lemon, Wine and Ginger Cakes, 3 lbs. 25c.

Bee Brand Syrup, only 4 pails left now, at \$1.05 a pail.

Pure Gold Jelly, all flavorings, at 10c. a package.

Canned Herrings, very fine, 10c. can. Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.

Lard, very best, in 10, 20 and 50 lb. pails.

Sugar by the barrel, same price \$4.10 and \$4.90 per cwt. Now is your time to buy.

Pay 10c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Engagement Rings.

You will find a very nice assortment at our store—the very latest designs in SAPPHIRE, AMETHYST, OPAL, TOPAZ, TURQUOISE, GARNET, RUBY and PEARL, set singly and in combinations—very low in price for the quality of the goods.

**W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.**

The Mutual Life of Canada

Formerly
THE ONTARIO
MUTUAL LIFE

A Company.
OF POLICYHOLDERS
BY POLICYHOLDERS,
FOR POLICYHOLDERS.

AMOUNT OF NEW BUSINESS
Paid for (taken) in 1900,
\$4,671,712.00, being the largest volume
secured in the Dominion by any Canadian
Life Company for the year ending
Dec. 31st, 1901.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

**S. BURROWS',
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.**

UNEQUAL EYES.

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the latest up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes from Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in these cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,
334 Front St., Belleville.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Climbing Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

**W. C. REID,
Aug. 17, 1900. BELLEVILLE, ONT.**

OPPOSITION

—IS THE—

Life of Trade

—TO—

COME AND SEE THE

NEW DRUG STORE

CRAIG BLOCK.

Try DR. HAMMOND HALL'S

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

for Children. Guaranteed to contain no opiates.

DR. HAMMOND HALL'S

Baby Laxative Tablets.

TAIT'S WORM CANDY.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

N.B.—This is quite independent of any other house in the village.

J. PARKER,

DRUGGIST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—I see by minutes of council in last week's NEWS-ARGUS, our village fathers, that is a majority of them, have seen fit to impose a license on livery stables or any parties hiring out vehicles. This will no doubt bring some revenue to the village treasury, but why not extend the system? Why should livery keepers be singled out for this distinction, and the many other trades and callings carried on in our village left untouched. The object must be to raise revenue; then why not license dry goods stores, there are several prosperous ones here, and they should be able to stand a good stiff license fee. Then, there are the grocery stores, they also should be licensed; and the bakers, barbers, druggists, merchant tailors, and many others. License them all, and the revenue thus derived will so reduce our taxes that there would probably only need to be levied ten mills on the dollar, instead of twenty-three mills as was levied last year. I tell you, Mr. Editor, that this is a great scheme for reducing the taxes; the only fear is that our council will not carry it out to its logical conclusion. Let the reeve and his brother legal friend in the council frame a by-law imposing a license on everything and everybody, including the lawyers, (and you, too, Mr. Editor), and let them suspend the rules and push it through at once, the sooner the better. Then taxes will be light and everybody will be happy.

A TAXPAYER.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Mr. Editor.—On reading the minutes of the Village Council in last week's paper I notice that a by-law has been passed prohibiting any person from keeping a horse and vehicle for hire unless they first pay a heavy license fee. Now I am only a poor workman, and cannot afford to keep a horse, or pay the prices charged by the livery keepers, but occasionally have been able to get from a neighbor, for a mere trifle, a horse and buggy for a drive into the country, or to a friend. And now, by the action of the Council I am deprived of this privilege, and must stay at home in the future. There are many in similar circumstances in the village, and I consider this licensing business a great injustice to them as well as to myself, and hope the Council will repeal the by-law at its next meeting. If not repealed let the workmen and their friends keep the matter in mind at the next municipal election.

Yours respectfully,
A WORKMAN.

Bancroft.

(From the Times.)

Real estate in town is changing hands at a lively rate.

Invitations have been sent out to the presidents of the different cheese factories in the vicinity of Bancroft, asking them to meet here on Saturday, May 15, for the purpose of forming a Cheese Board.

The ratepayers of this village are not in favor of spending \$2,500 in fire protection, and this fact was very strikingly demonstrated on Friday last, when only twelve votes were polled in favor of the by-law. Little or no interest was taken in the matter, and only 80 voters were interested sufficiently to mark a ballot.

It looks as if we were going to have another railroad to Bancroft. Mr. J. L. Morris, C.E., of Pembroke, arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and is already at work surveying a line from here to Golden Lake. The start was made on Mr. Ross' property, on the west side of the Hastings road, nearly opposite the C.O.R. station. It will be known as the Toronto, Pembroke and Lindsay, and will connect at Bancroft with the I. E. & O. Mr. Gordon, one of the promoters of the line, is also in town, and gives us every assurance that the building of the road will be commenced in the near future, and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Bay of Quinte Conference will meet in Cobourg the first week in June.

The Methodist Church at Campbellford is to be enlarged. A Toronto architect estimates the cost at from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

The barbers in Kingston and Toronto are determined to prevent Sunday shaving, and will have the law on this matter passed at the last session of the Legislature, enforced.

The smallpox and diptheria cases in the township of Seymour cost the municipality the sum of \$455.98 for medical services, vaccine and goods. The Board of Health met on Monday when all the accounts were presented.—Herald.

From the assessor's returns it is shown that the total value of real and personal property and income in Campbellford is \$707,327; and the population is 2,504. There is a total of 908 votes on the roll. The population shows an increase of about 60 during the year.

The Belleville Ontario says that the census returns will show that the population of the Bay City is smaller than it was when the census was taken ten years ago. The writer writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c. at all Druggists.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c. at all Druggists.

Items From Exchanges.

A big celebration will be held in Peterboro' on Victoria Day.

Cobourg's population is 4,319, an increase of 140 over last year.

The Herald says the total assessment of Marmora village is but slightly over \$85,000.

Albert College has received as its share of the twentieth century fund the sum of \$5,774.

The Matthews Co., of Peterboro' will erect a pork-packing establishment in Belleville at a cost of \$70,000, to employ sixty men.

The last meeting of the Campbellford village council was a stormy one, and two of the councillors, Messrs. Gillespie and Dunk, have resigned.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of the late President and greatest American soldier and general, and Mrs. Grant Sartoris have passed a residence in Cobourg and will spend the summer in that town.

The assessor's returns gives Hastings village a population of \$22,000, an increase of 83 over last year. The assessed value of real and personal property and income is \$172,070, an increase of \$2,100 over 1900.

A meeting to organize temperance sentiment in Madoc village was recently held. There was a large attendance. The object was to put a stop to the illegal selling of liquor during prohibited hours, and a strong committee was formed for this purpose.

Frankford village is considering the matter of improving their agricultural ground and buildings. A county fair has been arranged for in the future and with the government aid this district will experience a grand fair for the time to come. A number of buildings are in course of erection through the village which shows the spirit of good times and prosperity.

The business meeting of the Marmora circuit of the Methodist Church was held on Saturday last. The attendance was large each appointment being represented. The finances were found to be in good shape. A unanimous invitation was extended to Rev. Mr. McCulloch to remain for a fifth year, but Mr. McCulloch replied that he was under conviction that a change would prove for the good of the circuit. Mr. T. J. Thompson was appointed delegate to District Meeting at Tweed.—Marmora Herald.

The German Medicine Co. for the past week were at Redville and had a most successful week of it. Their programme was good and they sold considerable medicine. On Saturday evening they announced that they would give another show on Monday and then deliver the watch promised to the baby having the greatest number of votes. The competition for this prize had been pretty keen, and as the vote was increased according to the amount of medicine bought, some people spent a good deal of money, one party buying \$5.50 worth. To the surprise of many the company skipped out after Saturday night's performance, leaving rent for hall and use of organ unpaid. It is estimated that the company made over \$100 during the week.—Belleville Sun.

George A. Zuleit has through his solicitor, Mr. E. Guss Porter, entered action against the Bell Telephone Co., claiming \$10,000 for their illegal and improper erection of a telephone pole and brace attached thereto, on Commercial street, the same being dangerous to the public. The action arises out of the well known Wallace-Zuleit assault, August 21 last, when Zuleit's rig in trying to avoid Wallace, collided with the pole in question. The defendants plead that they had leave and license from the city to erect the pole where they did, and that the act was caused through the criminal act of Ernest Wallace. The case will be tried at the jury sitting next fall. Meantime, as the plaintiff is in a very precarious condition, his testimony has been taken for use at the trial, in case of his previous death, or inability to appear.—Belleville Sun.

Onk Hill Cleanings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss Lizzie Park spent last week in Belleville.

The Misses Smith were the guests of Miss E. Searls, on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Bert Searls, who has been quite ill, has recovered.

Mrs. John Dettlor has been very ill, but is now able to be around again.

Mrs. F. A. Bird's mother, Mrs. Joseph Searls, of Shannonville, is very low.

There is very little hope of her recovery.

We extend our sympathy to the relatives who anxiously watch by her bedside.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Rev. Vernon H. Cowsett, of Belleville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bird. He is bidding farewell to friends of Belleville and the surrounding district, having accepted a call to the Park Street Baptist Church, Bradford.

Beloved by all who know him, Mr. Cowsett will be greatly missed, especially by the Oak Hill people who have spent many a happy hour with him round the old camp fire. We extend to him and his family our sincerest wishes for their future happiness and success in their new field of labor.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Alex. Park, who has been very ill, is now better.

Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Life Pills. After a long illness, I left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight. Infallible for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung troubles. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

Clothing Specialties.

With perfect confidence, you can come here for a Spring Suit. Reliability is our watchword, and the fit and style are unequalled.

\$4.00 buys a serviceable Navy Serge Suit for Men.

\$6.50 buys many spring effects in Light and Dark Tweeds, the wear and the worth of which are guaranteed.

\$7.50 to \$8.00 buys fine Tweeds, light and dark, new and effective designs.

\$10.00 buys fine fancy Worsteds, worth \$14.00 to \$15.00.

\$12.00 buys fine bright Worsteds, in black, blue, stripes and fancies, nothing better to be had at \$15.00 to \$18.00.

45c. buys a pair of our untearable, wearable Overalls.

HATS.—Our stock of Hard and Soft Hats is now complete in all the leading shades and qualities. Every purchase in this department means a saving to you.

SHIRTS.—Perfect fitting goods, in colored and white, sure to please you, at 50c. to \$1.25.

CARPETS.—10 per cent. off all Carpet purchases during May, on goods priced 50c. and upwards. Also, Bargains in Carpet Remnants.

WATERPROOF COATS for Men—3 only, \$3.00 coat with cape for \$2.25.

LADIES' WEAR.

WRAPPER SPECIALS at 90c. \$1.25 and \$1.50.

BLOUSES—Light and airy in fabric and price.

MUSLINS and GINGHAMS, special new lines at 10c.

GROCERIES.

3 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

4 lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c.

"Sterling" Brand Teas in Japan and Ceylon Black and Green at 25c. per lb., are always reliable and guaranteed.

CLUTE & MATHER.



A Well Shaped Foot

Deserves Well Shaped Footwear.

We should like to show you some footwear of that sort to prove that style need not interfere with comfort nor comfort with style, and that we give the most of style, comfort and durability for your money.

Ladies' Kid Shoes, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50.
Men's Fine Boots, - - - \$1.25 to \$5.00.
" Flow Boots, - - - \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75.

Come to us for your Shoe Polish, 10, 15, 25c.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,
ALSIKE,
TIMOTHY and
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

JUST ARRIVED

A car of first class Seed Corn, Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

FRESH LIME.

The undersigned has any quantity of Fresh Lime for sale. Delivered, 30c. per bushel; or at the kiln, 17c. per bushel. All orders attended to promptly.

JAMES COULTS,

Lot No. 14, Con. 4, Rawdon, Sine P.O.

MOVING BUILDINGS.

Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Cooper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of coopers always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

Prof. Barnard Johnston
the Celebrated Specialist
and Expert Optician.

will visit Stirling, June 10.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of affected eyes that others have failed to benefit. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

Farmers, Attention!

E. W. Brooks has secured the noted Yorkshire Coach Horse, AMBASSADOR, No. 1601, imported by F. Row, Belmont, Ont.

Farmers and breeders would do well to see this horse, as he has never been defeated in the price ring, and his stock are also noted prize winners. For further particulars and terms see bills.

RICH, RED BLOOD

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO
HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Through the Blood Every Organ, Every Nerve
and Every Tissue in the Body is Nourished—
If the Blood is Impure Disease Takes Possession of the System.

If you want to be well take care of the blood. The blood is aptly termed the vital fluid, and it is through it that every organ and every tissue of the body is nourished. If the blood becomes impoverished, the entire system is in danger of a breakdown, and what is termed anaemia, general debility, or even consumption may be the result. Prudent people occasionally take a tonic for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, but the unwell are those to whom this article is chiefly valuable, as it will point out an easy and speedy means to renewed health. Mrs. Joseph Herbert, who keeps a grocery at the corner of St. Germain and Hermeville streets, St. Sauveur, Que., tells the following story of broken health and renewed vigor: "I suffered for many months with a general debility, from an impoverished condition of the blood, coupled with extreme nervousness. I was very pale and felt languid and indisposed to exertion. A dizzy sensation arising quickly from a chair, or coming from the floor, often troubled me. The least exertion would leave me almost out of breath, and my heart would palpitate violently, while at other times I would feel a smothering sensation. Often my face and arms would swell and puff and the arms become almost useless. I doctored more or less for the trouble, but did not get any real benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had been using the pills only a few weeks when I found myself growing stronger and better in every way. I continued taking the pills for nearly three months, for I was determined the cure would be thorough—but sometime before I discontinued using them I felt in better health than I had enjoyed for years before. My sleep is now healthy and refreshing, my appetite excellent, and I feel equal to almost any exertion. I feel that I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it will always give me pleasure to recommend them."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, disengage the various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer cannot supply you the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some of the
World's Great People.

For two hours out of the twenty-four Duke Henry must play second fiddle. Queen Wilhelmina once remarked that her husband should be her loyal and obedient subject two hours of the day, when she should be devoted to the affairs of State, but for the remainder of the time she would be his devoted and obedient wife.

The oldest duly qualified physician in the world resides at Carlsbad in the person of Gallus Ritter von Hochberger, M.D., Imperial and Royal Councillor of the Austrian Court. He was born on October 15th, 1803, and therefore is ninety-seven years old. He has been in practice for seventy-one years, and still gives medical advice.

Count de Susini, once Mayor of Havana, ten times a millionaire, and personal friend of the Pope, was buried recently in an unmarked grave. Years ago he was a prince in the tobacco industry, but misfortune started when the Franco-Prussian War swept away his monopoly in the cigarette business. Count Susini had been awarded thirty-eight illustrations of the Apostolic Faith and was a guard of the Apostolic Faith and was a guard of the Apostolic Faith and was a guard of the Apostolic Faith.

The Crown Princess Stephanie is probably one of the best horsewomen in the world. Her mother, Queen of the Belgians, had for many years a kind of private circus, where she and her daughters learnt to perform very difficult equestrian feats. Before Queen Henriette's two elder daughters could walk they were tied on to their ponies' backs, and they grew up as their mother and they should, completely fearless in all matters relating to horsemanship.

Prince Eugene of Norway and Sweden, the youngest of the four sons of King Oscar, is a painter by profession, and spends a great part of his time in Paris, where he has a studio. His Royal Highness makes an excellent thing of his painting, as it is said that he clears quite £2,000 a year, and his pictures are well criticised, not only in Paris, but in other parts of Europe. Most of Prince Eugene's pictures are sold to members of the European reigning houses.

Seldom has old age been less conspicuous on the English Bench than at the present time. The oldest judge in the Royal Courts of Justice is Mr. Justice Day, who is seventy-four years of age. Two or three years ago the Bench possessed two octogenarians, viz., the late Lord Esher and Lord Brampton, who de-

spite their eighty years and more were among the most vigorous men to be found in the courts. To the late Sir James Hannen—the last of the Vice-Chancellors—belongs the distinction of being the oldest judge who ever administered the law in England. He sat in the Chancery Division at the age of eighty-nine.

Professor Arlini, of Naples, has just performed a remarkable feat. Some time ago he offered to make a bet that he could recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" by heart. His ability to do this was doubted, and his wager was taken up. A select audience was invited to hear the professor, who declaimed from eight o'clock in the evening until two o'clock the next afternoon. The reciter stopped occasionally, but it recited so much as he had forgotten the poem; it was simply to moisten his tongue with sugared water. He won his wager, for the audience had to confess that he got through the 15,000 verses, more or less, of which the poem is composed without the least difficulty.

Mr. Charles Salaman, who recently celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, has a unique record, for he has composed and published vocal and instrumental music in the reigns of four English Sovereigns. His earliest publications date as far back as 1828, when George IV. was King, while his latest song, "The Burden of Love," has been issued since the accession of King Edward VII. In the distant past Mr. Salaman was associated with such historic singers as Pasta, Grisi, Malibran, and Clara Novello. He remembers hearing the bells toll for George III., and he saw Queen Caroline on her unavailing drive to and from Westminster on her husband's Coronation day. Mr. Salaman has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Spohr, Thalberg, John Cramer, and most of the other great musicians of the past century.

The Rev. Reginald Collins, who has a mention in the recently-published despatches of General Buller, has achieved this rather rare distinction, for a chaplain, twice over. While accompanying the Suakin Expedition in 1885 he performed, in the presence of General Graham's column and in the presence of the enemy, a deed of daring which, besides being the theme of the correspondents, procured him promotion to the second class. Even now this twice happily "dispatched" chaplain is only fifty years of age, twenty-two of which have been given to the Service. He has a ready pen and a knowledge of Dutch, and the graphic account he wrote to General Sir Charles Warren of an official visit he paid to the Boer lines after Spion Kop was remarked on at the time for its high note of appreciation of the humane bearing of the Boers at the burial of our dead.

The Sultan, when a Prince, learnt carpentering and became an expert carpenter himself, and has always continued to take a great interest in it. One of his first acts when Sovereign was to establish a complete joiner's factory at Yildiz, in which he superintends the manufacture of all sorts of articles of furniture, mostly of his own design. These are worked by very elaborate secret springs, in the invention of which the Sultan takes great delight. He has just sent to the Russian Embassy a specimen of his work as a present to the Czar. It consists of a table, richly inlaid, with the Sultan's arms in front, where there are four drawers. By touching a spring the top flies open and the centre rapidly becomes a silver plate, on which is to be found everything necessary for smoking, in silver and amber. The inside of the top has a medallion, in which is a portrait of the Sultan's son, surrounded by a frame of brilliants.

SINGING SOLDIERS.

A London paper notes that during the recent Austrian manoeuvres the general in command tried the original experiment of using the singing of songs as a means of ascertaining the whereabouts of the different companies of the corps d'armee. He commanded each battalion of a division to learn a certain song of war and sing it when attacked. In this way he was enabled to discover, when some distance off, which battalion was being attacked by the enemy. The songs consisted of old folk-songs familiar to the men. To each battalion was attached a few musicians and drummers, who assisted the singing soldiers.

HE FOUND A WAY OUT.
No, said the old gentleman, sternly, I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now.
For a moment he was silent, and the shopman who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.
No, said the old man again, I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it "A Shoe Fit for a Queen," and put it in the window. A Queen does not have to do much walking.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT

a perfect liquid dentifrice for the
Teeth and Mouth

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER, 75c
At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

MR. GAGNON BETTER.

Prominent Quebec Gentleman is
Cured of Kidney Disease.

Followed the Advice of an Advertiser,
and Secured Results so Satisfactory,
that He has Given His Own
Testimonial for Publication.

Point Au Pic, Quebec, May 6.—Special—Henry Gagnon is better.
This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends, who knew of his long illness.
For years, Mr. Gagnon has suffered with Kidney Complaint. What he has endured is beyond description. Everything he tried failed to cure him.
He had read many advertisements of how people were cured of Kidney Complaint by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and at last determined to make one more try. Happily for Mr. Gagnon, he had at last found the sovereign remedy for all Kidney Complaints. Now he is well. He says: "I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and although at first I had little faith, I am happy to say that now I am completely cured of Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine, and I shall always recommend them to those who may be suffering as I was."

There have been many Kidney medicines offered for sale in this Province from time to time. Some have failed to even relieve, a few others have given temporary relief, but only one has cured permanently and completely every case of Kidney Complaint, and that one is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There seems to be no case of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Trouble, that this wonderful medicine will not immediately relieve and permanently cure and Mr. Gagnon's wonderful restoration amply proves the truth of this statement.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy known to Science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

POVERTY IN PRUSSIA.
While in England no Income-tax is levied on incomes of less than £160, in Prussia, on the other hand, the limit of exemption is drawn at incomes of less than £45. Yet even with this only 8.46 per cent. of the population of Prussia are Income-tax payers, over 91 per cent. having to live on less than £45 per annum. Again, the property tax leviable on real and personal property of over £300 capital value shows that only 14,000 individuals out of a total population of 32,000,000 possess property of over £25,000 value.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

WHEN YOU ARE WALTZING.

Anyone who has watched a couple in the mazy whirling of the waltz must have been struck by the amount of muscular exertion required and the distance travelled during the seven or eight minutes occupied by the dance. A careful calculator, who noted down the space covered by a dancer, estimates that in a programme of twenty waltzes, four polkas, and two quadrilles a good dancer would cover close upon twelve miles.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA, GREEN OR BLACK.

JUST A WORD OR TWO

from your brother colonists, the Tea Planters of Ceylon and India. They ask you to try their machine-rolled tea and compare Japan with it. They know the comparison will be so odious that you will wonder why you ever drank JAPAN.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas are sold in sealed lead packets only, never in bulk. Black, Mixed or uncolored Ceylon Green. Sample on application. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

A MODERN CANNIBAL.

An old farmer for many years got his dinner on market days at a small hotel kept by a widow.

She had long suspected that he ate more than the price, 25 cents, warranted, so she determined to test him. She accordingly arranged matters so that there was no room for him at table, but she took him into a private room, the table of which was graced by a steaming leg of mutton. He set to in good earnest, and soon nothing was left but the bones.

Highly delighted with his cheap feed, on passing the bar he tendered two shillings for his dinner and a quart of ale.
The widow declined to take any payment on the ground of having inconvenienced him so much.
Chuckling to himself the farmer lifted down his market basket from a hook, and finding it rather light, he tore it open and it fell about: "Here, Mrs. Brown, where's my leg of mutton?"
Why, ye old silly, said the widow, ye have ate your leg for your dinner!

NOT SO BAD.

The mother said: "Beware! Oh, daughter mine, take care! You'll find that everywhere Are hateful microbes lurking. They haunt the atmosphere; They lie in wait, I hear, In water seeming clear. For your destruction working."

"They're found in books and clothes, As everybody knows; They bring unnumbered woes, Whenever you chance to use them. On whiskered faces they hide, On human lips abide—" "Why, then," the maiden cried, "I think I rather like them."

HAS A CURE FOR ENTERIC

DISCOVERED BY DR. GORDON BENNETT, OF HALIFAX, N.S.

Frantically Attempts to Get His Remedy
Tried—War Office is Too Bound Up
With Red Tape to Let It.

The terrible ravages caused by enteric among our troops in South Africa would dispose the War Office authorities, one might suppose, to, at all events, give a fair trial to any alleged remedy, backed by medical authority.

The tale told by Dr. Gordon Bennett, of Halifax, N.S., upsets that theory. Dr. Bennett, who is now in London, declares that he has for many months past vainly urged the War Office authorities to try his fever cure, which has proved eminently successful, he asserts in Halifax and Chicago.

"In the early part of last year," said Dr. Bennett to a representative of the London Express, "seeing that the British troops in South Africa were dying like rotten sheep of enteric, I wrote to the War Office that I had discovered a cure which I was willing to present to the British Government."

"I wanted no money, but said that if there were any honours I would be happy to take them."

"To this letter I received no reply. I then wrote to Lord Salisbury, and received from him a reply by return, regretting that my letter had not been noticed by the War Office, and stating that it would be. At the same time I received a letter from the War Office to this effect: 'Letter received; contents noted.'"

RECEIVED NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

"I then sent my son, who is a physician, to England, with sufficient of my remedy to treat 300 cases. He was in London about two months waiting to see what the War Office would do. Finding there was no result he returned home."

"On my son's return I wrote to the National Eclectic Medical Association of Chicago, asking them to give my cure a trial. As a result of this, I delivered an address before the association at Atlantic City, where a meeting of the body was being held, and subsequently gave a practical illustration of the cure at the great Cook County Hospital at Chicago."

Dr. Bennett then produced a parchment address bearing the signatures of the warden and eighteen members of the staff and stating that "through the courtesy of Dr. Bennett his fever cure has been in use in this hospital for the past two weeks, and we have used it with sufficient success to give us confidence in the remedies as a cure and preventive for fevers."

After this Dr. Bennett came to England, but he declares that, though he gave them the formula when they asked for it, the War Office refused to try the remedy themselves unless he had first tried it in some civil hospital in London.

Facilities to do this, Dr. Bennett says, he has been unable to obtain; and there the matter stands. His remedy, he asserts is harmless; it consists simply of powders for external application, which could easily be used in the field. But the War Office will not even try it.

THE VERY MAN!

A Glasgow gentleman recently recommended to the notice of a City merchant a young fellow who was looking for a clerkship. Some few days later they met again, and the gentleman asked if the selection had proved a wise one.

Not at all, replied the merchant. Dear me! said the other. I thought he would have suited you down to the ground—so full of go! Yes, responded the merchant, he was too full of go. Why, he's clean gone, and a thousand pounds of my money, too! You don't say so! Why, I thought he was exactly the fellow you were looking for! So he is, was the emphatic reply—so he is!

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

For every 1,180 men injured in accidents, 317 women and 237 children are hurt.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for all ailments of infants. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Adam de la Haye, a troubadour, wrote the world's first comic opera in 1240, A.D.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

North America has 209,556 miles of railway to Europe's total of 163,413 miles.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

The dusting of the books in the Library of the House of Lords costs £50 a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Including Navy, merchant service, and fishing vessels, 1,700,000 of the world's population are constantly afloat.

Advice to Old Maids—

Give your gentlemen friends good tea. It is unnecessary to go to India for a

Min-Soon

Lead packets — All grocers —

AN UNHEARD OF THING

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA

Lead Packages 75, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Cents

PAINT IT!



Ramsay's Paint

and people who have used it know it. It is a paint to beautify, to preserve, to wear, to stand, and do just what pure paint should do. Ask us for our BOOKLET "K" Free, telling all about it and showing some beautiful homes.

A. RAMSAY & SON
PAINT MAKERS
MONTREAL.
Est'd 1842

If You Want The Dawson Commission Co.

best results SHIP all your BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, APPLES, other FRUITS and PRODUCE, to Limited, Cor. West Market and Colborne St., Toronto.

A GREAT EMPIRE.

The Mightiest Empire the World Has Ever Seen.

No man has ever reigned over an Empire so vast as King Edward's. His Majesty rules over one continent 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers, and 10,000 islands. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 8,329,000 square miles; she handed it down to King Edward with 3,000,000 miles added to it! The Queen found the revenues of the Empire at £75,000,000; she left them at £225,000,000.

The Army has twice as many men as in the first year of Victoria's reign, and the Navy has nearly quadrupled itself. Seventy out of every 100 ships on the sea fly the British flag. The Empire to which Victoria acceded as Queen in 1837 covered one-sixth of the land of the world; that of King Edward covers nearly one-fourth.

The Union Jack has unfolded itself, so to speak, over two acres of new territory every time the clock has ticked since 1800. Edward VII. rules over an Empire fifty-three times as big as Germany, three and a half times as big as the United States, and three times as big as Europe. He has three times as many subjects as the Czar, and he reigns over more territory in America than the President of the United States.

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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Winnipeg has a building boom. There has been a \$30,000 fire at Dawson City.

L. A. C. Dent purchased 100 horses for the Imperial army at Ottawa.

John Calver & Co., clothing manufacturers, of Hamilton, have assigned.

The new Minto bridge over the Rideau River at Ottawa will be opened early in June.

Nineteen McGill students have gone in a body to study the British Columbia coal mines.

The Canadian Steam Carriage Company have decided to establish a new factory in London.

Hugh McKinnon, formerly of Hamilton, has gone to Dawson to act as chief of police.

Sir Wm. Macdonald has endowed five travelling scholarships for McGill graduates in law.

Secretary Moore, of the Montreal Gas Company, has received \$500 from one man as consolation money.

Chatham's assessment figures show that the city has 8,776 inhabitants, a decrease of nearly one hundred.

The Government will build a private car to cost \$20,000 for the use of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Three people were burned to death in a fire in a little hotel kept by Pierre Brunel in Maisonneuve, Que., on Sunday morning.

Ottawa, a city of 60,000, has 74 hotels, 82 saloons, seven wholesale licenses and a few of the hotels have been out of, too.

Chief Census Commissioner Blue has gone to Washington to inspect the United States system of tabulating census returns.

Norcross Bros., the well-known New York builders, have the contract to build the new Bank of Montreal building at Montreal.

The work of re-marking the British Columbia boundary will commence early in June. The line to be surveyed is about 400 miles in length.

The census enumeration will, it is thought, place Hamilton's population between 53,000 and 54,000, which is much less than the citizens expected.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the month of April was \$2,707,257 as against \$2,397,932 for the same period last year, or a decrease of \$31,725.

Lieut. S. Wilkes, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who is a son of Mr. G. H. Wilkes, Brantford, has been promoted to a captaincy in India.

George Turner Jefferson Blair and Martin McFadyen, three young men of Sprucefield, Alaska, were drowned in Ice Lake on Thursday by an accident to their boat.

Chairman Dr. Campbell, of the London Health Board, says the arrangements for housing prisoners at the London police station are a disgrace to civilization.

Col. Peters, at London, has issued an order permitting commanding officers of regiments, who wish to wear shirt waists and straw hats at the next annual camp, to do so.

The Victoria Day Celebration Committee of Kingston have invited Lord and Lady Minto, the Premiers of the Dominion and Province and the members of Parliament to spend the day in Kingston.

It is reported on excellent authority that Halifax will soon cease to be a military station and pass into the control of the Admiralty, and that extensive naval works will be constructed.

MacKenzie & Mann have begun work on the section of the Inverness and Richmond Railway between Hawkebury, C. B., and Port Hastings. It is to connect with the Inverness Railway.

General O'Grady, who would like to see the employment of labor in the large cities of Canada give their employees who belong to the militia half a day off on Wednesday of each week during the summer months for drill purposes.

UNITED STATES.

The Marquis of Bute, who died last October, leaves an estate of \$5,026,376.

King Edward contemplates the purchase of Mme. Patti's castle at Craig-y-Nos.

It has been officially announced that owing to the mourning for the late Queen Victoria no drawing-rooms or levees will be held this year.

The Opposition in the House of Commons will oppose the Army Reform bill on the ground that the same reforms could be secured at less cost.

In consequence of the severe depression in the Midland iron trade a reduction of twenty shillings per ton has been made in Staffordshire marked iron.

A clique of swindlers making London their headquarters and professing to represent American insurance companies have swindled hundreds of Frenchmen.

Destructive forest fires are raging in Barbados, W.I., district.

Oscar paving on one of Chicago's streets caught fire and kept the firemen busy for some time.

Louis Edison Waterman, inventor of the fountain pen which bore his name is dead in Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is admitted at Detroit that plans are under way for the consolidation of all the principal store companies in the United States.

The Great Northern Cereal Company of Chicago, the organization which was contemplated two months ago, is now in active existence.

Benjamin T. Miller, formerly of Seattle, and Charles B. Gay, United States commissioner for the Arctic district, have been frozen to death in Nome.

Seven persons were burned to death in a tenement house at South Chicago early Sunday morning. A freight train standing in front of the building refused to move, blocked the firemen, who were unable to get near the burning building until it was too late.

The negotiations for the consolidation of the American Cigar Co. and the Havana-American Cigar Co. have been completed at Tampa. The latter company is a recently formed consolidation with \$10,000,000.

GENERAL.

Typhus fever is almost epidemic in Mexico.

There is a bubonic plague case at Constantinople.

The British have enlisted a number of Chinese at Tien-Tsin for the Wei-haiwei regiment.

The czar, it is announced will visit Copenhagen, Darmstadt, and Vienna next August.

It is claimed that the new Italian submarine is able to remain under the water for thirty hours.

A case of illness has occurred at Galata, Turkey, which is officially pronounced to be bubonic plague.

The indemnity to be demanded of China is officially confirmed at \$265,000,000 which will cover private claims and all.

Germany wants \$25,000 from Britain as compensation for the expulsion of eight German subjects from the Transvaal.

Russia has arranged with France for loans amounting to 500,000,000 francs, \$100,000,000, and other loans with English and American bankers are being negotiated.

The outbreak of the plague at Cape Town may cause a change in the Duke of York's plans. He may go from Australia to Hong Kong and cross the Pacific to Canada.

A despatch from Vienna says Masagall, the Italian composer, will visit America in the fall with an orchestra of eighty members. He will be paid \$10,000 a week, for eight weeks.

NEW NATION BORN.

Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth at Melbourne.

A despatch from Melbourne says:—The Duke of Cornwall and York, in his address at the opening of the Australian Federal Parliament on Thursday, referred to the wishes of the Queen, who before her death signed his commission to open Parliament. He paid a tribute to the generous aid rendered by the colonies in the South African war, the splendid bravery of the troops, and the services of the squadron in China, and expressed the interest taken by King Edward VII. in the Australian people. It was his earnest prayer that the union, so happily achieved, would prove an instrument for the further advancing of the welfare of the Australian subjects of the King and the consolidation of the Empire.

Then the Duke read the following telegram from King Edward VII.: "My thoughts are with you upon this august occasion. I wish the Commonwealth of Australia every happiness and prosperity."

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The opening of the Parliament was a most impressive ceremony. The capacity of the Exhibition building, the scene of the ceremony, is 12,000 persons, and the available space was taxed to the utmost. The decorations consisted of regimental standards, trophies of arms, and floral festoons.

The doors were opened to the ticket-holders at 9 o'clock in the morning and by 11 o'clock the auditorium was filled except the Royal dais. This was located beneath the dome. It held a single row of chairs, the largest, in the centre, being surmounted by a small gold imperial crown. The whole was overhung with the Royal Standard. In front of the Royal chair was a small table, on which was a telegraph key, by which the Duke of Cornwall and York was to flash the opening signal throughout the Commonwealth, when the United Jack was to be simultaneously raised in every settlement of the Federation.

The majority of the audience was composed of ladies, mostly clad in mauve-colored costumes. Brilliant scattered groups of army and navy uniforms gave color to the scene.

A GREAT ORCHESTRA.

A great orchestra calivered the antediluvian hour with operatic airs. The formal proceedings were begun at 11:54 a.m., with the reading of the proclamation summoning the Senate and Representatives. Noon was surmounted by a fanfare of trumpets from the military band outside.

The Royal party then entered, and was conducted to the dais, the orchestra playing the National Anthem. The Duke, who wore an admiral's uniform, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, the Black Rod summoned the two Houses, in accordance with the strict formula of the British Parliament, and the members filed in. The hundredth Psalm was sung, with the present standing, and the Earl of Hopetoun read a prayer, after which the Duke of Cornwall and York made a lengthy address and declared Parliament open.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT DAWSON.

Many Buildings Destroyed That Were Valued \$75,000,000.

A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says:—The steamer Dolphin brings news of another Dawson fire, with an estimated loss of \$75,000,000. Every building from Condit's point, at the convergence of First and Second avenues, up to and including Fairchild's hotel, was burned to the ground.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Colonel Prior brought up the question of the manner in which the Alaskan boundary line was marked on the map of the Dominion of Canada which was sent to the Paris Exposition. He had been informed last year by the Minister of Agriculture that the boundary was marked both ways, so as to show the claim both of Canada and the United States. Recently, however, he had received a letter from Mr. Begg, of British Columbia, who had communicated with Mr. Bremner, who saw the map at Paris, and Mr. Bremner stated that the only boundary marked was that in accordance with the American contention. Col. Prior wanted to know what was the truth of the matter, and also whether the map was to be exhibited at Glasgow in its present condition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—I shall call the attention of my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture, to the representations of my hon. friend. I may say, however, that in view of the advice we have received from our law officer, it is very hard to maintain that the boundary runs up the Clarence channel. The treaty says, in so many words, the Portland canal, but there is a difference of opinion between the Americans and ourselves as to where the channel is. We claim that it is west of Pearse Island; they claim that it is Observatory inlet. As to endeavouring to have the line pass along Clarence channel, which is a pretension Mr. Begg has often submitted to me, I do not think anyone who will take a careful view of the matter can be convinced of the correctness of that pretension. The point on which we and the Americans do not agree is as to what is Portland channel. They want to make it run up Observatory inlet, and then to the west, making out that Observatory inlet is only a small inlet running into the interior. We, on the other hand, contend that Portland canal is as it is described on the map at Vancouver, on which the treaty of 1825 seemed to have been based, namely, all that channel of water which runs west of Pearse Island.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHARTERS.

On the third reading of the bill "Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," Mr. Scott, of West Assinabola, moved that it be read a third time this day six months. This is the bill granting a charter from Teulon to Sifton's Landing, but making it conditional upon the company first constructing a line from Teulon to Gimli. The contention advanced by Mr. Scott was that the Canadian Pacific railway already holds charters for several branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories, and that they should be compelled to construct these lines before receiving charters for new ones. He also pointed out that a line built which would give railway communication to the people north of the Qu'Appelle valley.

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, supported the motion. He contended that the object of the C. P. R. in getting these charters was not to build the lines, but to prevent others from building.

After remarks from Messrs. Bourassa, Puttee, and Oliver, the motion for the six-months' hiatus was negatived.

MANITOBA RAILWAY BILL.

The House took up the bill embodying the agreement between the Government of Manitoba and the Canadian Northern Railway Company respecting certain railways. The Opposition, consisting of Messrs. Puttee, Richardson, and Bourassa, all of whom made earnest appeals to have the matter sent back either to the Legislature or the province or to the people for a plebiscite. The House, however, paid very little attention to their arguments, the members having obviously made up their minds not to interfere, but to let Manitoba do as it likes, and face the consequences if the bargain proves to be a bad one.

TO INCORPORATE NURSES.

The House again went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Canadian Nurses' Association.

Mr. Sullivan objected to the scope of the bill. He thought it would make of the incorporators a close corporation, and advantage the hospitals with which they were connected, to the detriment of the hospitals. He would like to see the bill amended so as to give equal privileges to all trained nurses.

In the discussion which followed Messrs. Fisher, Borden, Monk, Bell, McCreary, Sir Louis Davies, and Gilmour took part. Several members held that the powers given to the association were too large, and the upshot was a decision to refer the bill back to the private Bills Committee for amendment.

Mr. McCarthy presented a petition to be allowed to introduce a bill respecting the Great Northern railway, the railway and the bonds on the company's bridge over the Ottawa river apply equally to the railway or to the bridge. The railway company and the bondholders have agreed to this arrangement.

HISTORIC BATTLE GROUND.

A deputation composed of Hon. S. N. Parnell, Premier of Quebec, Hon. Richard Turner, Hon. John Sharples, Victor Chateaufort, H. M. Price, J. J. Demers, Thomas Davidson, Rev. F. J. Scott, and others, of Quebec, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and other members of the Government, and asked that the Dominion Government purchase the Plains of Abraham for a public park. The deputation made out a strong case.

The Premier's reply was sympathetic, but he could not give a definite answer. He intimated, however, that

it had been practically decided to purchase the property. He did not consider the price, \$80,000 which the deputation asked for the property unreasonable considering the manner in which real estate has increased in value in the Ancient Capital in recent years, but this feature would be investigated. As to whether the Dominion Government purchased the property that was a matter for themselves alone.

ALIEN LABOUR BILL.

To committee on the bill to restrict the importation and employment of aliens, Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the Government had decided to propose an amendment with regard to the manner in which suits may be brought under the Act. After providing that the penalty shall be from \$50 to \$1,000, the Government proposed to insert the following:—

The sum so forfeited may, with the written consent of the judge of the court in which the proposed action is intended to be brought, be sued for and recovered by any person who first brings his action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction in which he is to sue for the same amount as is covered. Such sum may also, with the written consent of the Attorney-General of the province, or of a judge of the Superior or County Court in which prosecution is had, be recovered on summary conviction before any judge of the County Court, being justice of the peace, or any judge of sessions, or the Peace Recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate, or any functionary tribal or person invested by the proper legislative authority with power to do alone such acts as are usually required to be done by a justice of the peace, or any judge of sessions, or the Peace Recorder, or the local limits of his or its jurisdiction, the proceeds to be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General; and separate suits may be brought for a party to such contract or agreement.

The Prime Minister explained that this meant that as the law was originally drafted, suit could be brought only in the Superior Court. Under the amendment it would be brought before a police magistrate or two ordinary magistrates, provided that written consent to do so were obtained from the Attorney-General of the province, or from the judge of a Superior or County Court.

The bill was reported from committee, and now stands for its third reading.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

On the item of \$7,500 for steamship service between St. John, Dublin, and Belfast, Col. Hughes asked if any steps had been taken towards securing the privilege of landing and slaughtering Canadian cattle at Belfast, or some other Irish port. This was a privilege allowed at only a few ports, none of which were in Ireland.

Mr. Fisher replied that the Department of Agriculture in the Old Country had flatly refused to grant such a privilege. He intended to visit England within a few weeks, and would then talk over the whole matter with the Imperial authorities, and would urge upon them their regulations requiring Canadian cattle to be slaughtered on landing was an aspersion against the health of Canadian cattle, and was an unjustifiable advertisement to the rest of the world that the Mother Country regarded cattle from Canada as dangerous.

CHICAGO, May 14.—After showing strength on foreign crop scares the wheat market to-day succumbed to the domestic prospect of a bountiful harvest, and closed lower for July. Corn closed steady, July a shade up, and May 1-2c lower. Oats enjoyed the biggest market on the floor, July closing at an advance of 3-4c. Provisions at the close were 5 to 7 1/2c depressed.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.—Wheat—Irregular. No. 1 Northern, 71 1/2 to 75c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1/2 to 73 1/2c. Rye—Firm. No. 1, 55c. Barley—Steady. No. 2, 57 to 57 1/2c; sample, 42 to 55c. Minneapolis, May 14.—Close:—Wheat—Cash, 73 1/2c; May, 73c; July, 73 1/2c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 73 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1/2 to 75 1/2c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, May 14.—Wheat closed:—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; May, 74c; July, 74 1/2c; September, 70 1/2c. Corn—43 1/4c; May, 43 1/4c. Oats—28 1/4 to 28c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Toronto, May 14.—Butter—the market is unchanged, with fair supply of rolls which sell at 12 1/2 to 13c. Old tubs, with very little choice offering. Poor to medium, 10 to 12c. Dealers are getting rid of old and preparing for good supply of new grass butter. Creamery, boxes, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; and pounds, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c. Eggs—Receipts are large, and prices unchanged at 10 1/2 to 11c per dozen. Cheese—Market quiet. Full cream, September, 9 to 10c; new, 8 1/4 to 9c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, May 14.—Dressed hogs unchanged at 85 1/2 to 87 1/2c. Provisions are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c; short cut pork, \$20 to \$20 1/2c; heavy mass pork, \$19 to \$19 1/2c; smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1/2c; roasts, 11c; and shoulders, 10 1/2c.

Lard—Pails, 10 1/4 to 11c; tubs, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; in tierces, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 14.—The total receipts at the western cattle yards this morning amounted to only 54 carloads of live stock, including 1,100 cattle, 900 calves, 60 sheep and lambs, and a few milch cows.

The market was a small one, but prices were generally firm to stronger, and a speedy clearance was effected.

The English markets are a little better, and the export trade here is active and prices were strong; for the best stuff a shade firmer than on Tuesday, though not quotably changed. Good to choice export cattle are from 4 1/4 to 5 1/4c per lb. This is the top price; for light export cattle the price is from 4 1/4 to 4 5/8c per pound. Apparently more cattle would have sold.

There was much grumbling about the market, and the dealers were satisfied with looking on to-day, declining to trade at what one man called "such absurd prices."

We had a better supply of stock-eyes to-day, and there was an active demand.

Not many bulls were here, and there was little doing. No change in quotations.

Calves, which are still wanted, but are not coming along.

It is the old story with calves; too

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 14.—Wheat—The wheat market was quiet to-day, and without feature. Millers are taking No. 2 white and red at 67 to 68c, and the quotation for New York freight is 68 1/2c. No. 2 goose quoted at 67 to 67 1/2c, to New York. No. 1 Manitoba hard, 93c, Montreal freight, grinding in transit, and No. 2, 90 to 91c; and No. 3, 80c, Montreal freight.

Millfeed—Offerings increasing, and prices weaker. Bran, \$12 to \$12 1/2c; west; and shorts, \$13 1/2 to \$14, west.

Corn—Market steady at 42 1/2c for Canadian yellow west, and 48c Toronto; mixed is quoted at 42c west; American, nominal at 50 1/2 to 51c here.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 49c, middle freight.

Buckwheat—Prices unchanged at 53c east.

Peas—Steady, with sales of No. 2 at 65c west, and at 66c, middle freight, to Montreal.

Barley—Market quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 56c, lake ports; and at 43 to 44c, middle freight; No. 3 extra, 42c, middle freight.

Oats—Firm. No. 1 white sold at 32c east. No. 2 firm at 31c, high freights, with considerable shipments north.

Flour—The market is steady, with 90 cent patent, buyers' basis, quoted at \$2.62 1/2; choice lots, 13 to 15c more. Manitoba patents, \$4.25; and strong bakers' \$3.95.

Oatmeal—The market is firm in car lots at \$3.55, in bags; and at \$3.65 in wood.

Buffalo, May 14.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, fair demand for spot; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 80c; do, c.i.f., in stock, round lots, 82c. Winter c.i.f., in stock for No. 2 red at 77 1/2c, and 76 1/2c to 77c for white and mixed, but sellers asking much higher prices.

Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 3, 48 to 48 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 48 1/2c; No. 3, 48 to 48 1/2c, through billed. Oats—Firm. No. 1 white, 33c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 32c; No. 3, 32c, through billed. Barley—Steady. Business doing, owing to ice blockade; supply very small. Rye No. 2 on track, sold at 68c.

Chicago, May 14.—After showing strength on foreign crop scares the wheat market to-day succumbed to the domestic prospect of a bountiful harvest, and closed lower for July. Corn closed steady, July a shade up, and May 1-2c lower. Oats enjoyed the biggest market on the floor, July closing at an advance of 3-4c. Provisions at the close were 5 to 7 1/2c depressed.

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Calves, which are still wanted, but are not coming along.

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many here of the common kind, and not enough of the right sort. Prices continue at from \$1 to \$2 each.

The supply of small stuff was unusually small, and the enquiry was light; prices are steady, but unchanged.

Good grain-fed lambs are in demand at from 5 to 6c per lb.

Bucks are worth from 3 to 5 1/2c per lb.

Export ewes are worth from 4 1/2 to 5c per lb.

Spring lambs sell at from \$2 to \$3 each.

Butcher sheep at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt.

"Barbarians" are worth from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per lb.

The best price for "slangers" is 07-8c per lb; thick fat and light hogs are worth 8 1/2c per lb.

Hog to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle. Shippers, per cwt. \$4.25 52c

Butcher, choice, do. 37c 45c

Butcher, ord., good. 35c 37c

Butcher, inferior. 27c 32c

Whom Shall Ye Serve?

By R. P. MACKAY.

There are in China a considerable number who have found congenial occupation since the outbreak bearing missionaries and deprecating their work. I have before me a little book in which these charges are collected and answered by a gentleman who lives in Shanghai. According to their critics, these missionaries are selfish, living in luxury, without tact, and are vindictive. They over-estimate the number of their converts, who, they say, profess conversion simply for the leaves and fishes. They lean on the gun-boat for protection, and in an objectionable manner thrust an objectionable religion down the throats of the Chinese. Now, these charges and many more can be answered, and answered fully, without ascribing infallibility to missionaries any more than to other men.

But whilst their enemies are so occupied, what are the missionaries doing? Well, 188 of them have laid down their lives, and are now wearing the martyrs' crown, are doing whatever the redeemed are doing before the throne. Of the remainder who escaped, some came to the home land, but the majority are at the coast standing at the road ready to re-enter and resume work as soon as permission is given. And in the meantime what? The women have held a conference in Shanghai, presided over by Lady Blake, the wife of the governor of Hong Kong, in which they prayed for the women of China, discussed their needs and how best to relieve them. The male missionaries also held conferences for prayer and bible study—that they (the missionaries) might be themselves spiritually quickened, and thereby China blessed. As opportunity offers, they send letters and messages of sympathy and encouragement to the scattered and persecuted converts who remain. Is that selfish or vindictive?

Others are employed gathering up lovingly the story of the massacres, the heroic courage and loyalty to Jesus Christ of missionaries and converts alike, and the many interventions of God's hand delivering from death those whose time had not come. It is sad, heart-rending, but glorious. For example, eighteen colporteurs about to go on a journey, were warned of the risk, but said: "We go on a colporteur tour, God's will be done." Only four of the eighteen returned. Their homes were looted and burned, and their families exterminated. They who escaped did so after passing through terrible privations. The whole story will never be told, but enough to make us rejoice in the power of redeeming grace.

Was ever any country more afflicted and more in need of sympathy than poor China to-day? The terrible scourge of war is now succeeded by one of the worst famines on record. In the two northern provinces of Shensi and Shanxi, crops have failed for the third time, and the situation is so desperate that it is said cannibalism prevails amongst them. In the past, missionaries have been their friends in time of distress, but now the missionaries have been driven away by their own act. Let us not for this turn away from them in anger, but rather say in compassion as the Master did: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." This is the hour of darkness, but the light will dawn. China will be conquered for Christ, and Satan will be shorn of his kingdom and power. Where are our sympathies? Whom shall we serve?

A very great wrong is done to society and to the individuals themselves when girls are encouraged to think domestic service degrading. Instead of encouraging rebellion, let our teachers teach enlightened domestic service as the true apprenticeship to home-keeping and home-making. Let domestic science as a study be encouraged. Let cooks and housekeepers have schooling; if they like, let them carry diplomas. If the chasm between the kitchen and parlor is ever bridged it will be by the merits, by the intelligence and industry, of the cook—not by any aggressiveness to which she may be encouraged. People who increase the stigma attaching to domestic employment commit an indefensible wrong by encouraging girls to shun the kind of employment most in their own interests—the kind of girls who, by taking up that kind of work, could cause it to be as respected as it is respectable.—Toronto Star.

Canada's Population.

It is now stated that the population of the Dominion will be announced about the first week in July next. John M. Duff, chief census enumerator for Quebec Province, recently estimated the increase in population during the last decade at 25 per cent, which, if correct, would give a total of 6,141,549. This would mean that there are 1,208,810 more people in this country to-day than there were 10 years ago, making an increase of 120,821 per year, or an average daily increase of 331.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has purchased the Atlas Steamship Company's steamers, and is now the largest steamship company in the world, having 120 steamers running on 80 different routes.

Archibald Lewis of Ontario died May 4th, on board the Atlantic transport line steamer Minnow. He had embarked seriously ill, as the result of pneumonia, and had intended to stay in London a short time and proceed to Egypt. He was accompanied by his wife and a trained nurse. During the night of May 3rd he sank rapidly. He died at four o'clock the next morning.

Patent Report.

In Commissioner Duell's report to Congress of the business of the Patent Office for last year, he says that to the patent system more than to any other cause are we indebted for the industrial revolution of the century just closed. In 1816 the personal of the Patent Office consisted of a superintendent, a clerk, and a messenger receiving in salaries \$1,772. The office force now numbers 679, and the salaries paid during the past year amounted to \$701,691.00. While the expenses of the Patent Office have enormously increased, the receipts have more than kept pace with them. The receipts for the past year were upward of \$1,260,000. The receipts from 1896 to the present time have exceeded the disbursements by \$5,177,458.55. Commissioner Fisher was the first to publish his decisions and to have the copies of the specifications and drawings made by photolithography. He also instituted the practice of requiring competitive examinations for entrance to and promotions in the examining force of the Office.

Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C., who will send the "Inventor's Help" upon receipt of 10 cents in coin or stamps.

Spring Brook.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Having got rid of the grippe, the mumps, and several other hobgoblins that have been paying marked attention to us for the past winter, we will now take our place in the ranks of THE NEWS-ARGUS' correspondents, and tell its readers some of the things that have happened and some things that have not happened.

Our enterprising citizen, John Morgan, has added a veneering machine to his mill, and is now making cheeseboxes right from the stump.

The first cycle accident happened last Friday evening. R. W. Thompson and Bruce McConnell collided under full head of steam—result, R. W. knocked out, and Bruce's wheel had to be sent to the repair shop.

Mr. Robert Thompson has been laid up the past week or more with pneumonia. This is the first time in his life he ever had to call in the doctor.

Spring Brook congregations are now notified of the hour of worship by the sonorous tones of a ninety dollar bell.

The Brethren intend holding a baptismal service on 24th of May.

Some property has been changing hands here recently, though nothing like the Wall street boom of last week. Mr. G. A. Benedict has bought the property of the late Tobias Sine; John Mason has purchased the house and lot owned by Miss Susie Higgins; and Wesley Mason has sold his house and lot to L. Alcombrack.

One of the things that did not happen was the dismissal of the postmaster of Spring Brook—not yet.

Anson News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The many friends of Mrs. R. Hoard will be pleased to learn that she is slowly recovering from a serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are still on the sick list.

Miss Bertha Tucker is visiting at Mr. Anson Cummings.

Mr. A. Phillips is dangerously ill.

The locomotive works at present in Kingston may be moved to Quebec.

The Canadian and British residents in Boston will erect a \$25,000 memorial to the Queen.

The steamship Deutschland, on her last voyage to New York made a record of 567 knots, or 676 statute miles for a single day's run.

A naturalist says that every time a farmer shoots a hawk he throws \$50 into the fire, for though the hawk takes an occasional chicken, it destroys at least a thousand rats, mice and moles every year.

Pain in the Joints.

may be muscular or rheumatic. The joints are hard to get at, and it requires a powerful, penetrating remedy to reach the affected parts. Polson's Nervine exactly meets the requirements, for it is both powerful and penetrating. The pain is expelled as if by magic, for one drop of Nervine equals in strength five drops of other remedies. You won't often call the doctor if Nervine is in the house. Price 25 cents.

The London Public School Board has decided to enforce the rule which says that "no teacher shall devote any part of his or her time to any business, profession, or study, other than teaching, and the due preparation therefor except during school vacations."

Hay Fever Can Be Prevented.

Don't seek other cures at "Hay Fever Season," don't destroy your stomach and nerves by drugs—prevent the disease. Hay Fever is caused by germs that float about in the air and finally find lodgment in your throat and lungs. Medicine won't reach them there, but Catarrhoxone will. Catarrhoxone is sure death to germs. Start now to use Catarrhoxone. Inhale it into the throat, lungs, nasal passages and bronchial tubes; it goes wherever the air you breathe goes, and it will prevent and cure Hay Fever. Endorsed by not less than one thousand doctors in Canada and U.S. Sent to any address for \$1.00 forwarded to Polson & Co., Hartford Conn., U.S. or Kingston, Ont.

The question of divorce is becoming one of the burning questions in the States. In Chicago, now the divorce centre of the Union, there is one divorce for every six marriages. As has been said, marriage is becoming very rapidly a time contract, not a life contract, in many parts of the United States.

Poor Girl, Pity Her.

Growing! Yes, into weakness, but not strength. Studies—plenty of them. Tired, of course she is, and weak too. Does not eat enough, and digests for less than enough. This condition is so frequent, how seldom noticed even by fond parents. Give her Ferrazone, then watch her appetite improve, her cheeks and lips grow ruddy, her step elastic, her spirits buoyant. All this simply the result of eating and digesting enough, taking blood, and thereby strengthening the nerve and brain power. Ferrazone gives a woman's strength to weak girls. Your daughter or wife needs Ferrazone. Get it to-day at Chas. E. Parker's.

Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, will visit Great Britain during the coming summer, leaving here early in July, and being absent about two months.

In the Niagara district there is prospect of an abundance of fruit of all kinds except apples, the apple blossoms being scant owing to the trees bearing such a heavy crop last year.

One of the census enumerators, came across a very old man in Angus, while on his rounds. His name is William McKibbin, and he claims to have been born in Ireland on July 12, 1788.

The Grand Trunk Railway will put the 70-mile-an-hour engine on the run between Niagara Falls and Sarnia during this summer. The new locomotive is 65 feet long, 15 feet high, and will carry 200 lbs. of steam. The engine was given a test run Tuesday between Niagara Falls and Sarnia. Superintendent Egan and Morse witnessed the test.

The Galloping White Hare.

It was in the dark of the evening, and the streets were thronged with men and women on their way home at the end of the day's work. At Thirty-fourth street, where Broadway and Sixth avenue cross with a network of tracks, the usual clangor of gongs, the shouts of newsboys and the roar of the elevated trains filled the air, while myriad electric lights sparkled like so many stars.

Suddenly out of the gloom came a little white hare, being driven rapidly home. Its sad day's work was over, and the little hare was probably anxious for their dinner. Still it gave one a shock to see them galloping so. Even more pathetic it looked when empty than with its precious little burden. The very emptiness spoke of the vacant little chair at home, the unused toys, the unworn frocks, folded away for some woman to cry over on a rainy day.

Fathers hurrying home to their own little ones felt a sudden lump in the throat, mothers leading their children grasped the little hands with a quick access of tenderness, and a strange, sad sense of loneliness came to the heart of the passerby who had no child to lose. Just a little white hare, seen only for a moment in the gathering darkness by the hurrying throng, but what a world of pathos it suggested!

Artificial Legs.

The most lifelike and serviceable artificial legs in the world are manufactured in America. Enormous quantities of these limbs are shipped to Europe every year.

The first great boom in the artificial leg business was brought about by the civil war. Since that time railroad and trolley car accidents have kept up an ever increasing demand. Another factor has been the general use of antiseptics. The mortality among those who have their legs amputated is far less than formerly, and a large proportion of the survivors become patrons of the wooden leg factories.

The old fashioned peg leg is practically a thing of the past. The modern artificial leg shows a great advance over the old forms. Every improvement has been with the idea of greater simplicity.

The main object of the manufacturers is to improve the fit of the legs. The best models now cost \$100. It costs from \$35 to \$25 a year to keep one of these in order.

Few women wear artificial legs. On the other hand, it is becoming more common to fit limbs to children. Legs are made for children sometimes before they can walk. They are fitted as soon as the child learns to stand and make it possible for it to develop symmetrically.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Perhaps Russia would like a foreign war to distract attention from things at home.—Detroit News.

In a fight between Russia and Japan the world will wish for Japan and bet on Russia.—Wichita Eagle.

No prophet can tell ultimate results in case the great European struggle actually begins. It would mean not alone the reconstruction of the map of Asia, but of the map of Europe as well.—Baltimore Herald.

The conquest of Japan by Russia would be a more formidable struggle than the conquest of the Boer republics by Britain. If France joined Russia in the enterprise of crushing Japan, the intervention of England in Japan's favor would be almost certain.—New York Herald.

Executor's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA AMELIA TURNER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the 15th day of JUNE, 1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the above named Martha Amelia Turner, deceased, consisting of the following land:

Being village lots number 17 and 18, on the west side of Henry street, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings. On the premises is a good two-story brick house, wood shed and ordinary outbuildings. These lots are in good state of cultivation and are situated conveniently to the business part of the Village of Stirling.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance in ten days thereafter.

JOHN LIBERTY, Executor.

G. G. THIRASHER, his Solicitor.

WM. RODGERS, Esq., Auctioneer.

As an all-round family remedy, one that always should be in the house for an emergency, Dr. Petty's Pills discount anything in the market. They are so small a child can take them with ease; get one's a dose.

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Almost everyone knows that the prices on cotton goods of all kinds have advanced very much since a year ago. Notwithstanding this we are able to offer BETTER BARGAINS IN PRINTS than ever before. We were very fortunate in our Print purchases and secured large lots at much below current values and our customers are reaping the benefit of it. Just come and see for yourselves.

FIVE CENTS

At 5c. a yard we are offering over 1200 yds. of Light grounds, Navy Blue grounds, and Black grounds, in a splendid cloth 27 inches wide, guaranteed fast color.

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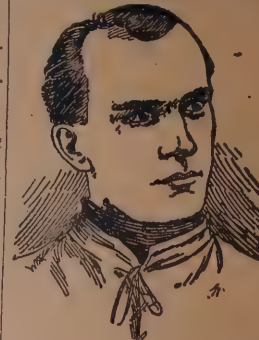
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Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pain done drove the pain away, the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but he sounded his praises so persistently that I was at length induced to try them. The very first dose drove the pain away, and the next day I was able to get up. I felt like a new man. I reformed my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my due condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong and so full of energy, I, for one, shall never take any others when I feel in need of a strengthener." Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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How Horses Rest.
"Have you ever noticed," asked a Germantown veterinarian the other day, "that every horse left standing by a curbstone for any length of time invariably turns around so as to place his fore feet on the sidewalk? He always does it if the road on which he is standing slopes the least bit in either direction. This shows that the horse has a great deal of plain, common sense. He will not allow himself to be worn out where it is not necessary. If people only had his wisdom, there would be a great deal less sickness in the world than there is at present. When a thoughtless driver leaves his horse standing on a slope or at an angle of the street, all the animal's weight is thrown upon one side, causing strain, and if left long enough painful exhaustion. Twenty minutes of such an ordeal will fatigue a horse more than a whole day's travel. But when he is able to plant his fore feet on the curbstone it gives him a better plant and adjusts his weight more equably. Many of the muscular ailments from which horses suffer are brought upon them by being continually obliged to stand by the gutter side on streets which slope decidedly. A good driver will always seek to rest his horse on a level when possible."

Arizona Forests.
Arizona is supposed to be almost an unbroken desert, but in reality it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 8,000 square miles. This timber is usually found at an altitude of between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet, which can supply the needs of a populous state for more than a century.

Highest Cross in the World.
The highest cross in the world is said to be that which caps the loftiest peak of the Harz mountains. The cross is in reality a tower, and it commands a magnificent view of the country around. The height of the tower is 120 feet, and it stands on a mountain 1,731 feet above the sea level. A stair of 200 steps leads to the top of the cross, but there is an elevator of which people may avail themselves who for any reason wish to avoid the long climb.

Boying Malasses.
She was newly arrived from the old country, and she went to the store for soap.
"Give me a pound of treacle," she said to the grocer.
"Treacle?" repeated the grocer. "You mean malasses."
"Possibly."
"We don't sell it by the pound, but by the measure."
"Oh, then give me a yard!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE LOOM OF DREAMS.

I broider my life into the frame;
I broider with dreams my tapestry;
Here in a little lonely room
I am master of earth and sea,
And the planets come to me.
I broider my life into the frame;
I broider my love thread upon thread.
The world goes by with its glory and shame;
Crown and laurel, and blood and shed;
I sit and broider by dream's loom.
And the only world is the world of my dreams,
And my weaving the only happiness,
For what is the world but what it seems,
And who knows but that God, beyond our guess,
Sits weaving words out of loneliness?
—Arthur Symonds in Saturday Review.

"None But The Brave;"

Or, The Way a Coward Lover Won His Sweetheart.

By PRINCE T. WOODS.

Copyright, 1901, by Prince T. Woods.

"Don't say that, Mary! You know I love you, and—"

"Now, Tom Dalton, stop right where you are! I've told you often enough that I like you. You have been my friend and playmate ever since I was a little girl, and I shall always like you as a friend. No, sir; I won't listen to any love-making. I won't marry you, sir, and that's the end of it. I will marry no one but a brave man, and I don't love anybody, and—"

"But, Mary, surely!"

"There you go again, sir. If you ever mention love to me again, I will never speak to you, as sure as my name is Mary Hart."

"Oh, if you put it that way I'll really have to retire, for I couldn't survive the punishment. How do you know I'm not the brave man?"

"And I've known you all these years, and—but I won't have it brought up again, and there's an end of it, sir."

"Well, recall it if a woman will, she will, and if she won't she won't, and there's the end of it," quoted Tom gaily.

"Every dog has his day, Mary. What do you say to a sail down the bay? Let's have that mother of yours and take a run down to Elm Island for dinner at Cobb's farm and a bath at the short beach. It's a fine morning for a sail, and I'll be bound I'll learn to swim this time."

"Tom Dalton, if there ever was—well, I know there wasn't. And I really began to think you were serious, sir. But mother never would venture out in that crazy knockabout of yours. Wouldn't it be jolly? I'd love to go."

"It is all right about the knockabout. She is high and dry for a new coat of copper paint. Captain Doyle has his new schooner Willie and told me this morning he should run down to Elm Island flood tide. What do you say, Mary? And—you know I was in earnest and—"

"Say, I'm off to mamma at once." And before he could declare what he was in earnest about she was running swiftly up the pier, shouting back to him, "You naughty boy, I'll bet you a box of chocolates I am first at the house, sir!"

Mary Hart was the only daughter of the widow of Colonel Hart of the Indian service.

The colonel had been both soldier and business man, and when he had been killed in a jungle fight, soon after Mary's birth, he had left his widow a comfortable income.

She had come to America and settled in one of the quiet New England seashore villages in a cozy cottage adjoining the estate of Mrs. Dalton, who was an old school friend. The young people had grown up together and had been friends since childhood.

Tom Dalton, a happy go lucky young man, had inherited an independent income from his father and now, having passed his final at the law school, was about to practice his profession in Boston. He loved Mary Hart with all his heart, but in spite of himself he could not be serious about his love-making, though bound to win her.

And the little mix herself threw difficulties enough in the way by bringing him sharply to account whenever he attempted to broach the subject. She didn't propose to love or be loved, and if she ever could be so foolish it must be a brave man.

"None but the brave deserve the fair, and you aren't brave. You know you are not, sir."

Flood tide found them skimming down the bay on the natty little schooner Willie in a spanking breeze, jumping at the sea like a mettlesome horse, while Captain Doyle stood at the wheel extolling her virtues to Mrs. Hart.

The young people were cramped comfortably on the deck at the windward side of the malamist.

"Great, isn't it?" said Tom. "Now what would you say to a lobster chowder for dinner?"

"Tom, you villain! You have been plotting this spree with Cobb. You know I do not lobster chowder."

"Down there last week. Told 'em we'd be down. Tried to get mother to come, but she wouldn't step her foot in anything smaller than a liner."

"And you never told? I can hardly believe it. I never knew when to believe you, sir."

"Fact! Sure enough this time, isn't it, Captain Doyle?"

"Fact, sure," said the skipper. "Me and Mr. Dalton had a bit of a run down to Elm last Tuesday. Tight bit of weather coming home, too."

"Thomas Dalton, do you mean that you were down here in last Tuesday's gale and never told? And you let us think you had been detained in Boston on business?"

"Got it straight from Doyle," quoth Tom.

The Cobbs were on the beach to welcome them. Master Harry had hauled his pots that morning and there would

be lobster chowder for dinner at 2 o'clock. Would they try a dip at the short beach by the runway between Elm and Elm, Jr.? They would—that is, the young people would, and Mrs. Hart would watch the sport from the beach.

Once in the water, Mary's spirits seemed bubbling over and she was soon dashing Dalton to try a race to a dory moored a short distance from the beach. He seemed reluctant at first, and was sure it was too near the current of the runway, but to take a dare from Mary and have her taunt him with a lack of courage was too much for a young man of his temperament.

She was wading toward the boat, and when but a few strokes from it, called back laughingly: "Will you swim for it, Tom? If you reach it first, I'll be your prize, sir."

He was striking out after her as soon as the words had left her lips. She had nearly reached the dory and, confident of winning the race, put her hand up to catch the gunwale, mistaking it for the runway current.

"Tom!" she cried, and then all Tom saw was a pair of frightened upturned eyes and a terror-stricken face as she swept under the surface.

A fine predicament for a lover who was not a brave man and who had barely learned to swim! Drawing a deep breath, blind to all danger and with no thought but to save her or die with her, Tom struck out into the current and under the surface.

His heart thumped wildly as he felt a mass of that sun gold hair come into his grasp, and in a moment more they rose to the surface. Through his salt dimmed eyes Tom saw a bit of rope and grasped it. They had come up under the stern of the dory, which had swung into the current with them, and he was now firmly gripping a bit of painter which hung over the stern.

In a few minutes more he had lifted her over the side, clambered in after and was chafing her hands briskly. Mary Hart's cries from the beach had attracted the Cobbs to the scene, and Master Harry was running a dory down the beach to the rescue.

It had all happened in a very few minutes. Mary opened her eyes, smiled and said, "You needn't rub all the skin off my hands, sir."

"Thank God! She is all right," said Tom fervently.

"Tom, dear, you reached the dory first. Kiss me, sir! You won!"

And then Master Harry's boat grated alongside.

British Barristers' Wigs.

The wigs worn in English courts were formerly made of human hair, and it is on record that the white hair of a woman who lived to be 100 years old was sold for that purpose for £50. In 1827 the old form of powdered wig, which was somewhat of a nuisance because the powder came off and the hair frequently required recurling—was superseded by the horsehair wig.

Only about 100 of these legal ornaments are made annually. A good article will last for a quarter of a century, and, moreover, barristers do not altogether appreciate new wigs, as they suggest that the wearer is new to the business and consequently has not had much experience.

The cost varies from 1 to 12 guineas. The former price purchases an ordinary article, while the latter is the sum paid for what is known as a "full bottomed" wig, which is usually worn by the leading barristers on the occasion of a great trial. It is also the kind which adorns the head of the speaker of the house of commons.

Most of the horsehair is imported, but the home product is the best and is that used in the costliest wigs.—London Standard.

Old Churchyards.

It would appear that certainly so early as about A. D. 750 spaces of ground adjoining churches were inclosed and consecrated for burial, and by a canon of the ninth century every grave was to be esteemed sacred, and adorned with the sign of the cross and to be preserved from trespass and violation by dogs and cattle. Many churchyards have a history far older than the churches which stand in them, being originally places appropriated to religious assemblies, divine service being performed there, until at length the church was added for greater honor and convenience.

It has been noted as a curious fact that in a large majority of cases the churchyards are on the north side of the church and on the north side of the road leading to them. There is a superstition among many old fashioned folk that the north side of the churchyard is less sacred than the rest of the consecrated ground. "To be buried there," wrote Durandus, the great fourteenth century ecclesiastic, "is, in the language of the eastern countries, to be buried out of sanctuary." Hence the position was largely appropriated to the graves of suicides, unapplied persons and excommunicates.—Notes and Queries.

Not Like Town Kitchens.

The kitchen of a big, roomy country kitchen only when one's appetite instead of dulling it as town kitchens do. And as to there being anything disagreeable in dining in the kitchen of the old kitchen and its roar of every home in the country. Every boy with country blood in his veins and the old kitchen and its roaring fire and sizzling pots and pans and rows of dazling platters when the thought of home, that and the quaint little bedroom in the L. But the parlor, with its hundred and one silent injunctions to subdued conversation and prim propriety, that is remembered but as the torture chamber of youth. It, too, has its memories for the girls, but the kitchen holds the boy's imagination fettered in golden memories.—American Kitchen Magazine.

He Got the Business.

"There are tricks even in our trade," said the old life insurance man. "About ten years ago a couple of respectable old parties, man and wife, came to town with \$100,000 or so that they wanted to put into an annuity. They had neither child nor child, kith nor kin, and they wanted to finish their lives in as much ease and luxury as could be enjoyed in a good, decent time. Then he edged around to the annuity hunters, and, lo and behold, the doctor was their family physician! Without appearing to pump him, the actuary learned enough about the old couple to enable him to make a most glittering inducement to the pair, and they bought their annuity of his concern. They were both dead inside of two years. I forgot just how much the company netted. I think it had paid out about one-tenth of what the old folks had paid in. The company was a gainer, and there were no losers except the other companies as a result of the actuary's shrewd move."

All but One Peeped In.
When a prominent picture dealer of New York starts the topic of woman's curiosity, his wife always laughs and blushes, for she knows the story that is coming.
"One day," the picture dealer begins, "I decided to close the small exhibition studio which lends from the gallery and put 'Private' on the door just for an experiment. There was an important collection of water colors by one of our best artists in the gallery. I sat at the desk just outside the entrance and presented to each lady a fresh catalogue of the paintings. When she took it, I politely requested her to leave it as she went out.
"This request was complied with in every instance, and I was enabled to notice a most interesting series of coincidences. On every catalogue save one there was in one place or another a little smear of gilding transferred to the paper from the carefully prepared knob of the door marked 'Private.'"

When the story had been accepted, with laughter, by his listeners, somebody is sure to ask, "How about the one catalogue that was undecorated?" To this query the picture dealer has one invariable answer:

"It was the catalogue carried by the young woman who afterward became my wife. She told me that the other women turned the knob merely to see if the door was locked, but she knew that sort of gilding rubbed off, and she had on light gloves."—Youth's Companion.

A Cat's Extraordinary Leap.
In the latter part of 1880, at a time when the Washington monument had reached a height of 160 feet, an adventurous and patriotic cat ascended the interior of the shaft by means of the ropes and tubing. When the workmen arrived at the upper landing the next morning and began to prepare for the day's work, pussy took fright and, springing to the outer edge, took a "header" of 160 feet to the hard earth below.

In the descent, which was watched closely by twoscore of men, the cat spread herself out like a flying squirrel and alighted on all fours. After turning over on the soil a few times in a dazed manner she prepared to leave the ground.

She had got almost beyond the shadow of the monument when a dog belonging to one of the workmen pounced upon her and killed her, she, of course, not being in her best running trim after performing such an extraordinary feat. One of the men procured the body of the dead feline, smoothed out her silky coat and turned the remains over to a representative of the Smithsonian institution, who mounted the skin and placed it under a glass case. The label on the case tells this wonderful story in a few words: "This cat on Sept. 23, 1880, jumped from the top of Washington's monument and lived."

Abolition of the Ducking Stool.

The most noteworthy of all the instruments designed for the correction of Eve's offending daughters was the ducking stool, known as the tumbrel and the trebuchet. A post, across which was a transverse beam turning on a swivel and with a chair at one end, was set up on the edge of a pond. Into the chair the woman was chained, turned toward the water—a muddy or filthy pond was usually chosen for this purpose when available—and ducked half a dozen times, or if the water inflamed her instead of acting as a dampener, she was let down times innumerable until she was exhausted and well nigh drowned.

From the frequency with which we find it mentioned in old local and county histories, in church wardens' and chamberlains' accounts and by the poets (Gay, for one, has a description of the process in his third pastoral, "The Shepherd's Week") we shall probably not be wrong in concluding that at one time this institution was kept up all over the country. In Liverpool, according to The Gentleman's Magazine in 1883, it was not formally abolished until 1770.—London Graphic.

Cast iron plows were first made in this country in 1707 and were greatly objected to from the belief that the cast iron poisoned the ground and prevented the plants from growing.

They said it was a reckless thing to do and that only Americans would have attempted it. On the west side of the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico are the roaming grounds of the Yaqui Indians, and between the Yaqui and Fuerte rivers is their main stronghold. And yet we opened the Sunset mine with only the mountain range between us and every man from president to the cheapest workman realizing that we might be attacked at any hour. The Yaquis have warred with the Mexicans for the last 200 years, and their hands are raised against all others who invade their domains.

We were months in getting machinery over from Chihuahua, erecting buildings and fairly opening the mine, and, though we had a guard of 50 Mexican soldiers, we worked in the shadow of death, as it were. If the Yaquis came through the pass, they would come in such numbers as to overwhelm us. Strangely enough, as we thought at the time, they let us alone, and at length the guard was withdrawn, and we were left to ourselves. We had a force of 30 white men and 100 peon laborers. Not one of these peons could be depended on

A DREAM.

I stood where gifts were showered on men from heaven,
And some had honors and the joy thereof,
And some received with solemn, radiant faces
The gift of love.
The green I saw of bay leaves and of laurel,
Of gold the gleam,
A voice spoke to me, standing empty-headed,
"For thee—a dream."
Forbear to pity me who, richly laden,
Forth from the place of heaven's bounty went.
Who marvel that I smile, my hands still empty,
I am content.
To cannot guess how dowered beyond the measure
Of your receiving to myself I seem.
Lonely and cold, I yet pass on enraptured;
I have my dream.
—Anne Reeve Aldrich.

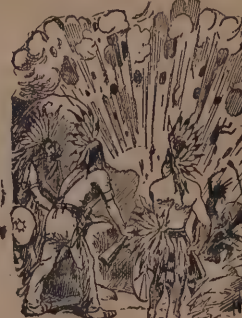
WHEN THE YAKUIS ROSE

BY M. QUAD.

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A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS SHOOK THE EARTH.

In case of a row. The engine house we made our fort, and 30 men behind it made our fort, and 30 men behind it made our fort. But yet we had something more than powder and lead to depend upon. If the Yaquis would approach the works, two miles distant, by way of two ravines which led quite to our doors. In some places these ravines were only six or seven feet deep, in others over 30, with stone walls on either side. Under the direction of a civil engineer powder and dynamite charges were hidden away in these walls and buried in the earth and wires connected with the power house and an electric battery.

Had it been possible to buy the friendship of the Yaquis we should have attempted it and thus secured our safety, but we knew they were not to be tempted by anything we could offer. We had been working full force for three months, with an alarm now and then, when we learned why we had not been disturbed by raiding parties. The whole fighting force of the Yaquis, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000, was gathering for a grand effort to sweep across the mountains and clear the country to the Rio Grande. This had been the dream of the chief for years, and his people had been treasuring up rifles and ammunition. When the force was finally ready to move, the Mexican government was powerless to stop it except on the north, and it was too late to send out anything like a general alarm. The 4,000 well armed savages, knowing no mercy, fell upon prospectors, freighters, hunter, miner and villager, and not a man escaped from their hands. Almost by accident we got word of the movement, and the mine was closed, the peons were sent away, and we prepared for a siege. Lookouts were established along both ravines, and we had four days in which to hear the tales of panic-stricken fugitives who passed our way.

The Yaquis had no pity for age, sex or condition. They found the people almost defenseless, and when they had captured a village every man, woman and child was put to the torture. Every habitation was burned, live stock was slaughtered, and even the dogs and cats were killed. The idea was to leave nothing alive behind them. The army did not push forward at swift pace, but dallied along and spent hours witnessing the torture of its victims. We knew when the Indians finally entered the mountain pass, headed straight for us, and it was half an hour before sunset one evening when we saw the first of their force debouch on the plain and begin a close survey of our situation. We were ready for them, but we knew that no attack would be made before morning. They would have had a long march and be

fatigued, and they would wait until all their force was up. An hour after sunrise the next morning we witnessed a spectacle that made the flesh creep a bit. Fully 4,000 Yaquis gathered in a compact body between us and the mouth of the pass and chanted a wild and savage song, and we were only 20 against them. They sent no flag of truce to demand a surrender. They may have even hoped we would show fight, as they had met with no resistance as yet. As we had hoped and planned for, the Yaquis advanced by the ravines. A body of about 500 was told off for each ravine, skirmishers were sent on ahead, and the main body looked on. Thirty men with Winchester rifles inside of a stone fort are no mean foe, but we soon realized that in this case we were almost helpless. So swiftly and steadily did the Indians advance, and so hot was their fire at the loopholes that we soon had five men killed and could not reply, except at great risk. Their advance was within a stone's throw of us in both ravines when we resorted to the electric wires. Few men will ever witness the sight we did. There was a series of explosions which shook the earth for miles around, with bursts of flame and smoke leaping to the clouds, and after each fearful yell there was silence in both ravines. It was half an hour before the smoke blew away so that we could see the main band. The warriors stood there without movement, seeming to have been struck dumb, and it was another hour before they broke up into small parties and marched into the mouth of the pass. We thought it a ruse, and no man left the power house until next afternoon. Then it was discovered that they had gone for good, and that without looking after their killed or wounded.

Down in the two ravines, buried under the debris or lying scorched and torn and mangled among the rocks, were over 900 warriors, all wiped out at the tick of the clock. It was such a stupendous loss, such a terrible and mysterious calamity, that even the fierce Yaquis were terror-stricken and turned back. They returned to their valley, awed and frightened, telling a story that awed and frightened those left behind, and from that date their power was broken. They have made war since only in small parties and in a half-hearted way, and their dream of driving out the Gringos and the Mexican and recovering their own has been shattered forever.

The Women Shave Their Heads.

One part of Egypt shows where the outward and visible evidences of the aboriginal have been softened down with a veneer which the softeners fondly imagined is indicative of inward and spiritual grace. This is along a 350 mile stretch of the White Nile, where the Shilluks live and move and have their being.

Now, the Shilluks are a picturesque and a promising people. They have their Fasoda for a capital and their memories of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum which no man may take from them. Therefore, what matters it that they have lost their original lawlessness, their former turbulence and their cheerful specialty of roasting the enemy on the point of the spit?

Now the Shilluks are so civilized they carry short wooden clubs after the fashion of the Broadway policeman and occasionally brandish a long spear in true light opera style. They lead an enviable life, these Shilluks; nothing to do all the livelong day but lie on the mossy bank and spear the horny-billed hippopotamus as he glides within range, or make a dead crocodile of a live one by the simple expedient of harpooning him through his vitals. As for work, that is for women, and my lord of the Shilluks never puts his hand to it.

Agriculture is yet an undeveloped industry, and what little developing has already taken place has been at the instance and hands of the wives. The Shilluk nation is not the birthplace of the seven brotherhood sisters of glorious brute memory. All the women of the tribe shave their heads.

Terrible Effect of Bad Air.

At every moment of the human life the air which we breathe goes coursing through the most delicate and sensitive of the wonderfully constructed organs of the human system to purify and reinvigorate the vital currents of life. But what if the purifier itself be polluted? Having once done its work and come forth tainted and foul, what if it shall again and again be called to perform the task for which it is no longer fitted? The natural and inevitable deduction is not far to reach. The blood is no longer purified, but it goes coursing through the body, the source of disease and corruption instead of being the fountain of pure, perfect healthfulness.

Other organs by sympathy or by direct contagion become affected. The imagination is too often influenced as well, anticipation conjures up dire evils, and the sufferer, who is now in such earnest, flies from one "blood purifier" or "tonic" to another, gaining perhaps temporary and questionable relief at the expense of a system loaded with poisonous and harmful drugs, whose reaction may be expected at any time and in almost any horrible form.

A Quick Retort.

A lending counsel for the defendant in an accident damage case where the injury had been occasioned by a jet of steam scalding the complainant's back and neck as he was driving past the defendant's place argued to the jury that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence and should have looked out to avoid the accident.
The quick wit of the complainant retorted counsel for the defendant looked up, and said: "Oh, but he had looked up, instead of using for damage to the back of our head we should have had to charge you for the loss of both eyes."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The British Government has lately published the secret report on the Dutch republics of South Africa which was made in June, 1899, by the Intelligence Division of the War Office. The report discusses the main problems of the struggle which began in the autumn of the same year, and purports to be based on notes carefully compiled from many trustworthy sources. We find an analysis of these documents in the April number of the London National Review, which shows that the experts on whom the War Office relied were mainly responsible for the blunders made by the British military authorities during the early stages of the war.

The most important of these documents relate to the forces and armament of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and to the strategy which the Boers might be expected to exhibit. The number of men which the two republics could place in the field for offensive or defensive operations is estimated by the compilers of the secret report at no more than 33,500. Including disarmed colonists from the Cape and Natal, Prof. Oman, the author of the article in the National Review, shows that this estimate was too low by about 23,000 men. It was the fact that the South African Republic alone could count on no less than 10,000 burghers, as the report calculated, but on about 25,000, which made Sir George White's position in Natal so dangerous. The experts of the British War Office were as much mistaken in regard to the armament as in regard to the numbers of the enemy. They asserted in June 1899, that the Boers were generally armed with the Martini-Henry rifles, an attempt to popularize the Mauser having failed. There were, it was alleged, more than 87,000 Mauser rifles among the British were destined to confront. As a matter of fact, an overwhelming majority of the Boers were found to be armed with the Mauser, while only an infinitesimal proportion were equipped with the old black-powder-using weapons. There were Mausers, enough, not only for the levies of the two republics, but for their sympathizers in Natal and Cape Colony.

On the other hand, the total number of cannon in the possession of the two republics seems to have been stated with tolerable accuracy in the secret report, an regard to the efficiency of the guns, however, the compilers made statements which were not justified by events. They asserted that, both in material and personnel, the British guns would prove very inferior to the British. The so-called "Long Tom," that is to say the 15-centimetre Creusot guns, are described as "good, though rather old-fashioned armament." They were pronounced quite unsuitable for travelling over roads, though as a matter of fact they were destined to roll over the veldt to Mafeking and Kimberley. That the main feature of the war from the artillery's point of view, would be the appearance of those heavy guns at the front, and that their mobility would prove to be so great that not more than one has been captured by the British during the Boers' incessant retreats, were facts which the Intelligence Department was far from foreseeing.

Even more misleading was the secret report's forecast of the Boer plan of campaign. Although conscious that, during the first month or six weeks of the conflict, the British garrisons in Natal and Cape Colony could only remain on the defensive, the compilers nevertheless believed, that the Boers would be obliged enough to assume the same attitude. This, in spite of the fact that, in June, 1899, a report had come from "a reliable source" to the effect that the Boers contemplated the concentration of the Transvaal and Free States forces west of the Drakensberg range, and an advance on Ladysmith. The refusal of the War Office experts to credit this report is attributed to their initial mistake of calculating the total numbers of the enemy at no more than 33,000, instead of about 50,000 fighting men. The report contains no suggestion of another move which the Boers might have made to the grave detriment of British interests. Instead of assuming that the Boers would advance on Ladysmith, they might, in October, 1899, have taken their main body, say 85,000 men, into Cape Colony, where not more than 6,000 soldiers were available for defence. Had this plan been followed, the Boers' advance could scarcely have been checked short of the suburbs of Cape Town, and it is clear that all the central and western parts of Cape Colony would have risen in rebellion. That such a catastrophe was averted was due to the stupidity of the Boer strategists, and not to the presence of the British experts. As a matter of fact, the Boers threw their main army against Ladysmith, and only struck too late, and in inadequate numbers, at the weak point of the British defence on the northern frontier of Cape Colony.

The picture of the probable development of the war drawn by the compilers of the secret report is very different from the course of events which we have witnessed. The enemy was to stand meekly on the defensive, and so to allow the British reinforcement to arrive. When these had reached the front, "it may be anticipated," said the experts, "that while the Boers will show some of their old skill in guerrilla warfare, on ground favorable to such tactics, yet they will have but little chance of success, if compelled to meet in the open plains of the Free State and the Transvaal an adequate force of the disciplined troops complete in all their arms, and appear certain that, after a serious defeat, they will be too deficient in discipline and organization to make any further

real stand." As a matter of fact, for the first four and a half months of the struggle, the British had to fight a defensive campaign, far inside their own boundary line. Moreover, the capacity of the enemy to maintain hostilities after defeat was grossly underrated. The British have 18,000 prisoners interned in Oryon and St. Helena; they have killed or wounded 8,000 or 10,000 more; they have compelled the greater part of the Cape rebels to surrender for punishment, and they have induced several thousands of the burghers themselves to accept terms and to come into camps of refuge. Yet still the remnants, which can hardly exceed 10,000 men, refuse to yield and are just rejected very easy conditions of pacification.

In view of the fact that the present experts, even when they had the right data in front of them, gave the British Ministers and the nation the wrong advice, the National Review suggests that the injection of new blood into the Intelligence Division of the War Office is imperatively needed.

IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

The Terrible Fate of a Party of Six Yukon Gold Seekers.

A terrible story of the fate of a party of six gold seekers in the Copper River country comes from Dawson, where the sole survivor of the little company has arrived, broken in body and mind. The party left Seattle three years ago for Copper River, and, according to this man's tale, the treacherous Valdez glacier claimed one of the party for its own. He disappeared in a fissure in the ice, descending with lightning-like rapidity a distance of 75 feet, where he became wedged between walls of ice. He remained conscious and gave final instructions to his companions, who were powerless to assist him. The next misadventure was on a raft which was tossed over thundering rapids and smashed to smithereens against the jagged rocks. The five men made a desperate fight for life, but three of them were never seen again. Two reached shore, one of whom was severely injured internally, and the other with a fractured arm. They were bereft of all provisions, and hundreds of miles from civilization. After days of untold suffering a spark of life in the man injured internally was mercifully extinguished. His lone partner for thirteen days wandered on without food. After that his life became a blank for a period of twelve months, and when his senses returned he found himself among friendly Indians, with whom he remained for six months, and then continued his journey to Dawson.

AN AUTOMATIC BELL-RINGER.

At Runwell, Essex, England, an apparatus has been invented by the rector for ringing the church bells by electricity. The rector, finding difficulty in obtaining bell-ringers, rang the bells for three months himself. In order to save the labour involved in performing the task he invented the "Automatic Ringer," and erected the apparatus in the church tower. By connecting the machine with the electric current already in use for lighting the church and rectory the bells are now rung with perfect order and precision. It may be noted also that the apparatus can be worked by oil power instead of by electricity. This makes the invention of general interest with regard to bell-ringing. The rector, the Rev. H. K. Harris, has patented his invention, and the profits from this source will be devoted to the fund for restoring the ancient church at Runwell, where the invention had its birth.

RETURNING A FAVOUR.

The mayoral chair of a certain town in Berkshire, England, was occupied by a gentleman of great generosity. Among the applicants who sought relief from him during his tenure of office was a well-known local character known as "Talking Tim," who asked the loan of a few pounds to buy a donkey and cart, and set him up in the rag and bone business. Well, Tim, said the mayor, if I give you this money, how are you going to pay me? Well, with a posser for Tim, but a thought struck him, and he blurted out: Well, yer worship, if ye are kind enough to give me the money, I'll tell yer what I'll do, I'll name the donkey after yer worship!

THE LECTURE ABRUPTLY ENDED.

An Oxford professor was giving his pupils a lecture on "Scotland and the Scots." These hardy men, he said, think nothing about swimming across the Tay three times every morning before breakfast. Suddenly a loud burst of laughter came from the centre of the hall; the professor, amazed at the idea of anyone daring to interrupt him in the middle of his lecture, angrily asked the offender what he meant by such unbecoming conduct.

I was just thinking, sir, replied that individual, that the poor Scotch chaps could find themselves on the wrong side of their clothes when they landed.

British friendly societies have a membership of 1,100,000, and a capital of thirteen millions, against 1,253,000 members of French societies. The capital of the latter is, however, under six millions. The Albert Dock, London, is 6,650 feet long, by 490 wide. The East Butte, at Cardiff, is 4,300 long, by 490 wide. The latter is 92 feet deep, the deepest in England. Five hundred and seventy-five firemen cost London £103,000 a year. Paris has 1,742 firemen, but only spends a total of £81,000 on them. On a mountain-top 6,000 feet high there are no brooks in the air. In a city street the average is 3,500 in a cubic yard.

Household.

HOMEMADE SALAD DRESSINGS.

For a fine mayonnaise dressing use 1 level teaspoon each of mustard, salt and powdered sugar, 1-4 teaspoon paprika or cayenne pepper, 2 tablespoons each of vinegar and lemon juice, 2 eggs and 1-2 cups pure olive oil. Chill the bowl and spoon to be used, as well as the oil, and separate the eggs. Mix the dry ingredients together first and then stir in the yolks of the eggs. Add the oil, a drop at a time, stirring constantly, until the mixture commences to thicken, when thin with lemon juice and vinegar, put in alternately. Thus continue with the oil until all is in. Lastly, add the whites of the eggs, beaten very stiff. Should the dressing curdle, it is because the oil has been dropped in too rapidly, and may be remedied by using another egg yolk, and adding the curdled mixture slowly. This takes some time to blend properly, but a French dressing, on the contrary, can be made at the table and only calls for 4 tablespoons olive oil, 1-2 tablespoons vinegar, 1-4 teaspoonful salt and 1-8 teaspoon pepper. Form a foundation of the salt, pepper and 1 tablespoon oil. Then mix in half the vinegar and conclude by adding the remainder of the oil and vinegar alternately.

HOW TO MAKE CUTTINGS.

A bit of a plant stuck in the ground stands a chance of growing and this bit is a cutting. Of most flowering plants cuttings or slips are taken from the green or growing wood. To tell whether the wood is in the right stage for taking cuttings give it a quick snap between the fingers and if it snaps and hangs by the bark it is all right; but if it bends without breaking, it is too young or old; or if it splinters, it is too old and woody. Sand or gravel is the best soil to start the cuttings in. It should be kept all the way through and be protected from the sun and too rapid evaporation. A newspaper thrown over a box of cuttings is a good protection. The tops of strong, upright shoots usually make the best cuttings. Each slip should have a joint near the base. Allow two or three leaves to remain on the top and if the leaves are too large cut them in two. As soon as new leaves start well and the cuttings is rooted, it may be potted into good soil in pots or boxes, but it may take several weeks or even months for the cutting to take root. As long as they remain green they are all right.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

Milk Rising Bread—In the evening take 3 cups now milk in a 2 qt. pail, set it on the range and let scald. Remove and cool five minutes, then add 2 tablespoons sweet corn meal, beat through the milk, then cover and set in a warm place until morning, closely wrapped in a thick, warm cloth. Sift flour in bread pan, ready for morning. In the morning warm the flour, stir enough in the pail to thicken to the consistency of wheat cakes, beat it good for three minutes, then place in a kettle of warm water to rise. When near the top of pail take 3 cups sweet milk and place on the stove to warm. Now add to the flour in bread pan a small handful of salt and 2 tablespoons good lard. Pour half the warm milk on the lard and stir it to melt the lard, then add the rising, rinsing the pail with the remainder of the milk. Now stir the flour through until quite thick and cover lightly with flour. Place cover on and set in a warm place until light, then mold into loaves. Let rise and bake 20 minutes. Be sure everything used is sweet and kept warm in making. This bread never fails to rise quick if kept warm and all ingredients are sweet, and a good flour is used. Try it and you will want another slice.

Bacon and Greens—The best pork to cook with turnips, or mustard greens, or cabbage, is medium fat. A streak of lean and a streak of fat is the happy medium. Put the greens on in boiling water and when they have boiled 20 minutes wash a piece, or square of bacon side, and put it in the pot. A piece of mackerel from four to six inches square will season a good-sized dinner pot of greens. Cook the bacon and greens together not less than two and a half, or three hours. When done, drain off the liquor, put the greens on a flat dish, chop, or score them across with a knife, take the skin off the bacon, put it on top of the greens and dredge black pepper over it in little heaps.

Iced Chocolate—Put 2 heaping teaspoons powdered chocolate into a double boiler, gradually add 1 pint water, cook and stir five minutes. Beat thoroughly and stir in 1-2 pt. cream. When cold, fill a glass with spoon of finely chopped ice and 1 teaspoon sugar. Pour in the chocolate and lay on top whipped cream. This makes a delicious drink.

DRESS AND THE WOMAN.

It is sometimes said that clothes do not make the person; but while that may be in a measure true, it is quite as correct that all persons are in a degree influenced by the clothes they wear, and that as an outward expression of inward grace, or the contrary, there is no truer indication. To those not blessed with an abundance of means there come seasons—or rather between-seasons—when the entire wardrobe appears to have suddenly grown rusty and woebegone in appearance. This is especially the case in the late winter and early spring, after the long months of hard wear, and while yet motives of health and economy preclude a change. One is painfully conscious of worn edges and a general lack of freshness of attire and the most conscientious attention to detail and care in the general make-up does not suffice to restore the self-respect one experienced when one's garments were new.

While undue attention to and extravagance in dress may be an indication of weakness and shallowness, it is equally true that indifference and inattention to personal appearance betoken at least a lack of appreciation of the fitness of things. It is certainly a great pleasure to listen to a cultivated woman if she is pleasing to look upon. Physical beauty may be lacking, but with a well-fitting gown of harmonious coloring, suitable for the occasion on which it is worn, with the person made attractive by careful grooming—we dislike the word, but no other expresses so much one's power and influence—is inestimably increased.

We once knew a man whose special pride was a beautiful horse, which he often drove with a carriage and fittings upon which extreme care and attention were lavished. Yet when all was in readiness he would take his own seat, unshaven, and wearing a coat and hat of most disreputable appearance. So it is with the effect he so much desired. So it is with the mistress of a beautiful home, who fails to make her person and her toilet harmonize with her surroundings.

There is no surer sign of degeneracy in a woman than the lack of interest in her apparel. We were once much impressed by the remark of an elderly woman, in commenting upon a younger one who had experienced a crushing sorrow, from which her friends feared she might not rally, that she had previously been noted for her immaculate dressing. In spite of her unhappiness she did not grow careless in that respect and because of that fact the older woman said, "I have no fears for her. Her heart is not broken."

The advance of feeling of indifference in matters of dress should be resisted as strenuously as one would ward off a disease which was undermining one's life. It indicates decadence in some particular. Business women especially should guard against such an approach. It is so easy to become careless when one is tired and is left to oneself. Yet who has not experienced a sensation of restfulness and refreshment when the temptation to forego a fresh evening toilette has been successfully resisted. I recall the story of an Englishman who in seven years spent alone upon a Western ranch never omitted to make an evening toilette, and thereby felt himself in touch with civilization. The incident might well serve as a text for innumerable sermons. There is no surer consequence of such a neglect as to become the self-respect one feels when carefully and appropriately dressed. Then and then only is one unconscious of self.

VERITABLE STREETS OF GOLD.

Road Scrapings From Azim Produce the Precious Metal.

Lady Hodgson in her book on "The Siege of Kumasi" says:—In order to show the general richness of the country in gold I will relate what I saw done in Azim. I was told that gold could be picked up in the streets. Of course I was incredulous, and regarded the remark as only a figure of speech. My informant ascertained that what he said was quite true, and calling up the sergeant of police—I was staying at the time in the fort—he asked him if his wife would go into the main street and gather up all the bits of road-scrapings, bring them all to the fort and work it for gold-dust. The woman was summoned, and it was explained to her what she had to do. In ten minutes she returned with two galvanized iron buckets, one filled with road-scrapings, and the other with a small quantity of black sand (three or four wooden platters, varying in size from a large plate to a saucer. She lost no time. Taking out several handfuls of the road-scrapings, and placing them in the largest platter, she picked out and threw aside the large stones and pebbles, loosened the remainder by sprinkling it with water from the other bucket. This enabled her to remove other refuse. The residuum was put into the next-sized platter and the process was repeated until there was a good quantity of stuff in it ready for treatment. Taking it up she sprinkled it freely with water, and then by a deft circular movement of the platter brought the small grains outward, which was then thrust off the edge. After successive similar washings, the small sower-shaped platter was finally reserved to. The stuff had now resolved itself into nothing more than a small quantity of black sand, which was very carefully washed, and equally carefully sifted by similar circular movements, when at last a final movement brought the sand into the shape of a crescent on the platter, and to the astonishment of the spectators on its outer edge a thin gold rim. It was unmistakable. There was the gold, sure enough, and I had to confess that I was incredulous no longer. The whole operation took about half an hour, and the result was about a shilling's worth of gold dust.

GRANDMOTHER DIDN'T CYCLE.

A little boy was saying his prayers at his mother's knee. Have you forgotten something, said the parent when the little lad finished. No, mother, answered her son. You have omitted to mention your grandmother's safety. But I didn't know she had a bike, replied the little fellow.

THIS IS AN AWFUL THING! LOT OF CURIOUS WAGERS.

HOW YOU MAY AVOID THE HORRORS OF SEA SICKNESS.

A Few Hints as to How to Prevent the Attack That Travellers on the Ocean Have to Meet With.

Make no other preparation calculated to avoid sea-sickness. Continue in your usual ways. A steamer chair will prove a desirable convenience if the voyage is to be long and the weather happens to be good.

Get on board a half-hour before sailing, get your cabin and small luggage arranged to suit you, and have nothing to do but take care of yourself after the ship starts.

Shoes should be warm, comfortable, and easily put off or on. Besides being comfortable, have all clothing as convenient as practicable for dressing.

Rooms amidship are preferable. Avoid the extreme ends of the ship. Good facilities for ventilation are very necessary.

Strive to have the air inside the room about as good as outside, even when you are ill; do at least the best you can under the circumstances toward this end.

Weather and condition of health permitting, stay on deck much of the time, in a steamer chair, in a semi-reclining position, comfortably covered and eyes closed.

Anywhere on ship, in berth or chair, keep the eyes closed during the daytime, with exceptions of short duration, until immunity from optical vertigo is acquired.

Whenever the slightest sensation of illness is felt, lie down at once and close the eyes. Use only one pillow, or if quite sick, use no pillow at all; that you will be, have head even below the level of the body, with no pillow for a while.

WHAT IS FIRST DISTURBED

In the animal mechanism is the vaso-motor system, that which controls the circulation of the blood, and, as a result, the circulation itself must of course be disturbed. The first important result is a relaxation of the blood-vessels in the abdominal cavity, these vessels having much less outside support than those that traverse muscular tissue.

The second effect is the gravitation of blood into the relaxed vessels, thus permitting the occurrence of deficiency in the brain. One result of this deficiency in the brain is the sensation called nausea. This mechanical deficiency of blood in the brain, with its corresponding sensation, nausea, is to be avoided when observed to be approaching, and corrected when ready present, by lying down with the head no higher than the body. If the patient does not promptly lie down, retching will take place. Retching is Nature's method of flooding the brain with blood, by squeezing the contents of the abdominal cavity into such a position as to force upward some of the excess of blood contained in the relaxed vessels. The regurgitation of food or fluids from the stomach is merely incidental, and not essential. The stomach has nothing to do with sea-sickness except to be incidentally and accidentally implicated.

By the time a patient has been seasick two or three days, and his forces have, regardless of his consent, been heavily drawn upon by many hours of retching, and having meanwhile, of course, not profited by anything save the fact that he has escaped from overwork of blood. The sense of hunger will be obscured by the nausea. If you are able to be up and about and are regularly going to meals, then always lie down immediately after eating, about fifteen minutes at least. At table do not wait, but betake to eating at once, or something, or delay going to table until the rush is over, or stipulate with your waiter for immediate attention. When done, do not wait, but go directly to your berth or elsewhere and lie down. Even while lying down, a susceptible passenger will not escape sea-sickness if his blood becomes impoverished in respect of nutritive material; and, having been sea-sick, he cannot recover while his blood remains so impoverished. To prevent sea-sickness, one must keep his blood saturated with nutritive material. To recover from sea-sickness one must saturate his blood with nutritive material. For this purpose one must eat, and if unable to eat enough at a time, he must eat often. He can eat seven or eight times a day in small quantities, the three regular meals; ten to fifteen minutes before rising; half-way between meals and at bedtime.

ALWAYS EAT AND DRINK.

Whenever there appears the slightest sensation of hunger, or nausea, or any indescribable sense of discomfort about the stomach, or in the head, eat and lie down.

Whatever is taken before rising must be so conveniently available as not to require the patient to raise his head.

When one is already sea-sick, those liquid foods are best which require least digestion, are most rapidly absorbed, and yield the quickest returns—beer, ale, port, broths, soups, and meat extracts.

The worst case of sea-sickness retching will easily be made comparatively comfortable in thirty minutes or less by lying down without a pillow, closing the eyes, and taking a pint of any other food, is just after a paroxysm of retching. Should it be taken before and thrown up, then take another dose immediately after the paroxysm.

SOME MEN RISK LIFE OR LIMB FOR NOTORIETY OR MONEY.

A Man With His Feet in a Sack Jumped Into the Thames—A Race Between Pigeons and Hens.

Some years ago a London porter named Fuller, employed at the Billingsgate Market, made a bet that he could jump from London Bridge, tied in a sack, his only stipulation being that he should be provided with a knife with which to rip open the sack when he fell in the water. He succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and when picked up by his companions in a boat was none the worse for his dive.

At Spalding, some years ago, there was decided a singular wager. An organist there made a bet that he would strike one million notes on the piano in twelve hours. He took a compass of three octaves, ascending and descending the different scales, and struck one million thirty thousand, three hundred and ninety-two notes in eight hours and twenty minutes, or in eleven hours and forty-five minutes, including the periods of rest.

A curious and practical illustration of the force of water was made lately in an eastern town in the United States. In a saloon a bet was made that the strongest of men would not stand a quart of water dropped into his hand, drop by drop, from a height of three feet. A strong, burly fellow rushed at the bet, thinking he could bear such a small matter, and before five hundred drops had fallen, he roared out that he had had enough. Each drop seemed to crush his hand, and a blister was raised in the centre of it. A very simple matter, but an illustration of the old adage that "Constant dropping wears away a stone."

BEES AND PIGEONS IN A RACE.

A wager initiated a very queer contest in Warwickshire, Eng. This was a race between pigeons and a number of bees, the respective owners of which had backed their favorites to win. The course was three miles and a half, and a dove which happened to be near a hive was selected as the winner. It was found no easy matter to mark the bees so as to make their identity unmistakable, but the difficulty was at last surmounted by rolling them in flour previous to starting them on their journey. This while making them easily recognized on their arrival, probably retarded their flight, nevertheless, and though the pigeons were looked upon by those interested as the most likely winners, the race resulted in a victory for the bees, the first bee arriving at the winning-post twenty-five seconds before the first pigeon, and three other bees before the second.

A German youth recently made a very extraordinary bet. He undertook, for a wager of ten francs, to kiss his sweetheart ten thousand times in ten hours, provided that every half-hour he was allowed time for a little refreshment. In the first hour he gave two thousand kisses, in the second one thousand, and in the third seven hundred and fifty. He lapsed then became so cramped that he lost consciousness, whilst the lady was stricken with a nervous fever, and taking to her bed, kept there several days.

FROM PARIS TO BERLIN.

About two years ago a Frenchman made a bet that he could walk from Paris to Berlin and back again on stilts, the stipulation being that he should not once, while on the actual journey, get down from his pedestal. He took his food and sleeping up against the walls of houses, and, strange to relate, he won his wager. But perhaps the most fool-hardy feat on record was that of a French cabinet-maker, named Paul Parmentier, who, while drinking in a wine shop the Rue Keller, in Paris, some little time ago, offered to lay a wager of five francs that he would jump from a fourth-floor window, without hurt to himself. Treating the affair as a joke, his companions accepted the bet, but were horrified when Parmentier rushed into the road, and, climbing up four flights of stairs, to a room in his own house, threw himself from the street. He was picked up with his left leg broken and seriously injured internally.

A REMARKABLE FAST.

Succi, Tanner and all the other fast-men would appear to be distanced by a young widower who lives in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris. This person lost his wife a few months since, and his grief took the form of a desire to starve himself to death. He had, it is affirmed, been without food since December 29th, 1890. When found he was a mere heap of skin and bone. A neighbour poured some warm bouillon down his throat, and after a while he revived and wrote on a piece of paper, "Being unable to survive my wife, I resolved to commit suicide by starving myself to death."

KNOWN BY HIS NOTE.

A clean-shaven, smartly-dressed man appeared at the booking-office of a provincial railway station recently, and demanded a seaman's return ticket to London. The clerk curiously examined him (that he could not travel at the half-fares allowed to sailors. But I am a sailor, exclaimed the multi-armed handymen. But how do you know that you are a sailor? asked the pompous station-master as he appeared on the scene. Why, your wiry-whiskered son of a sea-cook, if you feel any starboard boom running down your steaming lights you'll haul in your jaw-lack-a-bit, began the applicant. Give him a ticket, gasped the station-master, he's a sailor.

WALL PAPERS.



We are sorting up our stock and offering Reductions of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on Wall Papers.

These are not remnants but new stock.

Prices count—and our papers are the finest in the country.

Newest, up-to-date designs, made by the best makers.

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English LAVENDER FLOWERS, in bags., reduced to 5c.
MOTH BALLS—Camphor.

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CHAS. E. PARKER,
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.



KEEP MOVING TOWARDS THE
Dollar-Saving Store
—OF THE—
FRED. T. WARD CO.

We are bound to clear out this stock during May and June.

Ox-Blood Effects for Waists, 15c., worth regular price, 20c.
New arrivals of the Latest Novelties, going and marked down at selling-out prices.

Beautiful colorings and patterns in Mercerized SATEENS, for Waists or Dresses, 15c., 18c., 25c. and 28c.

DIMITIES, White and Colored MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, etc

SILK WAIST PATTERNS, \$1.75 to \$3.00.

TOOKE'S SHIRT WAISTS, \$1.40, \$1.25, \$1.15, \$1.00, 75c., 60c., 50c., your choice for 69c. and 35c.

Latest PARISIAN RUFFS, newest thing out. We bought the traveller's samples and are selling them at less than the first cost.

CROMPTON'S CORSETS, 45c., 65c. and 90c.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED SAILORS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. You cannot get values like these elsewhere.

Full market price for your Eggs at the store of

The Fred T. Ward Co.

Thomas' PHOSPHATE POWDER

is the recognized phosphate the world over, and has the LARGEST SALE of any manure in the world.

Give it a fair trial. Every acre of land you are farming needs it, and you must have it sooner or later. NOW IS THE TIME.

For further particulars apply to

H. & J. WARREN,
Hardware & Tinware Merchants,
MILL ST.

In a 35-mile wind, fire on Sunday swept and destroyed \$500,000 worth of property on the west bank of the Rouge River in Delray, a southern suburb of Detroit. The Western Union Telegraph Co. lost \$800,000 on cedar posts stored there.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful runing sore on his leg; but, writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Care guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

An exchange well says: "The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings on the streets is one of the most ruinous, dangerous and mischievous possible. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices and often a lawless and riotous bearing." Some parents hardly open their eyes to these dangers until a great deal of bad seed has been sown which brings forth evil fruits in later years.

J. S. Carstairs, B. A., of Harbord Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, formerly principal of Stirling High School, has recently received letters from his brother, Capt. W. F. W. Carstairs, Lieutenant of the 3rd Niger Battalion, and transport officer under Major Heniker, another Canadian, which early in February started from old Calabar on the West African coast, for Benin City. In a cable despatch of the 30th ult., Lieut. Carstairs was reported as the only officer wounded. Writing from Nimicromiga, on March 25th he says: "For the past two weeks it has been fight, fight every day, but we have wiped the enemy out, or nearly so. I was wounded on the 20th in the right forearm and the left leg, but am happy to say I am fast recovering." In a letter from Ekeisa, on Feb. 14, he writes: "We have just captured this town of 80,000 or 40,000, without a single casualty. We expect to add at least 4,000,000 people to the Empire in this expedition."

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Foster have decided to take up their residence in Toronto, and will move from Ottawa in about a month's time.

PARKER BROTHERS

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A General Banking Business transacted.

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F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail..... 6.15 a. m. Mixed..... 10.25 a. m.
Mixed..... 6.50 p. m. Mail..... 1.05 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

At this season of the year parties who have large lawns get "mower" exercise than they desire.

Bishop Mills will visit Frankford and Stirling on June 12; Rawdon on June 18; and Marmora on June 14.

There was a frost in this section on the morning of Wednesday, 15th inst. We believe very little, if any, damage was caused.

Last Saturday's illustrated Globe contains a portrait of W. F. W. Carstairs, who was lately wounded in an engagement in West Africa.

The Sunday School Convention of Rawdon and Marmora Townships will take place in the Methodist Church at Spring Brook, Friday afternoon and evening, May 31st.

The Rev. C. J. Cameron, assistant Superintendent of Missions, will speak in the Baptist Church, Monday night, May 20th, at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The North Hastings Teachers' Association is holding its annual session at Madoc to-day and to-morrow, and in consequence the pupils of the Public Schools are enjoying a holiday.

The License Commissioners for North Hastings met at Stirling on Monday last to consider an application for a shop license at Maynooth. They will meet again at Bancroft on the 27th inst.

A Sunday School was started in the Baptist Church, Stirling, the first Sunday in May. Mr. J. A. Faulkner, B.A. has kindly consented to superintend during his vacation. School meets every Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

The nail heads in our sidewalks are awfully "stuck up," and numerous loose planks and no planks at all are to be noticed in all parts of the village. Pretty near time a little repairing was done by our city fathers.

Hogs are now the most profitable stock a farmer can raise. On Tuesday last the price was \$7.25 per hundred in Toronto, an increase of \$1.12 over last year. There is an increasing demand, and the supply appears limited.

Entrance examinations will be held at Madoc, Stirling and Bancroft on June 26th, 27th and 28th. Uniform Promotion examinations on the same days. Public School Leaving examinations at Stirling and Madoc on July 2nd.

The home of Rev. C. E. Pineo was the scene of a pleasing event on Wednesday evening, May 8th, when Mr. Milo Reid was united in marriage to Miss Ada Casey, both of Thurlow. We wish them a long, prosperous and happy union.

The acetylene gas plant installed in the store of Messrs. Clute & Mather some time ago, was put into operation on Saturday evening last. The plant is a good one as was shown by the excellent light. Two fine chandeliers have been placed in the front show windows.

It is illegal for any boy under 16 years of age to have an air gun, and it is illegal for any dealer to sell an air gun to a boy under sixteen. This law will, in future, be strictly enforced, and dealers making sales to boys over sixteen years will be compelled to register the names and addresses of the purchasers.

Miss Florence E. Dame, well known by many in Stirling, was recently married to Dr. James Lawrence Devlin at the residence of the bride's uncle, Geo. W. Nash at Brooklyn, N.Y. The affair was one of the social events of Brooklyn and was attended by a large number of people from outside places, including a number of friends from Hamilton and other Canadian cities.

Mr. A. R. Girdwood arrived home last week, having passed a highly creditable examination at McMaster University. In the third year he passed first in special Mathematics; first in English; first in Bible Philosophy; first in History of Philosophy; first in Economics; and third in Constitutional History. In the second year he passed second in French; and in the first year first in German.

Re Spraying Fruit Trees.

We are credibly informed that certain people in this vicinity still persist in spraying fruit trees while they are in full bloom. As we have stated before, this is a heavy penalty for this offence, besides experience has shown that it is injurious to the fruit crop. The proper time for destroying all insects is just before the blossom opens, and after it falls.

A Surprise Party.

On Friday night last about seventy friends and former neighbors of Mr. John B. Morton, from West Huntingdon, assembled at Mr. Morton's new home at Moira, and treated him to a rousing surprise party. Rev. Wm. V. Soxsmith read an address, and on behalf of the Methodist Sunday School, he presented Mr. Morton with a handsome arm-chair, as a slight reward for his long and valuable services as superintendent. To Mrs. Morton was given a beautiful rocking-chair. Refreshments were served and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Presentation.

A pleasant presentation took place last Sunday afternoon at the regular session of the Presbyterian Sunday School. Two of the scholars, Misses Florence Bissonnette and Annie Workman had each, as previously noted in these columns, answered correctly all the 107 questions of the shorter Catechism to the minister at one sitting, and had received from the officials of the General Assembly its beautiful diploma certifying the fact. But the Kirk Session thought the accomplishment of such a task worthy of its recognition as well, and accordingly, on Sunday afternoon last, the Superintendent, Mr. L. Meiklejohn, on behalf of the Session, and with a few appropriate remarks, presented to each of the above mentioned girls, a beautiful Oxford Teacher's Bible, with concordance, maps, etc. It is understood that a number of other girls in the school purpose earning the diploma and Bible in the same way. The catechism is a very complete system of Theology and well worthy the effort of any young person to memorize. We think the liberality of the Kirk Session, in its open offer to such industry is very commendable.

Plants for sale.—JEROME CONLEY.

PERSONALS.

Miss Hogan, of Millbridge, is now in charge of the telephone office here.

Mrs. J. M. Bygott, of Peterboro, has been spending the past two weeks, visiting Mrs. Jas. Bygott.

Mr. J. B. Fanning, who has been residing with his son in Rochester for some time, has returned to Stirling.

Prof. B. Johnston, the celebrated specialist and expert Optician, will visit Stirling on June 10th, one day only.

Miss Hattie Martin and Miss Ethel Johnston wheeled to Marmora on Wednesday. They expect to return on Friday.

Mrs. Baker and family left for Winnipeg on Monday last, where she intends to reside, accompanied by her sister, Miss Lou Chard.

Miss Fraser Denyes is visiting her brother, Mr. H. Denyes, in Marmora. Miss Denyes expects to leave shortly for the United States.

Mr. Frank Bygott returned home on Wednesday from Calgary, Alta., where he went about two months ago for the benefit of his health.

A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. I also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

Births.

PARKER.—In Stirling, on May 10th, the wife of Chas. E. Parker, of a son.

WADE.—In Wooler, on May 14th, the wife of Dr. G. H. Wade, of a son.

Married.

HIGGS-FREDERICK.—At the home of the bride's parents, Sidney, on May 15th, by Rev. C. E. Pineo, Charles Higgs, of Belleville and Jennie Frederick.

CHENOY-CHAPLIN.—At the manse, Burnham, on April 14th, by the Rev. John Moore, Mr. William Cleugh, of Duluth, Minn., and Miss Ella Chaplin, of Seymour, Conn.

Lest We Forget, as All Are Prone To Do,

we take the liberty to remind the public that we are ready to do business with them in Fine Ordered Spring and Summer Clothing, in the old familiar clothing store in the Corner Block. We give no commissions to runners to help us get orders. Our business is done on its merits. A visit to our store will soon convince anyone that our modes are honorable and above board. We are selling nice Tweed Suits for \$10 and \$12, and hope our old customers will take advantage of these prices, knowing that we are practical clothing men, up-to-date in style and get up, in nice suits for young men.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

SPRING 1901.

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST LINE OF
Embroideries and Laces
EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN.

New Prints, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts,
Cottonades, Gingham, Gingham,
Flannelettes, Tickings, Tickings,

A FULL LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Come here for your GROCERIES, as you can always depend on them being fresh.

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

E. F. PARKER.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician, Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,
" NORWICH UNION,
" SUN,
" GORE,

FARMS FOR SALE.
HORSE " "

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

HARRY HARRIS.
STIRLING, ONT.,
—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

I sell the SINGER Sewing Machine, guaranteed in every respect. Case hurried and adjustable. The Singer repairs always on hand. Easy terms of payment.

Also, Auctioneer for the Co. of Hastings. CHAS. BUTLER, Issuer Marriage Licenses

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

OUR SHOES ARE WINNERS!

We lead all others in FIT, QUALITY, PRICE and DURABILITY. This is what those who are wearing our shoes say.

This week we want to show you a Big Cut in Men's Tan Boots:—



Our \$5.00 Men's Tan Boots for
" \$4.00 " " "
" \$3.50 " " "
" \$3.25 " " "
" \$3.00 " " "

Ladies' Fine Dong. Shoes from \$1.00 to \$2.50.
Boots from \$1.25 to \$3.50.

These are all New Goods, standard stock and exceptionally big values. Men's Flow Boots from 90c. up. Our steadily increasing sales leads us to believe we are giving the best value in Flow Boots that can be obtained.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

P. S. Be sure to call in this Saturday and see our Bargain Tables.

HARDWARE!

Just got in a fine line of BUGGY TOPS, LAP RUGS, SIDE CURTAINS, MUD CURTAINS, TOP DRESSING, BUGGY PAINT in Black and Carmine Red. These goods will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES of all kinds DUNLOP and MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES any grade or prices. These goods are all new and will be sold cheap.

I handle the LONDON SPRAY-MOTOR PUMPS for both hand and barrel use. Call and see our Hand Spray Pump. It will spray over the highest apple tree. "Nothing to equal it."

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE
Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

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Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for:
1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos.
Whole col. down to half col. 75c. 50c. 35c.
Half col. down to quarter col. 50c. 35c. 25c.
Quarter col. down to 2 inches. 35c. 25c. 15c.
If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than one month 5 cents extra on above rates.
These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measure twenty inches. Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 25c. per line first insertion, 20c. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without special notice inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS. Send your business direct to Washington, saves time, costs less, better service. My office is in D. C. Patent Office. FREE points very examination made. After a few days will tell you if your invention is new. "How to obtain Patents," "COPRIGHTS AND DESIGNS," "How to obtain Patents," etc., sent free. Patents procured through E. C. Siggers, receive special notice, without charge, in the INVENTIVE AGE. Illustrated monthly—eleventh year—\$1 a year. Late of C. A. Siggers, 918 F St., N. W., E. C. SIGGERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.



These Chaps Say

They don't know any store in town where the subject of Men's Wear is so thoroughly studied as at FRED. WARD'S. You know our Clothes pretty well; wish you would make yourself acquainted with our Shirts, Ties, Collars and Cuffs—the finest stock we have ever had, and prices are same as you pay for back numbers elsewhere. Come and dress up at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
MY TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

P.S.—No Runners need apply here, you are needed elsewhere.

HERE'S WHERE WE BUY OUR GOODS,
at C. F. STICKLE'S GENERAL STORE.

Take notice to our SHIRTS in window, Saturday. Notice the Nobby Shirts in Fancy Tucks, Stripes, Plain and Fancy Colors.

BOYS' SHIRTS, in fancy stripes, all sizes, at 50c.
COLLARS and CUFFS to suit. STRAW HATS, all prices.
GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS.—Ask to see them, only 50c. each.
OVERALLS, BOYS' DUCK PANTS, SMOCKS, SOCKS, OVERSHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, BRACES, TIES and GLOVES.

Fancy Dress MUSLINS, in white. Embroideries and Laces to match.
LADIES' SKIRTS, in fancy stripes, at 90c. each.
FLANNELETTE SHEETS, in grey and white, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25 a pair.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS from 5c. to 25c. each.
DRAWERS, embroidered, at 25c. a pair.

GROCERIES.

Iced Ginger Cakes, 2 lbs. 25c. Lemon, Wine and Ginger Cakes, 3 lbs. 25c.
Bee Brand Syrup, only 4 pails left now, at \$1.05 a pail.
Pure Gold Jelly, all flavorings, at 10c. a package.
Canned HERRINGS, very fine, 10c. can. Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.
Lard, very best, in 10, 20 and 50 lb. pails.
Sugar by the barrel, same price \$4.10 and \$4.90 per cwt. Now is your time to buy.
Pay 10c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Headaches Cured.

Ninety per cent. of Headaches are caused by imperfect eyes. We can permanently cure such headaches with Glasses.
If we fail we will refund your money.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

The Mutual Life of Canada

Formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

A Company OF POLICYHOLDERS BY POLICYHOLDERS, FOR POLICYHOLDERS.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

UNEQUAL EYES. OPPOSITION

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one eye. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,
334 Front St., Belleville.

TREES! TREES!

—AT THE—
Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any loss of scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.



Hey, there!

Do You Keep Shirts?

No we sell 'em, and the way we are selling TOOKE'S Shirts, you would think there was no other shirts in the market. Well there is none equal to Tooke's. If you have never had one, just try one for fun, you won't want any other make. We are receiving New Neckwear every two weeks. You are sure of the Latest Out. Meet me to-night at

New Ontario.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Minister of Crown Lands for Ontario, in an interview published in the Toronto Star says that during the last twelvemonth the number of settlers going into Northern Ontario, as shown by the records of the department, was largely in excess of any previous period. There was also, he said, abundant evidence that the flow of young men to the States was practically stopped. Attention is now being turned to the large fields of labor recently opened up to them in New Ontario.

Not only is the agricultural development of recent times immense, but the industrial occupations are also active. It is hard to get enough mechanics and laborers up there to fill the requirements.

Settlement is proceeding rapidly in the Temiscaming district. Nipigon, and the section out from Port Arthur and Fort William. The Rainy River section has not been so much sought for, and no special encouragement is being offered in that direction until the railway is completed, but the number who went in last year, according to the agents' reports, is large, nevertheless. Many of these are people who went from Old Ontario to Manitoba, who, from choice, are now returning to the district.

So much interest has been taken in the new country that the Government, for the first time, organized an excursion to the Temiscaming district, making arrangements for 200 persons, and hoping to interest that number in the trip. Three hundred applications from land-seekers are already in, being more than could advantageously be taken. It is likely, if this first one proves as successful as is hoped, that another excursion will be arranged later, and possibly to other portions of the new land.

Electric Railways.

There is an elevated electric railway between Berlin and Zossen in Germany that has been fitted up specially to provide rapid transit, and is expected to attain a speed of 125 miles an hour. Each car will have four motors, aggregating from 1,100 to 3,000 horse power, two three-axle movable trucks, and the necessary transmitters, switching apparatus, etc. The cars will be 71 feet long and will weigh about 90 tons. It is expected that the high speed of over two miles a minute can be obtained, but it is not known whether it can or will be kept up until its effect upon the elevated tracks is observed.

There is plenty of evidence to show that electricity is coming into more general use daily, and there is reason to believe that if the electric railway does not crowd out the steam railway, it will certainly offer it a very active opposition. It therefore becomes necessary to exercise some foresight in granting charters to electric roads. Ere long they may have trains running at as high a speed as the C. P. R. and G. T. R., and their cars may be quite as large and capable of carrying just as heavy loads. If this is the future of the electric railway business, it should not get those privileges on the streets and highways that have heretofore been granted to the toy-like cars that have been used. —Toronto Star.

British Census Returns.

Census returns for England and Wales are practically complete, and show a total population for the two countries of 32,525,716. This is an increase of 8,523,191 over the population of 1891, a gain of 12.15 per cent. during the 10 years.

Compared with former figures, this is a gratifying showing. The census of 1891 showed an increase in the 10 years from 1881 of 11.65 per cent. for the same districts.

Much interest attaches to the returns from the agricultural districts. Forty-eight counties show decided gains. These include the cities and manufacturing towns, while 14 counties, mostly confined to agricultural interests, show decreases.

The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. Scotland's population numbers 4,471,557 persons. In 1891 the figures were 4,925,447.

The Future.

We cannot look beyond to-day! The ages past we scan, But not one moment of the future lies Before the eyes of any man! To-morrow is a great, white wall That keeps receding over us we go, And so, In dark days and in fair, Men gaze upon it, wondering what it hides— We guess a few things that are there, And worry over much besides.

The liquor sellers are to hold a convention at Barrie on June 25 and 26 to prepare for the coming provincial elections.

Hay Fever Germs Are Now Floating About.

They are in the air everywhere, too many to see, but just waiting for a breeze to get into your lungs. Then they will play havoc with your breathing apparatus, and you'll wonder what to do. The doctor will say you had better inhale Catarrhazone for it kills Hay Fever germs and moreover is dead certain to reach them. Catarrhazone cures every time, and absolutely prevents the disease from returning. You inhale Catarrhazone with the air breathed; it goes directly to the source of the trouble and cures it by removing the cause. At druggists, or sent with guarantee of cure, to any address for \$1.00 forwarded to Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Smallpox at Havelock.

Havelock, May 19.—Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, arrived in town last night and found four cases of smallpox, two being the worst he had seen. Three cases are at John Morrow's, one mile west of here, and the fourth is in town. The latter case came from Campbellford, where the patient had been nursing her daughter. The disease had not been called smallpox there, and no steps had been taken to prevent its spreading. Dr. Bryce has gone to Campbellford to-day to investigate matters there. Another case has been discovered at S. Johnston's three miles from here, the Morrow boy, who brought the disease from the shanties, having gone to work for Johnston. The local Board of Health have arranged to remove all cases to tents outside the town, where they will be cared for. It is proposed to remove thither any further cases that may appear. The churches have been closed here to-day, some of the patients having attended the services last Sunday. A daughter of John Morrow, three of whose family have the smallpox, escaped from quarantine this morning and left on the 5 o'clock train for some point in the United States, where she is to be married on Monday.

Spring Brook.

From Our Special Correspondent. The executive of Sunday School Association met in the Church here last Wednesday to arrange for a convention which will be held here on Friday, the 31st of May.

The senior football team of Spring Brook went to Mamora last Saturday to play the Deloro team, but owing to the rain and other moisture the game did not materialize.

Harold News.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gay spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Hurst is on the sick list, but is somewhat better now.

Mrs. Sidney Mason, formerly Miss Clara Bailey, of this place, is very ill. Nurse Perkins from Frankford, is nursing her.

Our blacksmith has rented and furnished a house and we expect to hear wedding bells ring out in the near future.

Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brooks spent Saturday and Sunday at Crookston visiting friends.

Miss L. M. Anderson started for Bradford, Pa., on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Purdy.

Our teacher, Mr. McConnell, attends the teachers' convention at Belleville on May 22nd and 23rd.

Mr. Frank Anderson left on Monday for South Dufferin, Que., where he has secured a position as cheesemaker.

A drive of logs belonging to Rathbun Co. is passing through Glen Ross.

Ivanhoe.

From Our Correspondent.

Miss Kate Cook, of Harold spent last week at Mr. P. Brown's, Front St.

Miss Mary Reid is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Benson, of Gilead, who is quite ill.

Mr. Percy Wood spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

The school at White Lake re-opened some time ago. The diphtheria scare has passed, leaving no fatal results.

Our school is still increasing in numbers. The attendance has reached 60, and still they come. School was closed on Thursday and Friday last, as the teacher was in Madoc, attending the convention.

Miss May Timmerman, teacher at Hazard's Corners, was thrown from her wheel one day last week and sustained some slight injuries.

Miss M. M. Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. Murney Hagerman this week.

The annual Sabbath School meeting for election of officers was held in Beulah church on Wednesday evening last and was well attended. Reports for the past year were very encouraging in every respect. The treasurer reported quite a surplus on hand and attendance has been unusually good throughout the year. We hope for even better reports at the end of another year. Most of the officers of last year were re-elected.

Mrs. Ernest Tanner is visiting at her father's, Mr. Frank Reid, on the sixth concession.

Buffalo's great show was officially opened on Monday last, the 20th inst. Over 100,000 people were present.

A Book on Poultry

Containing 116 pages, a beautiful lithographic plate of a group of different fowls in natural colors, engravings of all kinds of feed and water vessels, descriptions of the breeds, plans for poultry houses, how to manage an incubator, all about caponizing, and the value of different breeds. It will be mailed to any of our readers for 15 cents by the Associated Fanciers 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chinamen are said to be taking the place of servant girls in Toronto, and are reported to be giving good satisfaction.

Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same fearful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight. It is the best for Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung trouble. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists."

CRAMPS.

We are somewhat cramped for space this week to give our full bill of fare, and at the same time tell about the Granite Ware we give FREE with "Art" Baking Powder; but you can depend on getting Lowest Prices and Best Quality Goods in every line we handle. It won't give your pocket book the cramps to make a purchase here.

SPECIAL.

BICYCLE KNEE PANTS, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
FREE COLLARS.—A free White Collar of best quality and style with every Colored Shirt sold Thursday and Saturday.
TIES.—The latest creations in Art Neckwear for Saturday at 5c. to 50c.
MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS.—Odd lot Half-Price Sale in Suits for the next two months. Ask to see these money-savers.
GREY COTTON at 5c. It pleases us, it will please you.
LADIES' NECKWEAR.—All the latest freaks of fashion's fancy—Saturday.
MUSLINS and GINGHAMS at 10c., regular 15c.



Art Baking Powder
PUREST, STRONGEST AND BEST
SOLD ONLY BY
CLUTE & MATHER.

P.S.—Beware of smoke and water destroyed Fire Auction Teas, and when you want a good thing in Tea, buy our Sterling Brand, fully guaranteed—pure Japan, Ceylon Black, and Ceylon Green at 25c. lb.

Boots & Shoes.

Our LADIES' SHOES appeal to the neat and stylish dressers. We show the LATEST STYLES IN GOOD SERVICEABLE SHOES, that make the feet look comely and comfortable and always satisfy. Prices moderate.

Ladies' Strap Shoes,	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00.
Misses' "	50c. to \$1.40.
Ladies' Lace and Button Fine Boots,	\$1.25 to \$2.00.
Boys' Fine Boots,	\$1.00 to \$1.75.
Men's "	\$1.25 to \$3.50.
" Coarse Boots,	90c. to \$1.75.

These are all new goods bought direct from the manufacturers and we are able to give you close prices.

Come to us for your SHOE POLISH. Highest price paid for Eggs.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

The failure of the spring crops in India is already severely felt. Lord Geo. Hamilton, Secretary for India, states that the number of persons now receiving relief is 381,000, and it is expected to increase rapidly.

SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at Sine, on Saturday, June 1st, 1901, at one o'clock, p.m., when the report of the past season's business will be considered and dividends paid. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the opening of the skimming station at Central Creamery Factory will also be considered; and any other business that may be brought before the meeting. All those interested are requested to attend.

Sine, May 21, 1901. M. W. SINE, President.

A GRAND CHANGE.

Fifteen choice Village Lots in the Village of Stirling, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on the premises, being part of the Blackley Estate, on

Wednesday, June 5, 1901,

at the hour of one o'clock, p.m.

These lots contain a quarter of an acre of land each, and are well situated on the south side of Front St., and the west side of the Frankford road. These lots contain some of the best available building sites in Stirling, and as good lots in Stirling are hard to obtain, this is probably the last chance for some time of buying a good lot on any terms. There is a large quantity of vacant land in rear of them, which can be bought at a reasonable price, by parties wishing more land.

There will be a Free Lunch furnished on the ground.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Vendor's Solicitor.

SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,
ALSIKE,
TIMOTHY and
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

SEED CORN.

A lot of first class Seed Corn, Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

COURT OF REVISION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON,

will be held at the Town Hall, Harold, on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1901, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year. All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Spring Brook, May 11th, 1901. T'p. Clerk.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

The additional supplementary estimates submitted to the House of Commons brings the total estimated expenditure for next year up to \$60,008,540.

The members of the House of Commons and Senate are to have their indemnity increased from \$1,000 to \$1500, beginning with the present session. The amendment to the law providing for this has been done with the unanimous consent of both parties. It will mean an additional expense of about \$150,000 per year.

The Kingston Whig says that it is a settled fact that an electric railway connecting Kingston with points east and west will be built in the near future. Two Boston and three or four Kingston capitalists are at the back of the undertaking, and they state that they command all the capital required. The proposal at present is to run from Trenton to Ottawa and Cornwall, tapping all the important towns and villages on the line and running through Kingston. It is intended ultimately to extend the road to Toronto and Montreal.

A base ball club has been organized in Madoc village.

The population of North Sydney, Cape Breton, will reach 7,000, showing that the population has doubled within 18 months.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$2,000,000 to establish free education in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews.

Railway managers should keep their eyes on Michigan, where they have a two-cent-a-mile railway rate. If it works there, why not elsewhere?

The proposed parade and review of the Toronto Garrison on May 25 will not take place, because the official mourning for Queen Victoria is not yet ended.

William Hope, of Villars, Peterboro county, 79 years of age, was so severely gored by a bull on Tuesday morning last that he died within a few hours from the injuries received.

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, upon the report of its missionaries to the lumber camps, has decided to memorialize the Ontario and Quebec Governments for a system of sanitary inspection for the camps.

Miss Morrow, the young woman reported to have escaped from smallpox quarantine at Hawke, went to Auburn, N.Y., where she was married, and then went to Syracuse, where the health authorities took her into custody.

A London despatch says:—It is settled that Prince Edward Albert of York, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, will join his parents when they reach Canada on the return from their Australian tour.

The Ontario mining exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition is very attractive. The display is surrounded by a figure representing Canada. The figure stands on a shaft of huge granite rocks, from the Black Diamond claim, Renfrew County.

The private subscriptions to Captain Bernier's polar expedition amount to \$15,000. The promoters intend to send subscription lists to the schools throughout Canada in the hope that the school children will contribute five cents each towards the project.

Mr. A. W. Campbell's report states that from 1899 to 1898 over \$18,000,000 was expended in money and statute labor, in improving the Ontario highways, a great part of which, for lack of system, was wasted. Mr. Campbell is lecturing on good roads in different parts of the Province.

The Federal Government has decided to grant a bounty in aid of the refining of lead in this Dominion. The bounty has been fixed at \$3 a ton for 1902, and decreasing at the rate of \$1 a year until it disappears altogether at the close of 1908. The total sum so paid is not to exceed \$100,000 in any year.

The Independent Order of Good Templars will celebrate their jubilee during 1901 by raising \$1,000,000, and each member of the Order is asked to contribute. The International Supreme Lodge of Milwaukee has sent out an appeal, in which it is shown that "the utter annihilation of the drink curse is the object of the million-dollar movement."

The Chicago parties who have been negotiating with the city of Kingston with the object of establishing a smelter there have withdrawn, because the bonus and privileges offered by the city were not liberal enough and because the promoters believed that the bonus offered by the Dominion Government for ore smelted in Canada might be withdrawn any moment.

A gun that weighs 180 tons and can throw a projectile weighing 2,870 pounds a distance of twenty-one miles is being completed at the Watervliet arsenal, under the direction of the United States War Department. It is an experiment. It will be eighteen inches in muzzle diameter and over forty-nine feet in length. Each shot will consume a charge of 576 pounds of smokeless powder.

Before long railway trains running at the speed of one hundred miles an hour will be with us. Arrangements are under way to construct one from Berlin to Hamburg, in Germany, and another from Liverpool to Manchester, in England. The latter is to be a single-track road. The train will run on a track shaped like an inverted V, with a single rail at its apex. It will consist of but one long car, which will straddle the track, so to speak, one-half of it hanging on each side, just as a pack-saddle hangs on the back of a mule. Every car will carry its own motor. The cars will cover the whole distance of 98 miles in 20 minutes—a speed of 110 miles an hour. As the line will be overhead and impracticable, this record-breaking rate of speed will be quite safe.

Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the King, explains that there has been a misunderstanding in regard to the King's wish that the May 24th should be observed as his birthday. He says the King suggested that Queen Victoria's birthday should be observed as usual so as not to deprive the officials of their usual holiday. The arrangement, however, is merely a temporary one.

The Town Council of Oshawa has concluded an agreement with the Detroit Wire Fence Company for the removal of their entire plant to that town. The company will employ about 25 hands at the start. There is not now a vacant factory or house in Oshawa. The Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, has purchased the Coulthard & Scott Works at Oshawa, and will operate them on a larger scale.

Hon. E. J. Davis says that if the Temiscaming excursion on May 29 proves successful, the department will arrange for similar excursions to other parts of New Ontario. He states that the Ontario and Rainy River Railway is likely to be completed this year, which will stimulate settlement in the Rainy River district. An average of 60 letters of inquiry regarding settlement are received daily by the colonization department.

Several exploration parties will, during the coming summer, be sent by Mr. Clergue, the Sault Ste. Marie capitalist, to the shores of James's Bay. This is with a view to finding a location for the continuation of the Algonquin Central Railway. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, Mr. Clergue's solicitor, says there are several terminal points to choose from, Moose Factory being one of them. The choice, he says, will fall upon the one having the best harbor facilities.

The Dominion Government has decided to prohibit the exportation of speckled brook trout, also sea trout, from Canada, because sportsmen from the United States have been in the habit every season of visiting Canada and taking across the line trout by the hundredweight. A proviso says, any person may so ship such trout caught by him to the extent of 25 pounds in weight, accompanied by a certificate to that effect. No single package of such trout shall exceed 25 pounds in weight, nor shall any person be permitted to ship more than one package during the season.

Madoc.

(From the Review.)

At the first meeting of Madoc cheese board 525 boxes of cheese were offered. Sales were made of 100 to Watkins at \$3c.; 160 to McGrath at \$7-16c.; 125 to Lovell & Christmas at \$3c.

About three weeks ago David N. Embury, who had been working at Mr. Joseph Pigen's Madoc, wandered away from that place and has not been heard of since. He had not been in his right mind lately, and having been with the late Benj. Wamnamaker when he was killed at Perth, he frequently imagined some danger from train that threatened him. Searching parties have been out through the woods of the neighborhood at intervals since his disappearance, but no trace of him found. It is possible he may have wandered away some distance, and his friends will be glad to hear news of him from any source.

How To Get Up An Appetite.

Distaste for food often follows Grippe, and fevers, and is associated with a general weakness of the system. To impart a real zest for food, and give power to the stomach to digest and assimilate, no remedy can equal Ferrozine. This is a new and startling discovery. It strikes at the root of disease and by removing the cause, cures quickly and permanently. Ferrozine will quickly enable you to eat and digest anything. Mr. C. E. Parker, druggist, can tell you a great deal more about Ferrozine, how it cures and why it cures. Call to-day and see him.

THE CZAR.

The czar does not share King Edward's solicitude about court costume. He is more concerned in the latest fashions in armored trains—Washington Star.

The czar is said to be nervous. Some slight degree of apprehension may be excused in a man who does not know whether he is to eat a chicken croquette or a dynamite bomb.—Baltimore American.

It is small wonder that the czar is nervous, especially with the object lesson of the French revolution to show how terribly the long gathering and smoldering discontent of a nation can burst at last into a volcanic eruption.

THE DOMINIE.

The Rev. Edward H. Smith, pastor of the First Congregational church of Ashokoh, Wis., declares that he does not believe in the personal devil described in the Bible.

Cardinal Gibbons hopes to be able to sail for Europe soon after May 5. All depends upon the date chosen for the ceremony of conferring the red berretta upon Mr. Martinelli, whose elevation to the cardinalate will probably be announced at the consistory on April 15.

The recent consecration of Dr. Herbert E. Tyle as bishop of Exeter, which took place in Westminster abbey, was unique in that the services of two sovereigns were invoked in the procedure. Victorin had signed the mandate, and the new prelate took the oath of allegiance to Edward VII.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's America Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Clevers, Wounds, Piles, It's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

Farmers, Attention!

E. W. Brooks has secured the noted Yorkshire Coach Horse, AMBASSADOR No. 1901, imported by F. Row, Belmont, Ont.

Farmers and breeders would do well to see this horse, as he has never been defeated in the prize ring, and his stock are also noted prize winners. For further particulars and terms see bills.

What Frightened Him.

While crossing the latitudes of Panama by rail some years ago the conductor obligingly stopped the train for Mr. Campion to gather some beautiful crimson flowers by the roadside. It was midday and intensely hot. In his "On the Frontier" Mr. Campion tells a peculiar story of this flower picking experience.

I refused offers of assistance and went alone to pluck the flowers. After gathering a handful I noticed a large bed of plants knee high and of delicate form and a beautiful green shade. I walked to them, broke off a fine spray and placed it with the flowers.

To my amazement I saw that I had gathered a withered, shriveled, brownish weed. I threw it away, carefully selected a large, bright green plant and plucked it. Again I had in my hand a bunch of withered leaves.

It flashed through my mind that a sudden attack of Panama fever, which was very prevalent and much talked of, had struck me delirious.

I went "off my head" from fright. In a panic I threw the flowers down and was about to run to the train. I looked around. Nothing seemed strange. I felt my pulse. All right. I was in a perspiration, but the heat would have made a lizard perspire.

Then I noticed that the plants where I stood seemed shrunken and wilted. Carefully I put my finger on a fresh branch. Instantly the leaves shrank and began to change color. I had been frightened by sensitive plants.

A Bit of Red Tape.

The absurdities of officialdom have perhaps never been better illustrated than by the incident in the career of Lord Shaftesbury which the author of "Collections and Recollections" relates: One winter evening in 1867 he was sitting in his library in Grosvenor square, when the servant told him that there was a poor man waiting to see him. The man was shown in and proved to be a laborer from Clerkenwell and one of the innumerable recipients of the old earl's charity.

He said, "My lord, you have been very good to me, and I have come to tell you what I have heard." It appeared that at the public house which he frequented he had overheard some Irishmen of desperate character plotting to blow up Clerkenwell prison. He gave Lord Shaftesbury the information, to be used as he thought best, but made it a condition that his name should not be divulged. If it were, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase.

Lord Shaftesbury pledged himself to secrecy, ordered his carriage and drove instantly to Whitehall. The authorities there refused, on grounds of official practice, to entertain the information without the name and address of the informant. These, of course, could not be given. The warning was rejected and the jail was blown up.

No Venture About It.

"Is this your first venture in matrimony?" the preacher asked while the bridegroom was out in the vestibule giving certain instructions to the best man, who was also his head clerk.

"My dear Mr. Goodleigh," she replied, almost blushing, "this isn't a venture at all. He has given me deeds to more than \$00,000 worth of property already."

Inherited.

"Pa," said little Willie, looking up from his arithmetic, "what is a linear foot?"

"Why—er—a linear foot," replied pa, temporizing, "why, it's one that's hereditary. Didn't you never hear tell of a linear descendant?"

Executor's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA AMELIA TURNER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on

Saturday, the 15th day of JUNE,

1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the above named Martha Amelia Turner, deceased, consisting of the following land:—Being village lots number 17 and 18, on the west side of Henry street, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings. On the premises is a good brick store and house, wood shed and ordinary outbuildings. These lots are in good state of cultivation and are situated conveniently to the business part of the Village of Stirling.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance in ten days thereafter.

JOHN LIBERTY, Executor.

G. G. THRASHER, his Solicitor.

WM. RODGERS, Esq., Auctioneer.

Prof. Barnard Johnston

the Celebrated Specialist

and Expert Optician,

will visit Stirling, June 10.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of all eye troubles that have failed to benefit. Will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

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Have now new trucks and all the necessary apparatus for moving buildings, and everything in this line promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms. Also, jacks to hire.

ALEX. CONLEY.

The Copper Shop is in full operation again a little to the south of where the old shop stood. A good supply of cooperage always on hand. Give me a call.

JEROME CONLEY.

For a clear complexion, take Pety's Pills. They never fail to clear the skin.

Thousands of ladies swear by them.

Carpet Bargains.

We are offering some splendid Bargains in Fine Carpets. We have some ends of Best Brussels, regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 goods that we are clearing at \$1.00 a yard. Many of these have enough in them to cover good sized rooms.

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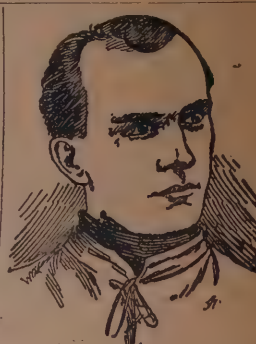
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We are spending thousands to make

Petty's Pills known. Our money

proves our faith. A trial will secure

you.



Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go on with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pang he suffered after eating, the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but he sounded his praises so persistently that I was at length induced to try them. The very first dose drove the pain away, and at the end of a week I rejoined my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong and so full of energy, I, for one, shall never take any other when I feel in need of a strengthener." Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such will be the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price 50 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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A Rhapsody of Love.
Only two alone, engaged in bring-
ing about for ourselves the still greater
solitude of two into one. Oh, be-
loved, what a company that will be!
Take me in your arms, fasten me to
your heart, breathe on me. Deny me
either breath or the light of day. I
am yours equally, to live or die at
your word. I shut my eyes to feel
your kisses falling on me like rain, or
still more like sunshine—yet most of
all like kisses, my own dearest and
best beloved!—From an "English
Woman's Love Letters."

A Quaint Introduction.
On one occasion the dean of Wells
in introducing E. A. Freeman, whom
he could abide neither as man nor
historian, said: "I rise with great
pleasure to propose the health of our
eminent neighbor, Mr. Freeman, the
historian, a man who, in his own per-
sonal characteristics, has so often de-
picted for us the average character of
our first forefathers."

No Snakes in Hawaii.
The centipedes is the only poisonous
insect on the Hawaiian Islands, and its
sting here is no more dangerous than
the sting of a wasp or hornet in the
United States. On the mainland the
tarantula's sting is usually fatal and
always brings serious consequences.
Hawaii is fortunate, too, in having no
snakes or poisonous reptiles.

Denmark claims that there is not a
single person in her domain who can-
not read and write.

The South African winter begins to-
ward the end of April and lasts until
September.

When a friend is in trouble, don't
ask, "Can I do anything?" Do some-
thing.

Do but half of what you can, and
you will be surprised at your own dili-
gence.

Both of the sons of Thomas Jefferson
were members of congress from Vir-
ginia while he was president. One of
these was Thomas Mann Randolph and
the other John W. Eppes.

The average weight of a sheep fleece
is 15 pounds.

Hundreds have testified to the
good Peppy's Pills have done them.

As an all-round family remedy, one
that always should be in the house
for an emergency, Dr. Peppy's Pills
discount anything in the market.
They are so small a child can take
them with ease; get one's a dose.

A Criminal.

A friend of mine, the minister of a
west end chapel in London, tells how,
in his last visit to America, he preach-
ed in one of the larger jails and after
the service visited some of the prison-
ers in their cells. One case interested
him especially, a man of good educa-
tion and address and seemingly of
abilities fitted to command success in
the world. My friend gave vent to his
sincere distress at finding such a man
in such a position and was going on to
"improve the occasion" when the pris-
oner cut in with the remark that he
believed in England we were fond of
fox hunting.

My friend, regarding it as a broad
hint to change the subject, assented.

"And may I ask," said his compa-
nion, "when a man gets a fall, does he
give up hunting?" And on getting the
only possible answer to such a ques-
tion he added, "I have had a bad fall,
and no mistake, but I count on better
luck another time."

This case is thoroughly typical. The
true professional is not a weak crea-
ture who yields to uncontrollable im-
pulses. Loving a life of adventure and
having a soul above working for his
living, he pursues a life of crime with
a full appreciation of its risks. Change
those risks to certainties, and you at
once supply a motive adequate to
influence his course. If every fox
hunter ended by breaking his neck, or
hunting would be shunned, save by a
few desperate men, and the same
would be true of professional crime of
this character if it always ended in
disaster.

Worked the Passengers.
An amusing scene was witnessed one
day on one of the mail boats running
from Calais to Dover. The sea was
rather rough. A young woman, pretty
and nicely dressed, appeared to be sud-
denly taken very ill with seasickness.
She groaned and screamed in apparent
agony for some little time.

At length a person who appeared to
be a stranger to her approached and
asked whether she would like to take
a lozenge, which he guaranteed would
ease her pain. He had often tried it,
he said, on people and always with the
most marvelous results. The young
lady demurred a little at first, but
finally accepted the offer. Never was
cure so instantaneous. Hardly had she
swallowed the lozenge than the fair
patient was sitting up all smiles and
ordering ham sandwiches of the stew-
ard.

Some passengers were so struck
with the incident that they inquired
what was the remedy that had had
such a wonderful result, and the gen-
tleman, who, as he said, was the agent
for the sale of the lozenges, disposed
of a considerable number of boxes of
them at 10 francs apiece. What was
the surprise of the purchasers when
they saw the young lady and her pre-
server go off arm in arm on the vessel
reaching Dover! The boxes contained
common jalapines.—London Telegraph.

An Officious Sexton.

There is an Irish clergyman of our
acquaintance who has deservedly ac-
quired a considerable local reputation as a wit
and story teller. He sees everything
from the humorous side. His appear-
ance, his voice and manner are all
mirth provoking, especially his laugh.
The present writer heard him speak
lately of his sexton, who appears to be
an original. A lady, a stranger to the
place, asked him if there were daily
matins in the church. "No, madam,"
he replied, "we can't afford that, but
we put down coconuts every Sunday."

"This official is close at hand at all
baptisms and marriages and instinct-
ively answers all the questions asked
of sponsors and couples being mar-
ried, so that the recter says he is god-
father to innumerable children and has
married himself to a considerable num-
ber of brides, for when the question is
put, 'Will you have this woman to be
thy wedded wife?' he always audibly
answers, 'I will.' It may be truly
said 'this is very Irish,' for so it is.
Indeed, we have been told of a case in
which a young lady about to be mar-
ried in the church which this sexton
serves made it a proviso that he should
be charged to keep his distance dur-
ing the ceremony.—Exchange.

Bond to Have Order.

"My husband is just too ridiculous
for anything."
"Why so?"
"Why, he staid at home last night
and attended to the children while I
went to the club. When I returned, he
was sitting on a chair in the corner, a
black snake whip in one hand and a re-
volver in the other."—Indianapolis Sun.

Altogether Different.

Suitor—I have come to ask you for
your daughter's hand.
Father—Well, the fact is we are pret-
ty crowded here as it is, and I—
Suitor—Oh, I intend to take her away
from home if I marry her!
Father—Oh, well, in that case— But
you did give me an awful start, my boy.

A Gentle Hint.

Little Bobby had been forbidden to
ask for dessert. The other day they
forgot to serve him, and as Bobby is
very obedient he remained silent, al-
though much affected.
"Josephine," said the father, "pass
me a plate."
"Won't you have mine?" cried little
Bobby. "It is very clean."—London
Tit-Bits.

All Her Fault.

Mr. Peevish—Where is that book of
mine? You know I told you last night
where I had put it for safe keeping.
Mrs. Peevish—Yes, dear, but I don't
remember where you said you had put it.
Mr. Peevish—Well, I declare! Women
can't remember a blessed thing!—Phil-
adelphia Record.

Beating an Avalanche.

One of the most exciting Alpine ad-
ventures on record was Mr. Tuckett's
race with an avalanche on the Eiger
glacier in 1871. He was ascending the
glacier with two friends and a guide.
Says Tuckett:

The glacier sloped somewhat steeply,
and on the upper part, above the climb-
ers, a mass of loose, freshly fallen
snow had collected. Suddenly the trav-
elers heard a thundering noise and
perceived a huge mass of snow and ice
sliding down toward them. They
could only try to reach the rocks at the
side of the glacier, hoping to do so
before the avalanche should sweep
them away. Through the knee deep
snow they ran for their lives.

"I remember," said Mr. Tuckett, "be-
ing struck with the idea that it seemed
as if the avalanche were sure of its
prey and wished to play with us for
awhile. At one moment it let us imag-
ine that we had gained on it, and the
next, with mere wantonness of vindic-
tive power, it suddenly rolled out a
vast volume of grinding blocks and
whirling snow, as if to show us that it
could outflank us any moment it chose.

"Nearer and nearer it came, its foot
snow and fragments of ice, a frozen
cloud, swept over us, entirely conceal-
ing us from one another. But still we
were untouched, and still we ran.

"Another half second, and the mist
parted. There lay the body of the mon-
ster, whose head was still careering
away at lightning speed far below us,
motionless, rigid, harmless."

Rather Outspoken.

"When a man in the vest likes not
another," said a British Columbia man,
"he is in no way disposed to hide that
fact under a bushel basket or to con-
ceal it from either the gentleman dis-
liked in particular or the rest of the
community in general."

"I remember an example of this trait
that came under my notice some years
ago in Idaho. A certain old fellow
named Haas ran a paper there, and he
and Judge Buck, the judge who ren-
dered the celebrated decision in the
famous 'Poor Man's Tiger' litigation, were
sworn enemies." Another old timer
named Cheney disliked Haas and Buck
and had it in for them both.

"One night at Wallace a dinner was
given, at which Buck, Haas and Chen-
ey were present, and at a late stage in
the proceedings Cheney was called up-
on for a speech. I don't remember the
topic he chose or how he brought it in,
but when he got through Cheney left
in the minds of his hearers no manner
of doubt as to how he felt toward the
other two.

"Gentlemen," said Cheney as he
hung unsteadily to the end of the table,
for the wine had been passing freely,
"old man Haas says Judge Buck is
a perjurer and a blackmailer, and
Judge Buck says old man Haas is a
horse thief and a liar. As both the
gentlemen are extremely well acquaint-
ed with each other and should know
whereof they speak, I do not feel cal-
led upon to dispute either statement."

Doing the Glazier a Kindness.

A traveling tinkler out of work be-
came his hard luck to a sympathetic
glazier.
"I'll soon put that right for you,"
said the glazier. "Just come up to
that big hotel over there in half an
hour's time, and you'll find work."

Accordingly the tinkler made his ap-
pearance at the appointed time and
found himself in great request, as all
the good wife's pots and pans had mys-
teriously sprung leaks.

Needless to say the glazier had slyly
operated on them to provide a job for
his acquaintance.

Having finished his work, the tinkler
trudged off, full of gratitude, and soon
arrived at a wayside schoolhouse.

A happy thought striking him, he de-
termined to repay the glazier's kind-
ness, and, arming himself with stones,
he speedily smashed every window in
the house.

Returning, he intimated to his friend
the service he had rendered him, but
was amazed to see the man of glass
become convulsed with merriment.

"Great Scott, tinkler," shouted the lat-
ter, "you've ruined me! I repair the
windows of that school by yearly con-
tract!"—London Answers.

Avoiding Worry.

Wife—Here comes a friend of mine.
Let's turn into this side street until she
passes.
Husband—Quarrelled with her?
"No, but I don't want you to see her."
"Hum! Why not?"

"I know you'll admire that new dress
of hers, and it will only worry you to
think what a ridiculous fuss you made
over the bills for this cheap thing I've
got on."

Teeth Put to Many Uses.

All Eskimos have good teeth, but
they are subjected to severe usage,
being used for pinchers, vices and
cutting machines.
The teeth are employed in drawing
bolts, untying knots, holding the
mouthpiece of a drill, shaping bird
soles, stretching and tanning skins.
They are used to break up hard
usages they are leveled off with a file
or whetstone.

Not a Good Lie.

Mrs. Newbridge—I didn't see you at
my wedding.
Mr. Stiggs (who saved the price of a
gift)—Why, I didn't get any invitation.
Mrs. Newbridge—I'm sure one was
sent to your house on Sixteenth street.
Mr. Stiggs—No, it wasn't. It was
sent to the same number on Fifteenth
street, and—er—that is—I declare there
goes my car! Good-by!—Catholic Stand-
ard Times.

The Travels of an Eyelid.

The many thousands of miles which
a man unconsciously travels in his life-
time, taking into consideration the
paces his footsteps measure as he
walks about each day, are enough to
make him sit down to rest for the re-
mainder of his life.

But now a German scientist has
come forward with some still more
startling facts concerning the journeys
which our eyelid undertakes every
time it winks, and it is not possible for
us to see, he says, unless we wink.
Unconsciously we wink once a second,
so that for the time we are awake dur-
ing the day we voluntarily wink from
48,000 to 50,000 times and in a year
have moved our eyelids down and up
again no less than 18,250,000 times.
The distance that the eyelid travels in
its great speed is measured from a sin-
gle involuntary wink.

This, the scientist says, is a quarter
of an inch both ways, the eyelid mov-
ing equally up and down, so that, tak-
ing the movement of both eyelids into
consideration, they cover some 50,000
inches in a day. The eyelids of a man
who has lived for 50 years will have
voluntarily traveled a third of the
way around the earth, or about 7,200
miles, a calculation sufficient in itself
to cause the victim of insomnia to fall
into a dreamless sleep as he reads it.
—London Mail.

A Dead Face in the Window.

Crookford, the proprietor of a well
known London gambling house, was
made to play a queer role after he was
dead. When one of Crookford's horses
was poisoned just before the Derby,
the misfortune brought on an attack
of apoplexy, which proved fatal with-
in 48 hours. Now, many of Crookford's
friends had staked large sums
on another of the gambler's horses,
which was a favorite for the Oaks and
which was disqualified by the death
of the owner. Only the people in the
gambling house knew of Crookford's
death, and it was resolved to keep it
a secret until after the race.

The servants were bribed and sworn
to secrecy, and the conspirators on
the day after the night upon which
Crookford died had the body placed in
a chair at a window, so that people re-
turning from the track could see the
gambler sitting there. He was fixed
up to look as lifelike as possible and
through the window and partially con-
cealed from view by the curtains look-
ed so natural that no one of the great
crowd which came cheering by the
house when on their return from see-
ing Crookford's horse win the Oaks
suspected the trick.

The next day it was announced that
Crookford was dead, but it was years
before the true story leaked out.

Faithful Shepherd Dogs.

A cold spell in Montana killed a
sheep herder in the Great Falls dis-
trict. Two feet of snow covered the
range in places, and the thermometer
indicated 40 degrees below zero.

The herder was frozen to death on
the prairie while caring for the sheep,
and it was three days before his fate
and known to his employers. Two
shepherd dogs were with him when he
died, and one of these staid with his
body while the other attended to the
sheep, just as though the herder had
been with him. The dog drove them
out on the range in the morning and
back again at night, guarding them
from wolves and preventing them from
straying off. Neither dog had any-
thing to eat during the three days'
vigil, so far as could be ascertained,
but the 2,500 sheep thrived as well as
apparently as though directed by human
agency. The singular fact about the
matter is that these faithful creatures
would have starved to death rather
than harm one of the sheep left in
their charge.

He Forgave Twain.

Many years ago the Montana club in
Helena entertained Mark Twain after
a lecture. He met many old friends
there and one old enemy. The latter
had come all the way from Virginia
City, Nev., on purpose to settle an old
score. When the glasses were filled
and Mark's health proposed, this man
interrupted the proceedings by saying:
"Hold on a minute. Before we go fur-
ther I want to say to you, Sam Clem-
ens, that you did me a dirty trick over
there in Silver City, and I've come
here to have a settlement."

There was a deathly silence for a
moment, when Mark said in his delib-
erate drawl: "Let's see. That—was—
before—I—reformed, wasn't it?"
Senator Sanders suggested that inas-
much as the other fellow had never re-
formed Clemens and all the others
present forgive him and drink together,
which all did.

One of Her Ways.

The ways of the female shopper
are beyond the ordinary salesman's
ken," said a disgusted optician who is
in business in the shopping section of
the city. "A woman came in here the
other day and asked the prices of all
other day and asked the prices of all
kinds and styles of spectacles and eye-
glasses known to him in the trade.
Finally, after a half hour's quizzing,
she rustled out with the remark:
"Thank you, I expect to get a pair of
glasses for a birthday present, and I
just wanted to know about the prices
of them."

A Pated Spot.

About a mile south of the Michigan
state line and near Cedar lake, Indiana,
is a small spot of land upon which
vegetation absolutely refuses to grow.
The surrounding soil, though apparent-
ly the same, is very productive. The
spot is less than 20 feet in diameter
and is located in a grove which tradi-
tion declares to have been the tor-
ture ground of the Barbicene Indians.

Lucidity of Sins.

"So you scored your opponent?"
"Yes, indeed; I knocked him sky-
high."

He Stunned the Porter.

On one occasion Miss Reeves, the
famous tennor, was stranded at a coun-
try junction waiting for a train. It
was cold and miserable, and the singer
was actually not in the best of tem-
pers. While chafing the end of disap-
pointment an old railway porter who
recognized him from the published por-
traits entered the waiting room.

"Good evening, Mr. Sims Reeves," he
said.
"Good evening, my man," replied the
vocalist, getting ready the necessary
tip. But the man sought for informa-
tion rather than this.

"They tell me you earn a heap of
money," he remarked.

"Oh!" murmured Mr. Reeves.
"And yet," pursued the porter, "you
don't work hard. Not so hard as I do,
for instance. But I desay you earn
p'raps ten times what I do—eh?"

"What do you earn?" asked the
singer.

"Eighteen shillings a week all the
year round," said the porter.

Sims Reeves opened his chest. "Do
re, ma-do," he sang, the last note be-
ing a ringing tone. "There, my
man, there's your year's salary gone!"

The amazed railway man gazed won-
deringly at the singer for a full min-
ute. Then, as though his thoughts
were "far too deep for words," he si-
lently resumed his prosaic occupation.

Not Strong Enough.

At one of the clubs the other day
two members were arguing about will
power.

The conceited man, who was in the
habit of boring all present with his
pointless tales, said that his will was
stronger than his friends'.

"You are wrong there," said the quiet
man, "and I will prove it in this way:
You go and stand in that corner, and
I will tell you to come out of that. You
will against me, and I bet you that I
will have you from that corner before
I have commanded you a second time."

The smart one took the bet and put
himself in the corner. The quiet man
said in a commanding voice:

"Come out of that corner!"

The other grunted and shook his
head. The quiet man sat down and
looked at him steadily. Five minutes
passed, and the man of will said, with
a sneer: "Haden't you better give it up?
I don't feel any influence at all, and I
can't stand here all the evening."

"There is no hurry," said the quiet
man, "and I have a very comfortable
seat. There is no time limit except
that you are to come out before I ask
you twice, and as I don't intend to ask
you again until this day week I think
you will feel the influence before
then."

The smart one came out looking very
foolish.—London King.

She Waited.

Even a Scotchman cannot always be
humorous, if he would. Like other
people, however, he is sometimes
funny without meaning to be. The
Scottish-American thinks that the
message sent by a young man in
Peellessbury to his waiting bride may
have kept her from worrying over his
nonappearance, but that she must after
all have received it with mixed feel-
ings.

The bride elect lived in a village some
distance from the home of William, the
bridegroom. The wedding was to be at
her home. On the eventful day the
young man started for the station, but
on the way met the village grocer, who
talked so entertainingly that William
naturally hesitated.

Naturally he was in what is known
as a "state of mind." Something must
be done and done at once. So he sent
the following telegram:

Don't marry till I come. WILLIAM.

If the bride elect knew her William,
she probably knew how he felt when he
sent the message and forgave the men-
tal confusion which resulted in what
she must have looked upon as a need-
less request.

When She Laughed.

In his volume on Ellen Terry Clem-
ent Scott tells of a somewhat self sat-
isfied, vainglorious and grumpy actor
who complained that the noted Eng-
lish actress continually laughed in one
of his most important scenes. He had
not the courage to tell her his objec-
tions, so he wrote her a letter of heart-
broken complaint, in which he said:
"I am extremely sorry to tell you that
it is impossible for me to make any ef-
fect in such and such a scene if you
persist in laughing at me on the stage
and so spoiling the situation. May I
ask you to change your attitude, as
the scene is a most serious one?"

Miss Terry's answer was very direct
and to the point. She wrote: "You
are quite mistaken. I never laugh at
you on the stage. I wait till I get
home."

The Joint of His Warning.

"You ain't acquainted around here
much, be you?" asked the mountaineer
of the man on horseback.

"No."
"I reckoned not. I don't believe I'd
go down the trail that runs past Abe
Gore's shack if I was you. Abe had
his horse stole last week."

"But this isn't his horse."
"You don't seem to understand. I
ain't accusin you of stealin his horse.
I'm simply intimatin to you that at
present Abe happens to be in need of
a boss party id. I wouldn't go down
that road if I was you."

Doubts Salt's Efficacy.

"I notice," said Uncle Allen Sparks,
"a couple of our learned professors
have found the secret of prolonging
life. It is simply to have plenty of
salt in the system. If that's true, and
I'm not saying it isn't, Lot's wife
ought to be alive today, which," con-
tinued Uncle Allen reflectively, "I be-
lieve she is not."

Cards.

Harry—Uncle George, at the end of
this marriage notice of Cousin Tom's
it says, "No cards." What does that
mean?

Uncle George—It doesn't mean any-
thing, Harry. That is to say, it is only
a blind. It is a promise that Tom will
give up cards, but, bless you, he won't
be a month married before he'll be
back to the poker table again.—Ex-
change.

His Sight Not Offended.

Styles—I do hate to see a woman
hanging on to a strap in a street car.
Barton—And so you always give a
woman a seat when you have one to
give?

Styles—No, I never go quite so far as
that. I give my whole attention to my
newspaper, you see. In that way my
sight is not offended by the poor weary
woman.

His Frightened Lions.

An incident at the Porte St. Martin
theater in Paris has become part of
the annals

A Business Interview.

I. Agnes Beaumont was sitting alone in the boudoir of her charming little flat. In her hand was an open letter, which she was reading for the fifth or sixth time.

The letter was upon business paper, and at the top bore the name of a firm of solicitors. It ran:

"Dear Mrs. Beaumont.—A man whom I know, just up from the country, wants a little advice which my firm is unable to supply. The required advice is quite unprofessional, and could, it seems to me, be best furnished by a woman thoroughly conversant with the ways of the world.

"May I venture to intrude upon you for a few minutes this afternoon, at about five o'clock in the hope that you will lend a kindly ear, and give me the necessary counsel?"

"The visit being a business one, shall not detain you long.—Very sincerely yours,

Maurice Carleton.

An answer to this epistle inviting the writer to present himself at the hour named, had been written, and despatched by the waiting messenger.

Mrs. Beaumont possessed three qualifications that rendered her specially attractive in the eyes of men.

Item: She was young—four-and-twenty last birthday, true bill. Item: She was a widow. Item: She was exceedingly pretty.

No, "pretty," does not adequately describe Mrs. Beaumont. She was better than that. There was a certain "go" about her not easy to express, and it would have been difficult to find a serious flaw in form or feature.

The little French timepiece on the mantel had just mentioned that it was five o'clock, and almost as the last stroke died away the door was thrown open, and Mrs. Beaumont rose to greet her visitor.

"Punctual, as usual," she exclaimed.

"Yes; punctuality is the base of my existence," replied Carleton.

He was a tall man, possibly five or six years her senior, not in the least handsome, but with a keen, strong face, wherein lay plenty of quiet determination and latent energy. His movements and way of holding himself, suggested firm, pianist muscles. One would have fancied to look at him, that he could do neat things over parallel bars and from pendant rings.

"So you have not quite given up your acquaintance, after all?" said the lady. "I am glad to see you."

She seated herself again on the sofa, indicating a chair for Carleton.

"Thanks," said he. "I am glad to be here once more."

"What have you been doing with yourself all these months?"

"Slaving."

The feminine eyebrows went up in a manner that might mean surprise, or unbelief, or both.

"Fact, I assure you. Gave to work with a will at last, trying to annex enough shillings to keep myself in shoes and other delicacies."

A smart parlourmaid brought in tea, arranging a small table quickly and quietly beside her mistress.

"Didn't you see the letter-paper that I have hung out my sign?" he asked, when the maid had left the room.

"I did see your name on the paper, but the idea of associating it with work—real work—never entered my mind."

Carleton laughed pleasantly.

"One lump or two?" asked the hostess, holding a second piece of sugar in the tongs, balanced over a cup.

"Two please."

"Milk or cream?"

"Both, please. The motto of our house is, 'Take all you can get; and, if you don't see what you want, ask for it.'"

Having handed the tea, Mrs. Beaumont settled herself comfortably among the cushions.

"So you have come to consult me about this man from the country, and it is to him, apparently, that I am indebted for the pleasure of seeing you at all?"

"No; I should have come anyway."

The lady waved that remark airily aside, as though it were not worthy of consideration.

"Upon what subject does your country friend require enlightenment?"

Again Carleton laughed that low, easy-going laugh of his. Somehow people always felt better for hearing Carleton laugh.

"My country friend is in the dilemma of a mental muddle just at present. Fact is, he is in love."

"The tale is most interesting. Love on the first sight? Pray continue!"

II.

"Well, then, the facts are these, as nearly as I can make them out. My pastoral acquaintance is in love—madly in love. The girl is rich, whereas my friend can only scrape together a few hundreds per year—about enough to keep him decently as a bachelor. And, being by nature, an audacious man, he has never made any serious attempt to increase his income. But now—now he wants to marry. So you see he is in a bit of a fix."

"Excuse me, but I do not see. Didn't you say the girl has money?"

"Tons of it!"

fellows afflicted with a conscience. He doesn't want the girl's money, and—"

"No, you think," interrupted Mrs. Beaumont, "that that sentiment is a little ancient for up-to-date publication, rather a book number?"

Carleton hesitated a moment while he sat thinking.

"No," he said at length. "I believe the man is honest."

"Was there ever a man who did not want a woman's money, and who, at the same time, did not try to touch himself into a contrary belief?"

"Suppose, we leave that point a moment, and, for the sake of argument, assume that the man's only end and aim in life is not money," said Carleton, with just a touch of disdain in his voice.

"Of course, he may be supercilious; but there is one thing certain, he does want the woman—girl, more than anything in this world, or possibly in the next, either."

"Has he hinted to the girl that he cares for her?"

"Never a word."

"Then how does he know that he has any chances?"

"He doesn't."

Mrs. Beaumont shrugged her charming shoulders. The shrug said plainly: "What a poor thing your friend must be!"

"Am I to understand that the girl's money is the stumbling block—that the very fact of her being rich prevents the man declaring himself?"

"Precisely."

"And, instead, comes to you for advice?"

"And I, not being a ladies' man, and no more fit than a kangaroo to give advice, in turn lay the matter before your superior wisdom."

"I must admit that the affair is still slightly nebulous. Upon just what point does he want counsel?"

"It is perhaps hardly counsel that he needs. Let us say he wants a worldly-wise opinion as a guide. To put the matter in a nutshell, it is right, justifiable and honourable for a poor man, to ask a rich woman to marry him? Can he do such a thing, and retain his self-respect? Above all, would the woman respect him, even if she accepted him? About outsiders, he doesn't care a rap. Now as a woman of experience—one who knows men and women well—what do you say?"

She made no reply for a moment. Then she got up, and, laying hold of the tongs, poked the fire vigorously, in almost epigrammatic fashion.

"I have no patience with men like your friend," she said at last. "If I were a man, and loved a girl, and could get her, would marry her, rich or poor. As for the money and self-respect, and all that nonsense, things will adjust themselves later. Things that sort always do. Tell your friend to marry the girl if she will have him," said Mrs. Beaumont, emphasizing each word separately by a knock with the tongs upon the hearth, "and then to go to work like a man. The work will bring respect from them both."

"Thank you," said Carleton. "The advice is clear and sound. Whether the man will take it is another question."

"By the way, I suppose there is no doubt as to the girl's money? She has it all right?"

"So far as my limited knowledge extends, yes."

"Because," said she, going to her writing-desk, and picking out a letter from a pile of others—"because, you know, money is a very uncertain quantity in these days of speculation."

She handed the letter to Carleton, saying: "Here is a case in point."

III.

Carleton read half-way down the page, and then went back to read it over again, as though he could not make out the meaning. After a little his hand fell, and he stood looking at his hostess in a dazed sort of way.

"Do you mean that this letter refers to your own property?" he asked at length.

"I do," she answered, soberly.

"Had—had you much invested out there—in South America?"

"My brother had put every penny of his own and of mine into the bank."

"Good heavens! Mrs. Beaumont, do you know that the bank is utterly gone—wiped out of existence? Its shares are not worth the paper they are printed on. The evening bulletins have all got it."

"So I learned to-day. The letter came this morning, and I went at once to the City."

"And with this burden upon your mind—in the face of this shock—you have listened to all my rubbish, without mentioning your own affairs, or allowing me at least to show my sympathy?"

Carleton walked slowly up and down the room two or three times, his hands clasped behind him, and his head bent down. At length he came and stood in front of her sofa.

"Have you any plans," he asked, "in view of this—this trouble?"

She made a gesture to indicate that she had no special plans.

"Please pardon my insistence, at this inopportune time; but, if you don't mind, I should like to go back to my rustic for a moment—only for a moment. There is a question I want to settle absolutely."

She silently signified her permission.

"You distinctly believe that a man who honestly cares for a woman is right in asking her to marry him, regardless of money on either side?"

He put the question with great deliberation, and stood anxiously watching her face.

"It seems so to me," she answered.

"Mrs. Beaumont, that I am a poor enough man there is no need to tell you, and utterly unworthy of you in any way; but my whole heart is yours, will you accept that and do me the great honour of being my wife?"

She was on her feet in an instant, with wide-open, defiant eyes, her breath coming quick and fast.

"Surely you must have mistaken or misnamed your feeling? For three months you have not been near me. Even now you are not here on your own account, but on behalf of another. My vanity is not so great as to

delude me into a belief that you love me. No; it is not love, but pity; that you feel—pity because I am suddenly left almost a beggar. No, Mr. Carleton, your rules tend has his pride, and I have mine."

"That friend," said he, "is a myth. You must surely understand that I was my own eyes I was trying to lay by."

"The slow, indolent manner was gone now. He spoke rapidly—impetuously, gathering earnestness as he went."

"It is true that I stayed away, not daring to trust myself in your presence for fear that my resolution would fail. I have fought a great fight with myself during these last three months and lost. I have loved you longer than I dare tell you, and day by day your image has grown stronger. Agnes—Agnes, I cannot live without you! Don't you know that I would barter my chances of heaven to hear you say that you love me. Must I go?"

For answer Mrs. Beaumont drew from the folds of her bodice a small paper, and handed it to Carleton.

It was one of those flimsy papers that we all know so well, pink in colour, with heavy crayon printing.

"Put this in your pocket, and show it to your sister," said she. "It came twenty minutes before you did. Read it, please."

He opened the telegram, and read: "To Mrs. Beaumont, The Mansions, Hyde Park Gate, London. Wrong name given in cable."

Carleton quietly laid the telegram on the table, and, without another word, started towards the door.

"Mr. Carleton!"

No reply; and his hand was on the knob.

"Maurice!"

"Yes, Mrs. Beaumont!"

"Will you come here a moment? I have something to ask you."

He walked slowly back, and stood by the chimney-piece leaning his elbow upon it in a tired, dejected way. The life seemed all gone out of him.

"A few minutes ago you asked me to be your wife. Are you still of the same mind?"

"No," he replied, bluntly; "I am not."

"So, it was pity, after all?"

Carleton straightened himself up to his full height, and, looking her squarely in the face, quoted:

"Was there ever a man who did not want a woman's money, and who, at the same time, did not try to cheat himself into a contrary belief? You have your pride. Thank Heaven, I have mine!"

For the space of a minute there was silence in the room, except for the little French clock, which ticked off the seconds distinctly. Slowly—very slowly—Mrs. Beaumont rose, taking two or three steps forward, away, tottered and fell upon her knees at Carleton's feet.

"Maurice, will you forgive those words? They were spoken in blindness—now my eyes have opened, and I see that I have learned the lesson of my life. Will you forgive them?"

"There is nothing to forgive. The words do not concern me."

The voice was as cold as ice; but as he looked down on the bowed head with its coils of shining hair, he longed with a great longing to take this woman into his arms.

"Tell me that you forgive them!"

"If I don't make you any happier, I do certainly."

"And now, before you go, will you answer me a question?"

The words "before you go" threw him off his guard, and he answered readily enough in the affirmative.

"Truthfully, upon your honour?"

"Truthfully upon your honour," he sounded more serious. Still he had promised to answer the question, whatever it might be, and, having done that, he must, of course, adhere to the truth; so again he replied:

"Yes."

"Was it pity, or—or—"

"It was not pity. I never dreamed of such a thing."

She took one of his hands in both of hers, and laid her soft cheek against it.

"And is the other feeling quite gone now, Maurice? Don't you know that you have been breaking my heart these past months? It seems to me that you must have loved me, and I should die for I love you with my whole soul! Won't you take me?"

He opened his arms wide and took her close to his heart.—London Answers.

IV.

POTS DON'T GROW.

A party from the west of England was being shown over the British Museum, and in one of the rooms the keeper pointed out a collection of antique vases which had been recently unearthed.

Do you mean they were dug up? echoed one of the party.

Yes, sir.

What—out of the ground?

Undoubtedly.

What, just as they now are? Perhaps some little pains have been taken in cleaning them, but in all other respects they were found just as you see them.

The countryman turned to one of his companions and, with an incredulous shake of the head, whispered:

He may say what he likes, but he shall never persuade me that they dug ready-made pots out of the ground!

V.

A GLORIOUS FIND.

HOT RACE ON THE YUKON.

MOST EXCITING TIME BETWEEN TWO STEAMBOATS.

Canadian Boat Did Not Win Because It Got Aground After Having Possessed a Good Lead—Contest Declared a Draw.

During September the steamboat traffic up and down the Yukon River and other rivers from White Horse to Dawson has been very extensive, and several companies have vied with each other for the larger share of that remunerative traffic.

The Yukon and rivers that form a continuation of it close in October, the ice rendering it impossible to navigation after the 15th of that month; consequently as many trips as possible are made, and the distance of nearly 500 miles against swiftly running water is made in about four days and nights. Boats leave Dawson for up river within a few hours of each other, and the fastest and best equipped boats get most of the business.

On September 10, at 10 a.m., the stern-wheel steamer S.S. Bailey pulled out from Dawson for White Horse, at 10 p.m. of the same day the Canadian started for the same destination. The two boats have about the same speed, the Canadian, however, being the larger of the two and more powerful, with over 225 pounds pressure of steam. The Bailey, a smaller boat, uses only 175 pounds of steam.

THE SUPPLY OF FUEL.

The supply of fuel is furnished by woodcutters at various places along the banks of the river, and as it is necessary to keep the boats plentifully supplied they wood up two or three times a day.

The Bailey pulled out in good trim with about fifty passengers. After steaming the current for about a day and a half a heavy smoke was seen coming in the rear. The river being very crooked, the approaching steamer did not appear in sight for a few hours after the smoke was seen, and then proved to be the Canadian. The two boats carry the mail, and are both noted for their speed, their records for the trip being about equal.

The Rink rapids were safely passed by the Bailey, and a few miles further up the Five Fingers rapids had to be stemmed which necessitated the use of a wire cable attached to the boat. The upper end of this cable is fastened to a dead-man far above the rapids, the lower end being attached to the capstan on the steamer. This arrangement, combined with the steam-power, enables boats to face the rapids and steer clear of the rocks.

This cable delay gave the Canadian the advantage of running up very close to the Bailey, which, after getting through, stemmed off and put on a good supply of dry wood, and was soon a considerable distance ahead. It was towards evening when, at a long stretch of the Lewis River, the Canadian was again sighted. The river was narrowing, and closer and closer came the boats together. With a perfect bedlam on her deck, the sparks flying by the millions, and the engines snorting and blowing, the Bailey was being slowly pushed on to the shore by her big antagonist.

LOTS OF EXCITEMENT.

It was a supreme moment, requiring a desperate move. The Bailey made it. She turned her bow ahead to starboard. There was a second of suspense, and then a crash and a hoarse grinding and the Bailey's guards jumped square on top of the guards of her opponent, and there she stuck, her nose piercing the side and rubbing up the planking. There the Bailey lay, being swung and dragged along by the Canadian. Both were still churning ahead, the Bailey pushing to keep from striking the left bank.

The Canadian tried to rid herself of the building antagonist by a violent turn, but she was too late, and with a great splash she was again in the water. Clung to the grip they pounded along, until a widening of the river permitted the Canadian to make a sharp turn and throw off her antagonist from the bank. As the Bailey dropped off she ripped off great slabs of the planking and came near to wrecking her antagonist.

The Bailey felt back, but did not for an instant stop her engines. She held her nose within ten feet of the churning wheel of the Canadian. By this time the wood on both was running low. The Canadian stopped at the first place. The Bailey passed her and ran to the next chop, regaining her lost position in the lead. Crew and passengers of both boats rushed on the wood, but the Bailey took so much that she was slightly aground, and moving her engines the Bailey was able to free herself in ten minutes that were fatal to her success.

LIVELY BATTLE FOR POSITION.

The Canadian came plunging up the river, but the Bailey managed to push off about three lengths ahead of her and the old battle for place was renewed. The Canadian again slowly gained and when she got alongside, the Bailey wheeled to starboard and was again solidly hooked upon the guards of the Canadian, getting her grip a little astern of her first position.

The drift soon made it obvious that the Bailey was being slowly pushed into the left bank and the Canadian's stern was being swung more and more out into the stream. The bank came nearer. The Canadian was now heading almost direct toward the bank, and was crowding the Bailey into the rocky bar. One supreme effort on the part of each and the end came. The Canadian's nose went crashing into the rocks and drifted back, and the Bailey was thrown broadside

HOUSEHOLD.

COMMON SALT.

Common salt possesses great curative properties, and it is an excellent household remedy, and always at hand.

2. Heated dry, and applied to outer surface, over the seat of inflammation or congestion, it will give almost instant relief.

3. Applications of hot solutions of salt and water or vinegar will act like magic upon teeth ache, neuralgic headache, and similar diseases.

4. For catarrh and sore throat a spray of warm water and salt applied often, will cure almost every case, if taken in time. For hay fever and these other slight forms of nasal diseases, which produce constant sneezing, there is no remedy more quickly effective and often curative, than the vapor of heated salt and alcohol. Heat it very hot, and breathe the vapor for ten minutes at a time, for four or five times a day.

5. For sensitive and bleeding gums apply salt and cold water once or twice a day is a sure cure.

6. Slight bleeding can be easily checked by use of salt and water.

7. Tender feet may be cured in a very short time by daily brisk rubbing with cold water and salt.

8. A pinch of salt in hot water taken just before or after eating, greatly aids digestion, and has cured many cases of dyspepsia.

9. A cup of hot water and salt will sometimes quiet the severest vomiting when nothing else will.

10. Caution. Salt eaten with the food in too great quantities is very injurious. Too much salt dries up the blood, and gives the skin a yellow pallor.

HOW TO CARVE CHICKEN.

Chickens may be carved in different ways. Stick the fork in the leg and lift up, meanwhile holding down firmly the rest of the chicken. Then cut through the second joints, detaching the joint from the body; next stick the fork in the wing, cut through the wing, cut through the joint and loosen the meat around it, pull down with the fork and press firmly on the carcass with the knife and pull all the meat from the breast with the wing; then cut each breast crosswise in half, proceed and carve the other side the same way; the meat may be reconstructed, giving the chicken its original form again.

Another way is to cut off the legs, the second joints, and the wings at the first joint; then cut the breast in three pieces lengthwise, leaving a small piece of wing attached to the side pieces of each breast. Cut the back of the chicken in two or three pieces.

And a more economical way is to carve the chicken in the legs at First cut off legs, joints and wings; then lay the chicken on a carving board, and with a heavy knife cut, the chicken in pieces about two inches wide, the same as cutting a loaf of bread, arrange the meat nicely on a hot dish and garnish with parsley.

If there is a dressing in the chicken it should be taken out before the chicken is cut on the board; lay the dressing in the center on a dish and dress the meat around it.

Geese and domestic ducks may be carved the same way.

PIEPLANT.

This is the seasonable sauce at present, and is a welcome addition to the spring diet. Pie plant contains a large amount of oxalic acid and so is a splendid blood purifier and tonic. The simplest way of preparing pieplant is as a sauce, and the secret of having this very nice is to stew the pieplant very slowly with plenty of sugar and just enough water to keep it from burning. A little lemon improves the flavor for some people.

The pie plant is delicious and many other nice desserts can be made with this vegetable as a basis.

Pieplant Pie.—Four boiling water over a cup of pie plant chopped rather fine, let stand a few minutes and pour off. Add to the pieplant one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and the yolks of two eggs. Flavor with lemon. Bake with an under crust. When done add a cup of heavy cream, two eggs beaten stiff, and brown.

Rhubarb Fool.—Steam the rhubarb soft, with half its weight in sugar; press through sieve. Mix a coffee cupful of cold pulp with the same amount of whipped cream. Serve cold.

Rhubarb, with Figs.—Wash a half-pound of bag or pulled figs and cook in boiling water to cover until the water is nearly absorbed. Skin and cut a pound of rhubarb in one-inch pieces. Put a layer in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, add a layer of figs, repeat until all is used; put on a quarter of a cup of water and bake in a slow oven until the rhubarb is soft. Dates or raisins may be used with the rhubarb in the same manner. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

Pieplant Tapioca.—To one-half cup of well soaked tapioca add one pint of chopped pieplant that has been cooked for five or ten minutes in one-fourth cup of water and one-half cup of sugar. Boil together until the tapioca globs transparent, and serve either hot or cold with sugar and cream.

A ballot is to be taken at Limoges in order to avoid a bakers' strike. The journeymen bakers are anxious to abolish night work, but the masters fear to accede to the request as it will mean that no more fresh rolls can be served for breakfast.

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A Farmer's Trials.

A SUFFERER FOR YEARS, THE RESULT OF A FALL.

As His Weakened Condition La Grippe Fastened Upon Him, and Brought Him Near the Grave.

Mr. William Silver is a well known farmer living near Hemford, N. S. During his life he has passed through much sickness, but now, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he is again enjoying vigorous health. To a reporter who recently interviewed him Mr. Silver said: "I am now in my 62nd year, and I may date the beginning of my trouble to my sixteenth year when I was thrown from a horse's back, and had my spine somewhat injured. This was always a weak spot and it seemed to leave me more susceptible to other troubles, as it grew worse as I advanced in years. As a farmer I always had to work hard, and often expose myself to inclement weather. My back trouble was finally aggravated by indigestion, and as this affected my appetite, I was very much run down. Finally a few years ago I was attacked with la grippe, which developed into pneumonia. My family doctor succeeded in conquering this trouble, but for six months I was not able to leave the house, and all that he could do for me did not bring back my strength. Finally I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. In fact before I stopped doctoring I had tried four different physicians, and all the time instead of getting better I was growing weaker. Some eighteen months have now elapsed since my attack of la grippe, and during that time I was not able to do any work. My whole system seemed exhausted, and my nerves shattered. On fine days I would go out for a while, but often I would become so weak and dizzy that I could scarcely get back to the house. One day my neighbor asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought the advice might be worth taking and I sent for a half dozen boxes of the pills. Before they were gone there was no doubt I had found a medicine that was helping me, and I got a further supply. I continued taking the pills for about three months, and before I quit taking them I was feeling better and stronger than I had done for years. Every symptom of the weakness that had followed la grippe was gone, and my back which had bothered me for so many years was almost as strong as in boyhood. I have since done many a hard day's work, and been exposed to bad weather, but without any evil effects, and I can truly say Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to vigorous manhood."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such cases as the one noted above because they create new, rich, red blood, thus strengthening weak and shattered nerves. They do not purge and weaken like other medicines, but strengthen from the first dose to the last. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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PROFESSIONAL DRUGGERS.

HOW IT IS DONE IN THE GREAT CITY OF LONDON.

The Druggers Have Taken the Place of the Confidence Tricksters. They Hunt the Fashionable Places of Resort and Ingratiate Themselves into the Good Graces of Strangers.

There is no class of thieves in London which has of late years been so successful in its hauls, or which has baffled the police more than that which comprises professional druggers, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

These men are always persons of immaculate exterior, and most plausible, nay, even fascinating, address, and their haunts are all the fashionable places of resort of the West-end where moneyed strangers from other lands or from the country congregated. But their favourite haunts are quiet and fashionable saloon bars, where they make a great show in the way of expenditure. The druggers see a sunburnt gentleman, perhaps enjoying himself unwisely and spending money freely, and he contrives, generally with a confederate, to pick up an acquaintance with the stranger and to make himself vastly agreeable.

The two or three adjourn to some place of amusement, and some hours afterwards a gentleman, the victim, is driven by a cabman to a police-station—and sometimes to a hospital afterwards—insensible, and minus money, watch, and jewellery. The cabman has picked up two "gentlemen" originally, but one of them has called on the way on some excuse, and has not returned.

Were it not for these frequent incidents at police-stations, the police would never hear of one-twentieth of the cases of drugging, for the victim is

GENERALLY A MAN of some means and position, who had rather suffer loss than be dragged into a prosecution. Again, he not infrequently sets down his own insensibility, when the druggers who had had him in hand has been accomplished at his evil work, not to drugs, but to some vile drink that he may have got at some place on his round. There are other measures which may be taken as a matter of policy, but

It is my secret that most of the members of drugging gangs use chloral. It will be well within the memory of most people how, a very few years ago, a Manchester gentleman of some importance was found dead in a cab as the result of meeting an affable stranger, who administered chloral to him.

In this case, the druggers was a bungler. To show how little that description can apply to the London specimens of the same kind, it may be stated, as an absolute fact, that only recently a celebrated music-hall performer, who knows London life as few men do and who is an abominable man, was so completely the victim of druggers that they robbed him of every article of value he possessed and left him insensible in his own brougham. One of the druggers was a physician, in affected admiration of the performer's talents, given him a beautiful and valuable diamond ring, which of course, went with the rest.

At a great and most fashionable place of amusement in the West End, the waiters not long since found, at the end of the performance, a gentleman in evening dress who was alone and insensible. Bottles and glasses were greatly in evidence, and it was afterwards found that the gentleman had been heavily and

SERIOUSLY DRUGGED, and robbed of property to the value of over £700. The waiters remembered two men of most fashionable exterior who had been with him, but who seemed to have slipped away. Although from this time the waiters kept their eyes open, the almost incredible fact remained that the subsequently was this same scene repeated at the same place, the latest victim, an American gentleman, losing over £1,000. In two of the cases the management had the glasses strictly examined, and the presence of chloral was detected.

But these misdeeds sometimes meet their match. Not long ago two of them picked up a Yorkshire gentleman, who was attending the London wool sales. He had a very large sum of money upon him, and as he had met the two spent money very freely and seemed most gentlemanly men, he never suspected them for one moment.

He was enjoying himself to the full at a bar in the heart of fashionable London, when the barmaid contrived to whisper to him that one of the men had put something into his own Yorkshireman's glass. She further managed to tell the gentleman what she thought the men were. One of the fellows, suspecting something, slipped off, but the intended victim thrashed the other man within an inch of his life, the druggers actually being driven off to a hospital.

Staying at one of the great hotels near Trafalgar Square was a doctor, a man of means and of foreign extraction, from South Africa. He was enjoying himself very freely in the great city, and one evening picked up two most friendly and apparently rich strangers. He foregathered with them eagerly, though he did not tell them what his profession was. One of the waiters made a quiet statement to him as to his companions, and it may be said at once that the doctor did not fully believe this statement.

But he thought, though he was getting rather muddled at the time, that he might as well keep his eyes open. Further, he retired to his own room at the hotel for a moment and put into his waistcoat pocket certain drugs on his own account.

Then he and his two companions adjourned further West. At one place the doctor detected instantly that chloral had been put into his glass, and he refused to take it. He then saw the two thieves that one of them nearly died, whilst the genuine and natural teeth of the other, a particularly fine set, completely came out. The doctor made no secret of what he had done to the police, and even in prison he was a pleasure to add that

HE REMEMBERED THE WAITER.

The following case occurred in August last, and it has had its counterpart no fewer than four times, as reported to the police during the last twelve months. How many times besides, one may conjecture. Not far from Southampton Row a gentleman of undoubted position was walking in a quiet square, when he observed a well-dressed lady reel and almost fall. She clutched the railings, and seemed about to faint. He rushed to her assistance at once. She feebly thanked him, and, indicating a prospective-looking dwelling, he stepped further away, told him she lived there.

He supported her to the door, out of which at the same moment there issued an elderly lady of aristocratic appearance and manners. The latter implored the gentleman to further assist the younger lady, her daughter, to the handsome sitting-room, which he did. Profuse thanks from both followed, for the younger lady seemed to revive marvellously. The gentleman was very much pressed to take a glass of wine, which he at last did very reluctantly.

An hour afterwards he woke up, with an awful headache, to find himself sitting in the same room alone, and despoiled of every valuable he had possessed. The landlady of the house a person of undeniable reputation, explained that the ladies had only taken her rooms that same morning and had gone out about half-an-hour before to "fetch their luggage." The gentleman was robbed to the extent of more than £100, and the thieves were never traced.

FRAGRANT

SOZODONT
a perfect liquid dentifrice for the
Teeth and Mouth

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID, 25c
SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER, 25c
Large LIQUID AND POWDER, 75c

At all Stores, or by Mail for the price.
HALL & RUOKEL, Montreal.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR WINS HIS CASE.

Under an Unjust Penalty for Eight Years.

Bright's Disease Had the Sentence of Death Over His Head—Suffered all the Misery of Broken Health in the Meanwhile—His Deliverance by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dresden, May 13, (Special).—Allan McIntosh, proprietor of the well known Cliff House here, in conversation at his house to-day, made a statement that cannot fail to carry with it the weight and influence of the speaker.

"Gentlemen," said he, "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Bright's Disease after eight years of torture."

To say that his hearers were surprised, but faintly expressed it. Mr. McIntosh looks so far from an invalid at the present time, that the news of his former affliction with a dreadful malady, like Bright's Disease, sounds unreal and improbable.

The subject arose from a conversation in which one of the gentlemen present complained of backache. Mr. McIntosh at once advised Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Following some further discussion on the merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills came the statement above quoted.

"I had Bright's Disease for over eight years," repeated Mr. McIntosh. "I could get absolutely nothing to help me. Bright's Disease was incurable I found. My back was a continual ache. My urine was of that dark color which is the most alarming symptom of the disease."

"Gentlemen, I tell you, I was in a bad way. Bright's Disease means death if you don't cure it, and I could get nothing to cure it. In fact, I was told it was incurable, and believed it. But it isn't. Dodd's Kidney Pills can cure it. They cured me. I used seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Bright's Disease left me. Only for Dodd's Kidney Pills you wouldn't see me here before you this minute."

The facts as related by Mr. McIntosh are universally confirmed by the people of Dresden.

THE MONTHS' NAMES.

Several German papers are expressing dissatisfaction with the names of the months. These critics point out that it is absurd for Europeans and Americans of to-day to dedicate one-sixth of the year to the memory of Julius Caesar and Augustus, to name a third after heathen gods and goddesses, to have two months of doubtful nomenclature, and to designate the remaining four by misleading numerals, September being obviously ninth and not seventh in order.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

SPARROWS' NESTS IN A CLOCK.

In the face of the clock of the Parish church of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, London, are two small holes, which from the payment do not appear large enough to admit even a tiny bird. Yet these apertures have been chosen by sparrows as nesting-places and the birds can be frequently seen flying to and from their strange abode. The operations of the sparrows do not appear to have affected the time-keeping accuracy of the clock.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA, GREEN OR BLACK.

Don't Forget the Facts.

British Grown tea is uncolored and cleanly. It is machine-rolled and contains no adulterants. Neither JAPAN nor CHINA teas possess these characteristics.

"SALADA" Ceylon Teas are sold in sealed lead packets only, never in bulk. Black, Mixed or uncolored Ceylon Green. Sample on application. Address "SALADA," Toronto.

ENGLAND IN CHINA.

The Large Hold That the British Have Gained in the Celestial Empire.

Great Britain is farther in China already than any other power. The English are doing the most of the foreign banking for China. They get a percentage on the greater part of the quarter of a billion dollars used in its foreign trade. They have made the Chinese government loans up to the last four or five years; the first two loans at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, amounting to \$80,000,000, having been placed with the English and Germans. There is one English bank in China which has deposits of \$80,000,000. It pays six per cent on deposits, and, notwithstanding this, declares big dividends. In a recent transaction it made a clear profit of \$2,000,000, and its stock is now two hundred per cent. above par.

The are, in fact, the members, about 13,221 foreigners in China. I do not include the soldiers called in by the present war. Of these foreigners more than 5,000 are English, 2,000 Americans, 1,000 Germans, 900 French, 160 Danes, 400 Spanish, 150 Italians, 1,000 Portuguese and 1,700 Japanese.

A look at what the English are doing at the different ports will show whether they are profitable or unprofitable servants. They surely have not wrapped their talent in a napkin and buried it in the sand. They have made the open ports modern European cities. They are everywhere the leaders in society, education and business.

THE WORLD'S OTHER HALF

WHAT IS GOING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Incidents and Occurrences of the Old Land and Adjacent European Countries—Here, There and Everywhere.

Mauritius has enjoyed a whole week free from the plague—a most exceptional boon.

At the present moment 70 per cent. of the tea gardens in India do not pay.

Seville is one place in the world where dancing is a part of religion.

Possibly the most beautiful outlook in the world is from the terrace of the Monte Carlo Casino.

There are only about one hundred negroes in Paris, which has an approximate population of 2,500,000.

The condition of the Empress Frederic appears to continue satisfactory. She makes frequent excursions into the woods.

The fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Queen Victoria in Calcutta now amounts to twenty-six lakhs and 52,800 rupees.

A well-known doctor in Malta, who is rich and a spirited sportsman, has started the natives by attaching electric lamps to his horses' heads.

The hard winter in Germany has played terrible havoc with the game, especially in the Harz Mountains. Many stags have been found dead.

A landslip at Rabbi, in the Southern Tyrol, has destroyed the assembly rooms there and blocked the River Male, causing considerable inundations.

The Mayor of Lyons has prohibited the opening of any establishment for the sale of intoxicants within 250 yards of any cemetery, church, hospital or school.

A Boulogne traveler sold the proceeds of a night's catch for £440 on the Rochelle market recently. This is the highest figure ever attained on the fish market of Rochelle.

A lady recently succeeded in climbing the Breithorn, one of the most difficult peaks in Switzerland. It is 13,000 ft. high, and has never before been attempted by a lady in winter.

The Belgian Mint is now testing perforated nickel coins, the use of the central hole being to make the coins more different from the silver ones, and to enable them to be tied up in quantities.

Frankfort women now enter the service of railway companies as book-keeping clerks, telegraph operators, and in other capacities. The claims of daughters of the railway officials will be first considered.

The German Emperor has resumed his daily morning and afternoon drives. The wound under the right eye has completely healed, but a very small red line, about half a finger length, is still visible.

It has been decided to fix the proportion of the common expenditure of Austria and Hungary to be borne by the respective halves of the monarchy at 65.4 per cent. for the Austria and 34.6 per cent. for Hungary.

An administrative inquiry with regard to the position of religious congregations in Portugal, and the works of charity, assistance and instruction which are under their control, is being actively pursued throughout the country.

The Caledonian Railway Company have ordered twenty steel cars, of large carrying capacity, from the American Car and Iron Foundry

THE BEST TEA you had ever tasted before trying

becomes a memory and a back number.

LEAD PACKAGES, 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60 Cents.

PURE PAINTS.

Now the season for painting is on. Get your house touched up with paint—good paint. Don't use any common brand of paint because it is cheap. Don't use cheap paint at all, it is dear in the end. Get a good old brand that has been known in Canada for sixty years.

are the oldest and best known paints in Canada, made to beautify and preserve the house. We will send you a booklet showing how some houses are painted and telling all about paint if you will drop us a card and ask for Booklet "K" free.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
PAINT MAKERS,
MONTREAL.
Est'd 1842.

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LUDELLA CEYLON

becomes a memory and a back number.

LEAD PACKAGES, 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60 Cents.

Now the season for painting is on. Get your house touched up with paint—good paint. Don't use any common brand of paint because it is cheap. Don't use cheap paint at all, it is dear in the end. Get a good old brand that has been known in Canada for sixty years.

are the oldest and best known paints in Canada, made to beautify and preserve the house. We will send you a booklet showing how some houses are painted and telling all about paint if you will drop us a card and ask for Booklet "K" free.

A. RAMSAY & SON,
PAINT MAKERS,
MONTREAL.
Est'd 1842.

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are the oldest and best known paints in Canada, made



Straw Hats.

We have the latest up-to-date styles in Straw Hats. Warm weather is coming and you will need one. See our lines.

STRAW FEDORAS and LINEN FEDORAS, 50c. to \$1.50.

Hat up at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

HERE'S WHERE WE BUY OUR GOODS, at C. F. STICKLE'S GENERAL STORE.

OVERALLS, BOYS' DUCK PANTS, SMOCKS, SOCKS, OVERSHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, BRACES, TIES and GLOVES.

Fancy Dress MUSLINS, in white. Embroideries and Laces to match.
LADIES' SKIRTS, in fancy stripes, at 90c. each.
FLANNELETTE SHEETS, in grey and white, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.25 a pair.
LADIES' UNDERVESTS from 5c. to 25c. each.
DRAWERS, embroidered, at 25c. a pair.

GROCERIES.

Iced Ginger Cakes, 2 lbs. 25c. Lemon, Wine and Ginger Cakes, 3 lbs. 25c.
Bee Brand Syrup, only 4 pails left now, at \$1.05 a pail.
Pure Gold Jelly, all flavorings, at 10c. a package.
Canned Herrings, very fine, 10c. can. Salmon, 2 cans for 25c.
Lard, very best, in 10, 20 and 50 lb. pails.
Sugar by the barrel, same price \$4.10 and \$4.90 per cwt. Now is your time to buy.

Pay 10c. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Headaches Cured.

Ninety per cent. of Headaches are caused by imperfect eyes. We can permanently cure such headaches with Glasses.

If we fail we will refund your money.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

The Mutual Life of Canada

Formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

A Company
OF POLICYHOLDERS
BY POLICYHOLDERS,
FOR POLICYHOLDERS.

AMOUNT OF NEW BUSINESS
Paid for (taken) in 1900.
\$4,671,712.00, being the largest volume secured in the Dominion by any Canadian Life Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1901.

Beginning the New Century by LEADING ALL ITS COMPETITORS, old and young, among native Life Companies in NEW BUSINESS for the past year, is a record of which any Company might feel honestly proud.

S. BURROWS,
General Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

UNEQUAL EYES. OPPOSITION

Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not both may become defective. We frequently have persons consult us, who were ignorant of the fact that they had only been able to see with one eye to any advantage and the strain frequently causes trouble in this one also. We test one eye at a time and give different glasses for each when necessary. We have the most up-to-date outfit for testing and fitting eyes between Toronto and Montreal, and equal to any in those cities. Consultation free.

ALEX. RAY,
334 Front St., Belleville.

TREES! TREES! —AT THE— Belleville Nurseries

I wish to notify my patrons and all others wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, Roses, Vines, etc., that I have a good stock of the best hardy varieties, guaranteed true to name, and there has never been any San Jose scale in my nursery. Stock is right, prices right. It will pay you to come and see stock and get prices at the Nursery, before placing your orders.

W. C. REID,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Ask your druggist for Petty's Pills. If he hasn't got them write us, enclosing the price, 50 cents, and we will supply you.

Life of Trade

COME AND SEE THE
NEW DRUG STORE
CRAIGIE BLOCK.

Try DR. HAMMOND HALL'S
ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP
for Children. Guaranteed to contain no opiates.

DR. HAMMOND HALL'S
Baby Laxative Tablets.
Tait's WORM CANDY.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

N.B.—This is quite independent of any other house in the village.

J. PARKER,
DRUGGIST.

Does your head ache? Take a Petty.
Does your back ache? Take a Petty.
Does your side ache? Take a Petty.
And do not take any other.

A Visit to Bancroft.

Bancroft, the new metropolis of North Hastings, has a population of active people—no drones—which is stated to be near 700. This wide-awake and ambitious centre has two hotels, one owned by Jas. Best—a brick three stories high, well equipped in every sense, lighted by electric lights, with which the village is everywhere lighted. The other hotel is well conducted by Mr. McCaw. As proof that the village is well established, there are to be found six well equipped dry goods stores and the hardware and other shops are up-to-date, carrying large stocks. Every business is well represented and by men who see a brilliant future for Bancroft.

With a population double that of two or three years ago, the prospect that the village in a short time may reach 1000 inhabitants, if not more, is very flattering, especially so, when under the exertions of able men such as now are its citizens.

The residences throughout are uniformly neat and attractive, especially such as were noticed in the western section, although there are evidently grand, elegant homes already built and under construction in the other sections of the town. There are four churches, neat and attractive. A woollen mill, under good management, is flourishing—in fact the general appearance of the village is that of activity and progress.

Although the buildings as a rule are frame, yet a few brick structures are seen. Several large frame business establishments are being built, and a brick building designed for a banking business is rapidly nearing completion.

Mr. Morrison, editor of the Bancroft Times has a printing establishment well equipped and ably managed.

Three doctors, Embury, Leavitt and Knox, have fine practices.

To be brief, the village is an up-to-date one. Building lots are for sale, and prices range from \$25 to \$100 each, and those south of the village are owned by Mr. Best, who is rapidly selling them.

Several of the citizens were formerly residents in this village and surrounding country, and they are fully contented with their new homes. Among them are noted, Messrs. Boldrick, Anderson, French, Mullett, Smith, etc.

VIATOR.

The Apple-Worm.

Among the most destructive of insect pests that have gained a foothold in Canada is the apple-worm, or codling moth, known to entomologists as "carpocapsa pomonella." The great "wind-falls" that are currently attributed to unfortunate freaks of the elements, are due in a large measure to the inroads of this pest. Most of the apples that fall in an ordinary windstorm will be found, on examination, to contain the larva of this insect, for it is the fruit attacked that yields most readily to the wind.

The moth, an insignificant-looking insect that could be covered by a ten-cent piece, is now busy laying eggs on the apple blossoms. As soon as the fruit is formed the larva hatches out and bores into it. There it feeds until it reaches maturity, a white, fat worm, about seven-eighths of an inch long. If the apple falls the larva comes out and enters the ground, where it goes into the inert pupa state, to sleep out the winter and come forth a moth to sow destruction on next season's fruit. The ravages of the pest can be greatly lessened by the immediate use or destruction of apples that fall from trees, and hogs in an orchard are perhaps the best-known preventive. When the apple remains on the tree the mature worm comes forth and seeks a suitable crevice in the bark in which to spend the long, inert sleep of winter. Many of these can be intercepted by tying a coarse cloth about each tree below the lowest branches. The larvae will find in the bandages comfortable recesses in which to pupate, and that will make their destruction easy.

The Ontario Government has issued an order in Council requiring that all the loose and rough bark on apple trees be scraped away, and that all trees be girdled with coarse cloth not later than June 10. It is also ordered that from June 20 to September 20 the larvae accumulating in the bandages be destroyed every twelve days. The same bandages may be put on the trees again after the destruction of the larvae. Some of the worms that come from the apples drop to the ground and go into the pupa state. These cannot be intercepted by any inexpensive method, and they will generally be sufficient to make the pest a serious menace to fruit-growers.—Globe.

A series of Farmers' Institute excursions has been arranged from all parts of Ontario to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, between June 11 and 30. Two or more will be run each day and a total attendance of 40,000 people is expected.

The Cause of Hay Fever

It's a microbe that floats in the air, gets into the throat and lungs, develops rapidly, excites inflammation, etc. The cause is as simple as a thistle in the finger. Extract the thistle, away goes the pain. Destroy the Hay Fever germ—you get well. That's why Catarrhones acts so marvelously in Hay Fever. Its fragrant vapour you bring cure, but to the microbe death. Catarrhones is as quick to act on these microscopic organisms as lightning. Prevents as well as cures, and is always successful. Druggists, 25c. and \$1.00, or Poison & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The Rich Man and His Pile.

John Wanamaker started at a dollar and a quarter a week, walking four miles to his work. He is now worth many millions.

John A. Rockefeller worked a year in a newspaper office for \$40.

Andrew Carnegie was glad to earn \$1.25 a week when he started in the world.

P. T. Barnum, who became the prince of showman, once rode a horse in a circus for 10 cents a day.—Exchange.

And a great many years ago there was born in a manger in Nazareth one who never tried to make money, yet he did more for mankind than all the rich men of Judea. Shakespeare started life a poor boy and died a comparatively poor man, yet he did more to enlighten the world than if he had made a dozen fortunes. A neighbor of John Milton, who bred a fast colt, probably got more for it than the blind genius received for Paradise Lost. Robert Burns didn't know how to earn or keep a dollar, but his life and his writings preach to humanity through succeeding generations, while the rich gentry of his period and place are only remembered because they knew him in the flesh. But without calling the world's geniuses into evidence, a man need only count over a list of his acquaintances to learn that he envies, not necessarily the millionaire, but the man who is healthy, surrounded by health, and moving in worldly conditions that are reasonably pleasing and content-producing. Millions in their capacity as money-owners are used too often as models for the young, and there is stirred up in immature minds a wrong conception of what success is.

Rockefeller's success has not consisted in making millions so much as in starting in with nothing and making himself the greatest man in the world—combating and overcoming through the early stages of his career, men with more capital, bigger opportunities, and, perhaps, no more conscience than himself. He is to be praised only if his success is as legitimate as it is great.

Carnegie's success consisted in building up an immense business in steel—undertaking an immense load and carrying it without a stumble. We do not think it altogether improbable that Carnegie put his life into the steel business as unreservedly as Kipling puts his into his literary work. The money is the measure—the length, width and weight—of the success achieved, but not the success itself. Kipling knows whether his success grows or dwindles by the earning power of his pen, yet to him money is not the main thing, any more than the cyclist is the bicycle.

Success cannot be found in money-having, nor does the size of a man's fortune indicate the success he has had. It is not an arbitrary means of measuring success even in trade, because one man may acquire a million dollars by despicable methods and to the injury of his fellow-men, while another may gain possession of the same amount of wealth by pushing business with great energy and skill, by applying new ideas, by exploring new channels of trade and reaping the first fruits of courage. The rich man will only serve as a good model for the young if he has grown rich by means creditable to himself, and even then he makes a good model, not because of the money he possesses, but because of the zeal with which he buckled into the big undertakings that occupied his time.—Toronto Star.

Shot Himself.

Campbellford, Ont., May 27.—Mr. George Waters, a well-known citizen of Campbellford, procured a revolver this morning and told his wife that he was going to the barn to shoot a cat. In a few minutes a report was heard, and Mrs. Waters on going to the barn found him lying dead, a bullet wound in his head. Deceased leaves a widow and four children.

The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church will this year be held in the city of Ottawa, beginning 12th of June.

It has been decided not to enlarge the Methodist Church at Campbellford the present year; the expectation is that a new church will be built in 1902.

By act of Parliament passed in the session of 1900, apple barrels for export must be made of good seasoned wood having dimensions not less than the following, namely: twenty-six inches and one-fourth between the heads, inside measure, and a head diameter of seventeen inches, and a middle diameter of eighteen inches and one-half, representing as near as possible ninety-six quarts. There is a penalty of twenty-five cents for each barrel offered for sale of smaller dimensions.

Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help, but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much weight." Infallible for Coughs, Colds and All Throat and Lung troubles. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

= CRAMPS. =

We are somewhat cramped for space this week to give our full bill of fare, and at the same time tell about the Granite Ware we give FREE with "Art" Baking Powder; but you can depend on getting Lowest Prices and Best Quality Goods in every line we handle. It won't give your pocket book the cramps to make a purchase here.

SPECIAL.

BICYCLE KNEE PANTS, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

FREE COLLARS.—A free White Collar of best quality and style with every Colored Shirt sold Thursday and Saturday.

TIES.—The latest creations in Art Neckwear for Saturday at 5c. to 50c.

MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS.—Odd lot Half-Price Sale in Suits for the next two months. Ask to see these money-savers.

GREY COTTON at 5c. It pleases us, it will please you.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.—All the latest freaks of fashion's fancy—Saturday.

MUSLINS and GINGHAMS at 10c., regular 15c.

This Bread Pan, worth \$2.00, given away with 1 lb. Art Baking Powder.

This Large Granite Pail given with 1 lb. Art Baking Powder.

No. 28 Granite Kettle given with 1 lb. Art Baking Powder.

Granite Milk Pan, free.

Granite Tea or Coffee Pot free.

A Granite Pie Plate, Saucepan and Pudding Pan given free with 1 lb. Art Baking Powder.

Two (2) Granite Wash Basins Free.

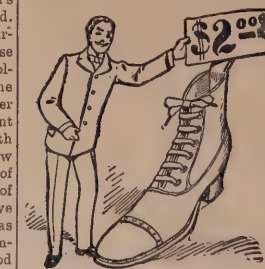
We give this large Granite Saucepan with 1 lb. Art Baking Powder.

Art Baking Powder

PUREST, STRONGEST AND BEST
SOLD ONLY BY

CLUTE & MATHER.

P. S.—Beware of smoke and water destroyed Fire Auction Teas, and when you want a good thing in Tea, buy our Sterling Brand, fully guaranteed—pure Japan, Ceylon Black, and Ceylon Green at 25c. lb.



CAT SHOE POLISH, warranted not to injure the leather. Shoes repaired neatly.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

Economy and Comfort

are combined with great advantage to the buyer of our \$2.00 Shoes for Men and Women. It is well made of substantial material and is elegant in fit and finish. You save money when you buy it, but not only that, you help your strength, your patience, your feet, and of course your comfort. Wear it and prove these claims.

Then we have cheaper lines in Ladies' and Men's Shoes as low as 75c. to \$1.00.

We are Sole Agents for the EMPRESS SHOES. See that the word EMPRESS is stamped on the bottom, also the price.

We are also agents for IDEAL and BLACK CAT SHOE POLISH, warranted not to injure the leather. Shoes repaired neatly.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

SEEDS!

RED CLOVER,
ALSIKE,
TIMOTHY and
RAPE.

We have a well selected stock of each, and prices are right.

SEED CORN.

A lot of first class Seed Corn, Improved Leeming, White Cap Dent, and Mammoth Southern Sweet.

Flour and Salt always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at Sine, on Saturday, June 1st, 1901, at one o'clock, p.m., when the report of the past season's business will be considered and dividends paid. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the opening of the skimming station at Central Cheese Factory will also be considered; and any other business that may be brought before the meeting. All those interested are requested to attend.

M. W. SINE,
President.

Sine, May 21, 1901.

Household.

KITCHEN HINTS.

How many young housekeepers know that they will spare themselves tears if when peeling onions they hold knife and vegetable in cold water? How many understand that lettuce should always be torn or broken, because cutting bruises the tender leaves, or that in dressing a green salad the oil should be put on before the vinegar? And while speaking of salad, let me say that I had been keeping house many years before I learned that if mayonnaise dressing curdled in the making it need not on that account be thrown away, writes a correspondent. If set aside, and the dressing begun again with the yolk of another egg, the curdled dressing may be added to the good as soon as the latter has received oil and stirring to thicken it well.

Nearly all of these fragments of knowledge tend to promote true economy. Such a fragment, for instance, as that the raw yolks left over when the whites have been employed in a meringue may be kept for several days in a bowl of cold water, and will at the end of that time be as good for custard or scrambled eggs as when first broken. Lemons, too, will keep better covered with cold water than in a basket. Another irrelevant but useful piece of information is that meat that has a suspicion of taint about it need not always be thrown away, but may be saved by being first washed in a strong solution of baking soda and cold water, and then in vinegar, to restore the flavor. The fat should be cut off and cast aside, as that is generally the part most seriously affected.

In continuation of these broken fragments of instruction it may be stated that familiarity with some of the parts soda may play in a kitchen is of use. A pinch of it will keep milk or cream from curdling when boiled. In making tomato soup a bit of soda about the size of a pea should be added to the tomatoes before they are put with the hot milk. Many cook books give this hint, but few tell that dried beans, for which the directions "soak overnight," is given, will be left enough for six o'clock dinner if put to soak in the morning with a tiny pinch of soda. The value of alkali is similar addition will keep fresh peas or beans a brighter green than when cooked without it. A little soda may also be added to soups that have any tendency to acidity.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

French Fruit Salad.—Two oranges, two bananas, 12 English walnuts, one head of lettuce, mayonnaise. Wash and put the lettuce to crisp. Peel the oranges, cut into slices, remove the seeds, then cut the slices into small pieces. Peel the bananas and cut crosswise into thin slices. Crack the nuts and break the meat into small pieces. Arrange the lettuce for individual serving; place a layer of bananas, then oranges, then bananas in each lettuce cup, and dress with mayonnaise. Garnish nuts and serve.

Caviar Fingers.—Cut slices of bread half inch thick; trim off the crust, and then cut slices into strips about an inch wide; butter slightly and toast in the oven; then spread each strip with caviar and sprinkle with cayenne.

Cheese Crisps.—Take tiny cream wafers and spread with a mixture of two tablespoonsful of Parmesan cheese, half teaspoonful of mustard and a few drops of Tabasco sauce or dash of paprika for those who like milder seasoning. Toast these slightly in the oven and serve hot. The wafers should be spread lightly with a little softened butter.

Celery Sandwiches.—Celery sandwiches are best made when combined with hard-boiled eggs. The celery should be shredded very fine and mixed with finely chopped eggs. The taste is then improved with mayonnaise dressing. Spread between thin oblongs of brown bread.

Bonbons.—For those who do not have to consider expense and are desirous only to obtain novelty and something out of the usual line of well known dishes there are marrons of fruit glace, marrons of fruit disguises, chocolates, brandied cherries, dipped in fondant, each in a tiny paper case. The various colored peppermints and small candies filled with liquor are also delicious. Frenched almonds are dipped in a hot sirup of brown sugar that has been cooked to the brittle degree and served as bonbons. For those who want the latest thing, regardless of expense, there are candy Sherbet—Six small round bonbons, each containing a blend nicely with artistic color schemes and are inexpensive.

Grilled Almonds.—Blanch and dry one cup of Jordan almonds. Boil one cup of granulated sugar and one-fourth cup of water until it will spin a thread from the spoon. Then toss the almonds and let them cook a few moments in the sirup, stirring them occasionally, but not until. When the almonds are straw coloured remove them from the fire, stirring until the sirup turns to sugar. Some of the sugar will cling to the nuts like melted almonds.

A Fruit Ice.—One pint cream, one pint milk, one cup sugar, one half pound figs chopped fine, one half pound almonds, one half cup peaches. Mix well before putting into freezer. Grape Fruit Sherbet—Six small round bonbons, each containing a blend of three cups sugar, one tablespoon of gelatin, one pint water. Soak

gelatin in cold water, add sugar, and boil five minutes; let it cool and add pulp of fruit. Freeze.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

The fumes of burnt camphor will relieve a cold in the head. Put a piece of camphor, the size of an egg in an old saucer, set it on fire, and after burning a few moments blow out the flames and inhale the fumes.

When you make a cold lemonade for a cold remember that glycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable.

Sage tea, or oat meal gruel, sweetened with honey, is good for chapped hands or any sort of roughness.

Oil of winter green and olive oil mixed in equal parts and applied externally have been recommended for rheumatism.

It is said that a drop or two of camphor added to the water with which the face is washed prevents the skin from becoming shiny.

A good gargle for sore throat is made of one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, half a cup of boiling vinegar and three teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well together and when settled strain. Gargle the throat every half hour.

As a remedy for an obstinate corn bind a piece of lemon upon it, renewing it morning for three or four days. The corn can then be removed.

For a cold hot lemonade is a household remedy. Put the juice of two lemons in a pint of hot water. Boil one minute, sweeten to taste and drink as hot as possible.

IN CAMP AND HARBOUR.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Condensed Paragraphs of Interest to Both Military and Civilian.—How Tommy Atkins Fares in Different Countries.

The places of exile for Boer captives now include, Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda and Bombay.

The War Office has in its hands several thousand pounds belonging to the next of kin of deceased soldiers.

Major-General Fitzroy Hart will succeed General Macdonald in the command of the 3rd Brigade in South Africa.

Over £600,000 of unclaimed army prize money has been applied towards keeping up Chelsea hospital and the grounds.

The first-class battleship "Revenge" will go to Portland to begin her coastguard duties, in succession to the "Alexandra."

The steamship Sussex has sailed from Australia with 1,000 horses, destined to reinforce Lord Kitchener's forces at the Cape.

The appeal for books for the South African Comptrolary brought subscriptions amounting to over £100, and no fewer than 22 tons of literature.

There is apparently not much sympathy in Denmark for the Danes who are prisoners of war at St. Helena. It has taken several months to collect £78.

The full band of his Majesty's Irish Guards gave their first public performance at the National Sunday League's concert at the Alhambra a week ago.

Dr. Lloyd has sent a fresh protest to the German Government concerning the supply of arms and guns by German firms to England for use in South Africa.

The ten British battleships bearing obsolete guns are the Ajax, Agamemnon, Temeraire, Inflexible, Superb, Alexandra, Dreadnought, Sultan, Monarch and Hercules.

Two new Yeomen of the Guard, ex-sergeant-Majors, Fegan and Foot, were enrolled at St. James' Palace recently to fill recent vacancies and bring the force to its normal strength of 100.

As H.M.S. Hood was leaving the harbour at Malta with the Mediterranean Squadron she fouled the French mail steamer Eugene Periere, which was lying at anchor. The Hood lost two of her boats.

A flotilla of torpedo boats recently were engaged making an attack upon the defenses of Portsmouth. All efforts were unavailing, and the searchlights turned on, with the result that the attack was unsuccessful.

It has been arranged to supply beer rations instead of rum to troops en route to or from foreign stations, and a contract for 10,000 hogheads of ale for the use of soldiers returning from South Africa has just been completed.

The Admiralty have purchased the first of several large steam colliers which are to be added to the British Navy for coaling ships away from the home ports. This vessel can carry just over 8,000 tons of coal, while her triple expansion engines give a continuous speed of 12 knots.

Ex-soldiers desirous of enlisting into the Royal Garrison Regiment, which will be employed in the Mediterranean and other non-tropical stations, must have served continuously for not less than three years; they must be of good character, and between the ages of twenty-two and forty.

A DARK OUTLOOK.

The Czar still hopes for universal peace. He thinks the disarming of the nations would have the desired effect.

I think the Czar overlooks our submarine batteries. So long as we possess these weapons and the other chieftains we shall continue in the bloody arena.

CHECKMATED.

STORY OF A SONG.

When Matthew Stoneleigh set his mind on having a thing he usually got it in the end, no matter how impossible it seemed at the outset. But the less said about the means he employed the better. He was a musician-publisher by profession, and had built up a business of enormous proportions, one, moreover, which still continued to grow. What Stoneleigh had on his mind would have kept most men awake at night, but he contrived to sleep like a top. Strange tales could have been told of certain business-like transactions in which he had had a hand. Struggling composers had received a few pounds for work which had afterwards yielded him the same figure in thousands. This fact did not prevent him from posing as their benefactor.

He was terribly ambitious and inordinately vain. His first ambition had been to get rich. Money, he told himself was power. And now he was rich, but not satisfied. Certainly he had acquired power, but hardly the sort which suited his fancy. Society's doors, open to many composers of songs he published, were closed to him. Now, he was of the opinion that there was not half so much difficulty attached to composing a song as to selling the same. Still, that was neither here nor there. He wanted to get into society. It was his supreme desire, as, indeed, it had been the ruling passion of many before him. By this time he was firmly convinced that money could not furnish the entrée, but it occurred to him that ability might. What was he to do?

He made up his mind to become a composer. He was in possession of more than ordinary musical gifts, or he had not risen to the position he now occupied, but he lacked the creative faculty. However, a large number of manuscripts passed through his hands, and by these he profited. He composed songs, though how much of these productions traced their origin to his own head was a question. He chuckled to find that the composition of a single song earned him more honor than the publication of a hundred and one had done.

One morning he was seated in his private office, on the best of terms with himself, when a clerk came to him with a lady's card. Close on the clerk's heels followed the owner of the card, no less a personage than Madame Carruthers, England's premier soprano.

Stoneleigh bowed low, as much to conceal a look of exultation as to express his homage. "I want a song," said the lady, coming immediately to the point of her visit. "Not an old one, mind. I desire to know if it is in your power to furnish me with a new one. You are acquainted with my style. Remember, I have not had a satisfactory ballad for ages."

"That is not surprising," said Stoneleigh, "since it is impossible to produce a melody worthy of your interpretation."

Madame Carruthers laughed, but did not seem displeased. "Just think of Constantine, the tenor," she continued. "The song he got from your house last autumn has turned the heads of half the musical world. Can you not serve me as you served him? I declare that my stock of songs is growing quite stale."

Stoneleigh appeared to be turning something over in his mind. "May I venture to offer you a song I myself have composed?" he asked, presently. Charmed to try it, she said, "Have you written one?"

"No. The fact is, it happens to be in my head at present," he said, with a covert smile. "I have not yet committed it to paper."

"When can you let me have it?" "In eight days, if that will be soon enough."

"Say five. To-day is Monday. Can you manage it by Friday night?" "It shall be at your house by then," he replied.

She took her departure. "The chance of a lifetime," murmured the publisher, the moment he was alone.

Presently the door reopened, and his clerk appeared a second time. "What's his name this time?"

"Can't guess. Says he wants to see you most particularly, and has almost gone on his knees for an interview. Poor beggar! he looks as though he's got to the last straw."

"Not far from it." "Hum! Better show him up."

"Well, what do you want?" demanded the publisher, when Macdonald and he were alone.

"I've brought a song to show you, sir," said the new-comer, in a husky voice, "and I want you to consider it. Oh! sir, I beseech you to give it a trial. You will never regret it, I assure you."

"Hum! I suppose it's similar stuff to the rot you've thrust on me before?" "No; it is the best thing I have done in my life, and the only hope I have left. I am starving, and I have not only myself to consider. There is my wife and my little lad. I beg you to help me, for their sakes."

"Why don't you turn your hand to something else, instead of wasting

your time composing songs that won't sell? Why don't you get coiled in, or sweep a crossing? Either of these will prevent you from starving."

Macdonald was silent. "I haven't time to bother with that," continued the publisher, "take your precious song elsewhere and leave me alone."

"I have already been with it to eight publishers, and not one of them will see me."

"Hum! You've failed elsewhere, and now your only chance is to fall back on me, eh? This is what comes of tender-heartedness."

"Mr. Stoneleigh," said the man, with sudden passion, "if you read me away, do you know what I shall do?"

"No idea."

"I shall tear my song up, and then I shall go to the dogs."

"Tut, tut. Empty words, my dear fellow. However, I suppose I shall have to look at your precious song." (He had intended to do so all along.)

"What's it about? Tennyson's 'Tears, Idle Tears'?" "Pshaw! What a coincidence. I happen to be setting the same words to music myself. But leave your manuscript, and I will consider it."

"And when may I call for your decision?" "Oh, in about two days."

"I trust it may be favorable, sir." "Anyhow, you will not be kept long in suspense. Good-day."

He wrote study convinced Stoneleigh that Macdonald's song was a veritable masterpiece.

"Good idea, that of mine, to say I was setting Tennyson's poem," he told himself. "Rather rough on Macdonald, I must confess, but it's entirely the beggar's own fault. He ought to have pulled through all right, and he turns his attention to me, more lucrative employment I shall have simply done him a kindness. When will idiots learn sense?"

Macdonald remained idle during the two following days, his state of mind putting work of importance out of the question. He was passing through deep waters. Most of the time he sat staring into the fire, his elbows supported by his knees, his chin buried in his hands. At length the hour of his appointment with the publisher drew near.

"You will not be long away, Richard," said his wife, handing him his hat. "I shall count the moments till you return."

"If it is accepted I shall be back in half an hour," he said.

"And if not?" She just managed to whisper the words.

A look shot into his eyes which terrified her.

"I—I don't know," he stammered, "what I shall do."

He walked out of the room. Her hand flew to her heart. Oh! what—what would her husband do if this hour of her direct need her eyes rested upon her son, a lad of ten summers, who was carving quaint figures out of cork with a small pocket-knife. She darted to his side, caught his arm, and cried:—

"Quick, Charley! Attend to what I say. Run after your father. Don't let him know you are following him. He must not be out of your sight a single instant. You understand? Now run. Make no mistake."

A look of comprehension dawned in the boy's eyes and, grasping his cap, he hastened out of the room.

Some time later Macdonald was ushered into Stoneleigh's private office.

"Ah! take a seat," said the latter, without raising his head. He was writing a letter.

The composer did not sit. Stoneleigh finished his letter, inclosed it in an envelope, and put his pen behind his ear.

"Well, I've tried over your song, Macdonald," he said, moistening the envelope-flap with his tongue.

There was a blank pause. Stoneleigh was hoping there would not be a scene.

"And—er—I'm sorry to say it, you know, but there's absolutely no way out of it."

He placed the envelope on his blotting-pad, addressed it, and then tossed it aside.

"The fact is—er—your song is nothing whatever in our line. So I am reluctantly compelled to return it to you."

He opened a drawer at his right hand, took out the manuscript, and extended it to its author.

"I won't have it!" cried Macdonald, with a choke in his voice.

"My dear fellow! You—Hullo!" The door had opened a few inches, and a boy appeared in the aperture.

"What's Charley doing?" he asked, "he's been looking at the manuscript and was bent on fulfilling his mother's injunction to the letter."

"Here's a queer pass," said the publisher. "Who are you, I should like to know?"

"Please, sir, this is my father," said the boy, utterly at a loss for another answer.

There was a moment's inaction, which afforded Stoneleigh an opportunity of gently, but firmly, forcing the song upon the unwilling Macdonald.

Then an unexpected circumstance happened. Macdonald, almost maddened by the torture he was enduring, dashed the manuscript to the floor and flung from the room.

"How confoundedly awkward!" exclaimed Stoneleigh.

The following day, on the walk of his distracted parent, and an idea was conceived.

Madame Carruthers should disapprove of the song he was taking up. Yet the more he thought of the song, the more he regarded it as unlikely that she would be anything but charmed. This accounted for the confidence he manifested as he made his way to her house, at the end of the allotted time, a confidence almost disdainful.

Yes, Madame had given orders for him to be admitted to her presence. He followed the footman like one in a dream, seeing before him the attainment of his ambition. Presently he was bending over his patron's hand, voicing the gratitude he experienced on account of the signal honour she was conferring upon him; but she regarded him coldly. Something in her attitude should have warned him of impending calamity.

"You've brought the song, I suppose," she said.

He handed her a case. This she unfashioned and withdrew the inclosure. She opened the song and ran her eyes down the first page. What was that expression dawning on her face? Surprise? Pity? Bewilderment?

An adroit movement caused her to stand with her back to her companion. It was well he could not see her face.

The publisher had seated himself on the nearest chair, and was gazing round the room appreciatively. A beautiful room, very large, and artistically appointed. In one corner, quite twelve yards away from him, stood a grand piano, and a piece of music lay open on it. He was curious to know the name of the song the distinguished soprano had been practicing, but his eyes could not span the distance.

Madame still had the manuscript in her hand, but she was not studying it. Her busy brain was formulating a scheme whereby to compass a most desirable end.

Presently she approached the piano, removed the song, and in its place put the one this publisher had brought.

"Will you be so kind as to play it for me?" she requested.

He bowed and seated himself at the piano. The next moment the room was filled with melody, to which Madame listened almost spellbound.

"Exquisite!" she murmured, when the last note had died away. "If it would not be trespassing on your generosity, there is another song I should like you to play for me."

"Delighted," he said, and she placed a song in question before him. It was Macdonald's manuscript.

Stoneleigh went white, and beads of perspiration stood on his forehead. He was a man difficult to rob of self control, but there was a limit to his endurance.

"Why don't you play it?" inquired Madame Carruthers, with simulated surprise.

What could he say? What could he do? The lady's mere words were so powerful that nothing, absolutely nothing, could stand in face of it.

"Stoneleigh, the game's up," she said. "And now I know that reports which formerly I refused to credit are true."

Stoneleigh saw a picture of himself thrust from the society of pure women and honorable men. He sprang to his feet, a bitter curse on his lips. Madame ran to a bell and placed her hand on it.

"If you move, I ring," she said, calmly.

"I don't move." "Do not ring yet," he said, hoarsely; "Her hand fell to her side."

"What shall you do?" he asked. "Proclaim you to the whole world for what you are."

"Who will believe you?" "Who will disbelieve me?"

He took a step forward. Her hand flew to the bell. He stopped.

"Have you a price?" She shook her head.

"You have not spared others, and you shall not be spared. You have had your day, and the reckoning time has come. You felt sure that you had seen the last of Macdonald's manuscript, but Fate ruled otherwise."

"I could have believed anything but that he would come to you with it."

"He didn't come to me with it. Two days ago, as I was driving from City block occurred, and upon lowering the glass I perceived a crowd and a policeman emerging from their midst bearing the unconscious form of a boy, who, it transpired, had been knocked down by a passing vehicle. I offered my carriage to convey the sufferer to the nearest hospital. Upon being informed that the boy was not really hurt, but only stunned, I decided to take him to my house instead."

"Now comes the most curious part of the affair. When I removed my patient's coat I discovered the manuscript of a song. Need I say more? Perhaps a few words may not be out of place. I tried the song and was charmed. It is that same night I dispatched a messenger to bring the father and mother of my patient to their son, having got their address from the song. Macdonald shall receive the recognition he deserves, and as for you, what I now know others shall know before many days are past. The wrong you have done shall be redressed."

The following night the news-boys were shouting, "Mysterious disappearance of Matthew Stoneleigh,"—London Tit-Bits.

EASY FOR HER.

Mrs. Muggins—Mrs. B Jones is very regular in her attendance at the mothers' meetings. She never misses one.

Mrs. Buggins—Why should she? She hasn't any children to keep her home.

It cannot be, sighed the maid. I respect you highly, Mr. Hunsivell, but we are incompatible. Well, I suppose it cannot be helped. The young man, rapid, peckish for his but, but it defeats all my cherished hopes. I had planned a house in which I fondly imagined we might be happy. It was to be a drawing-room twice as large as the ordinary size, with a capacious wardrobe in every room in the house. Slay, Harry, he said, frowning. Give me a day or two to think it over. It is not impossible that—that—And Harry stayed.

CONSCRIPTION OF BRITISH

COMPULSORY SERVICE UNDER THE UNION JACK.

The Channel Islands Have Adopted the Scheme for Defensive Purposes. Rifle Shooting is the Chief Attention.

The very word "conscription" is hateful to British ears. Yet a journey of eight hours will bring the traveller to a spot where the British flag flies in all its glory, where Britons have been conscripted for years, says The London Daily Mail.

The Channel Islands have a system of compulsory service, which—although the system of training does not reach the high standard of Continental armies—has far-reaching results, without the terrible disadvantages generally accruing to compulsory service. It is purely for the defence of the islands, and the scheme is as follows. Each island is divided into districts, from each of which a regiment is recruited; these districts are sub-divided into "quarters," each furnishing a company for the regiment of the district. Within the district is a drill-shed, or arsenal, at which the men drill. A rifle-range is also to be found within the confines of this district, so that the men always drill in close proximity to their homes. Furthermore, each man, in case of alarm, has a particular post assigned to him.

The name of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty is inscribed on a "Registre du District," showing whether he is serving, or liable to serve, exempt from service. On arriving at the age of sixteen, the names of all youths are added to the "Registre," and should they be medically fit.

COMMENCE TO DRILL. All drills are performed during the evening, so as not to interfere with the avocation of the men. The recruit performs one or two drills weekly, each of one and a half hour's duration, until he is passed into the "active list." A minimum of seventy drills is demanded, in addition to the course of musketry prescribed for recruits of the regular army. He is now clothed and equipped, and required to perform ten drills per annum—each of two hours' duration—in addition to firing the musketry course laid down for trained soldiers of the regular army. This constitutes what is known as a "training." Ten trainings have to be completed before the man can be transferred to the 1st Reserve, in which category he remains till he reaches the age of 45. While therein he is seldom called up for drill; an annual roll call being considered sufficient.

Rifle shooting is the chief recreation of the male inhabitants of the Channel Islands. It occupies a more prominent position with them than cricket does with Englishmen. The reason is not very far to seek. Every man can become a member of a rifle club, and fire twenty-four rounds weekly, or some 600 rounds per annum, all for the insignificant sum of 4s. 6d. In the Channel Islands, which detain so many in England from taking up rifle shooting. The result is that these ranges are occupied throughout the year.

BY ALL CLASSES. from the quarrymen and farm labourers to the well-to-do tradesmen and farmers, from professional men to mechanics, who fraternize on the ranges in a far different manner than do the "Gentlemen" and "Players" at cricket.

The fruits of this system are to be found in the fact that only three per cent. of the male adult population under sixty are unable to use the service rifle efficiently. Again, the harvest of the Channel Islands is not so good as in England, for during the last two years one of these islands has succeeded in winning the Rajah of Koo-pore's Cup against teams picked from the Mother Country. The prizes, consisting of a blue ribbon in the shape of the Queen's Prize only last year.

Quite recently the opportunity was accorded the Channel Islands of doing away with conscription, with scarcely a dissentient voice they declined to have their ancient privileges withdrawn. The only dissentients were a few English settlers who did not mind having their island property defended by the natives, but strongly objected doing their share in the defence.

The effect of this military service on the natives of these islands is at once apparent. It inculcates habits of obedience and regularity, which have their full fruit in the absence of crime.

It may not be out of place to add that "Tommy" is particularly well received in these islands, as every man prides himself on being a soldier; or if he isn't he will apologetically tell you what his ancestors back to the times of the old Dukes of Normandy were.

The enthusiasm which the conscripts of the Channel Islands show in their work is remarkable; they do not regard it as a hardship but as a pleasure.

At a drawing-class the master one evening was expressing his disgust at so few commercial men being able to sketch anything on paper, and, picking up a bottle, he said:—

If you were to ask a hundred commercial men to draw, they would be unable to do so. Aye, aye, replied one of his pupils, but I can sketch them to draw the cork!

Aid to Railways.

It is time a change was made by the Dominion Government in the manner of giving aid to new railway enterprises, or the extension of existing lines. We cordially agree with the following from The Toronto Star:

The Dominion of Canada has granted \$33,881,537 and 89,735,180 acres of land to railways. The Canadian Pacific has received 25,000,000 acres of land, and \$2,742,816, the remainder being divided among various other railways. In addition to what the Dominion has done for railways, the various Provinces have granted \$31,310,170, and the municipalities \$15,881,542, making a grand total of \$186,077,269 of public money paid in subsidies to railways that are privately owned and controlled. That ought to be pretty near enough money and land to give away for railways on the old basis. Whatever new grants may be made, should be made with a view to ultimate ownership by the State, the subsidies applying on the purchase price when the time to pay arrives, or the money being a loan—possibly without interest for a given period—but in the end either recoverable or interest-bearing.

The best bargain ever made in Canada with a railway is that of the Ontario Government with the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway. The new ideas introduced there by Hon. G. W. Ross should set a standard below which those charged with protecting the public interests in connection with railway charters should not allow the contracts to fall.

Bay of Quinte Conference.

The Ministerial Association of the Bay of Quinte Conference assembled at Cobourg in their annual session on June 6th. Thursday, June 7th, is the initial day of the general session. These gatherings will be preceded by a minister's conference on Tuesday evening and meetings of the stationing and statistical committees. On Thursday evening a beautiful memorial window that has been placed in the new Methodist Church in memory of the late Dr. Nelles, Chancellor of Victoria University, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The names of the late Prof. Kingston and Prof. Wilson are associated with the name of Dr. Nelles in this memorial. On conference Sunday the Rev. Dr. Workman, of Toronto, preaches the ordination sermon and Principal Maggs, of the Wesleyan College, of Montreal preaches in the Methodist church in the evening.

Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent.

Miss Ida Winter, of Stockdale, spent a few days visiting friends in this vicinity. Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. W. McLachlan, had the misfortune to break her arm on Thursday last. Wm. McLachlan, Jr. had his foot crushed by a log while playing near the saw mill. Mr. Lewis Wilson, a young man in the employ of E. W. Brooks, while catching a horse, had the end of his finger taken off. Dr. Alger dressed the wound.

Foxboro Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. Daniel Bradley of Ransomville, N. Y., has come to spend the summer with her son, Mr. A. Hubble, of this place. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Simmons are visiting their son Will, in New York. The ice cream social on the evening of the 24th of May was a decided success, in spite of disagreeable weather. A large crowd was present, and the programme was excellent. Proceeds amounted to over \$26.00. Miss Evelyn Ashley and Mr. Allan Chown of Belleville, spent Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. Pope.

Spring Brook.

From Our Special Correspondent.

As the Coe Hill train was coming south last Saturday, when near Baunockburn a wreck of the coach broke, causing a wreck. No one was hurt. John M. Lloyd, who had been a resident of Rawdon for the past forty-five years, passed away suddenly on the 23rd inst., at the age of eighty-eight. The funeral took place last Saturday. The burial service was performed by the Brethren. A good sized piece of paper was seen the other day in the neighborhood of Harold and Spring Brook, looking for a lost character. Better try the X-ray, or better still, build a new character.

Ivanhoe.

From Our Correspondent.

Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Harrison attended the district meeting in Tweed last week. Quite a number from here took in the W. E. M. S. convention at Hazard's Corners on Tuesday and Wednesday. Miss Annie Phillips of West Huntingdon was the guest of Mrs. Russell McMullen on Saturday. Mrs. Alex. Mittle had a very successful quilting on Friday. Mrs. McGillivray of Madoc, and Miss Jackson of Upper Ivanhoe, and a number from Lower Ivanhoe were present. Miss Nettie Henson spent Sunday with Miss Mary Reid. Mr. Frank Clarke of Tuttsville, spent Sunday at Mr. John Wood's. A large crowd attended service at the Holiness Movement chapel on Sunday night and listened to an edifying discourse given by Mr. Robertson of Ridge Road. Dame Rumor says a wedding in town soon. Hon. William Hartley says the locomotive works will probably be removed from Kingston to Quebec if sufficient inducements are offered.

The Bride At Last Said "Obey" But It Was Only After the Groom had Seized His Hat and Started To Leave.

In telling about "Some People I Have Married," in The Ladies' Home Journal for June, the Rev. D. M. Steele says: "Being an Episcopalian I always use the formal printed service of the Prayer-Book. In this the greatest stickler is 'obey.' One day a couple came to me, bringing as witnesses the parents of both bride and groom. Everything proceeded smoothly to the point 'love, honor and obey,' when the bride refused to say the last. I repeated it and waited. Again she refused, and I shut up my book. Then there was a scene. They talked it over, and the more seriously they argued and discussed the more stubbornly she refused. The parents became angry, the groom excited, and the bride hysterical. To humor her he joined in the request to have me leave it out. But I liked the fellow and decided that a little sternness from me in the present might be a favor to him in the future. So I told them I had no authority to change it and would not do so. I tried to show the foolishness of her objection, but it was no use. Finally, I said to him: 'Well, this household must have a head somewhere. I will leave it out for her if you will say it.' Then it was his time to refuse, which he did. He gathered up his hat and started for the door, when presto change! she sprang after him, led him back by the hand, looked meekly up at him and said it."

Bancroft.

(From The Times.)

Police Magistrate Flint, of Belleville, was in town this week. Mr. H. K. Smith, deputy game warden, was in town last week. The outlook for a good hay crop in this district is very promising. Mr. D. T. Parker, student, is now in charge of the Anglican mission at Coe Hill. Gaoler Appleby, of Belleville, spent a couple of days fishing in this vicinity last week, and made some excellent catches. Mr. Jas. Best took a gang of men to Egan Creek on Tuesday to open up a mine on Mr. Geo. Sutton's farm, where a valuable discovery of malachite was made recently.

The Central Ontario Railway has been granted a subsidy of \$1,000 for an extension from Bancroft to the Canada Atlantic, near Whitney, and the Toronto, Pembroke & Lindsay, from Golden Lake to Bancroft, 81 miles, will receive a bonus of \$99,200.

Frank Gilbert Lowe, the book agent, was convicted of stealing \$200 worth of books from the Book Supply Company, Toronto, and committed to gaol for thirty days. Lowe, it will be remembered, ordered the books for the Bancroft library, but failed to make returns, and about 100 volumes are still held by Mr. Best of the Bancroft House, as security for a bond bill. At a meeting of chess men held here on Saturday last, a Chess Board was organized, with Mr. R. Dixon as president and Mr. H. L. Boldrick, secretary. The meeting was adjourned to meet again in the town hall, on Saturday, May 26th, at 1 p.m., when a constitution and a list of by-laws will be submitted. Thos. B. Carlaw, of the Eastern Dairyman's Association of Ontario, and other prominent dairymen are expected to be present. It is earnestly hoped that every president in this district will be present, as well as all interested in the cheese industry.

The Poultry Doctor.

If you are interested in Poultry, by all means send 25 cents in Postage Stamps to the Associated Fanciers, 400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Penna., for their new book, on the diseases of poultry. Although comparatively small, it is concise, terse, and lucid as to be of great value to the fancier and the breeder of poultry. It shows how to manage and rear fowls, how to detect their different ailments, and how to treat them by either allopathic or homeopathic remedies. It is from the pen of Mr. John E. Diehl, the well known Canadian Poultry Association Judge, one of the highest authorities on poultry.

The taking of the census will cost the country in the neighborhood of \$750,000. The result will probably be made known about July 1st.

Miss Etta Somers, aged 24, book-keeper for the Rathbun Company at Lansdowne, was found drowned in a shallow pool of water.

We are approaching the anniversary of Proliferation Day, and in the twentieth month of the war, which is still costing about a million dollars a day. But a British Africa from the Cape to Cairo will abundantly repay the outlay.

The Ontario Government has inaugurated its annual spring campaign against the tramp, which is now in its fourth year. Six detectives have been sent out to arrest all tramps as vagrants. This policy in the past has resulted in a decrease of burglaries.

The State of Arkansas has adopted the policy of licensing dram drinkers, and the fee is \$5 per annum. Every licensee must wear a badge bearing the number of his license and the punishment for drinking without a license is \$15 fine or 90 days in jail for each offence.

A fire, resulting in the loss of two lives, and possibly, a third, occurred at Oak Lake, north of Havelock, Saturday night. Jas. Post, his mother and his nephew, who live in a log house, retired about 11 and 12 o'clock the mother, an elderly woman, discovered the flames and to alarm the others. The man and boy appear to have been choked. The charred bodies were recovered from the ruins. The mother is terribly burned, and may not recover. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Where Medical Science Fails

to cure rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dreadfully, why don't you get a bottle of Pilon's Nervine and try that? Rub it into your stiff joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—wherever the pain is. Nervine has cured plenty of people in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is a powerful instant cure for rheumatism in unusually quick time. Best household liniment known. 25 cents.

MIRAGE ON LAKE HURON.

Surface of Lake Elevated at Angle of Twenty Degrees.

There was a very curious and beautiful mirage on Lake Huron, on a recent Saturday. The surface of the lake appeared to be elevated at an angle of about twenty degrees, so that from front street in Sarnia the ice covered surface of Lake Huron was visible over the top of the buildings in Point Edward. The contour of the shore was plainly visible for many miles, and the uneven surface of the ice fields broken here and there by streaks of open water could be seen stretching away till lost in the distance of the northern horizon. The most singular feature of the phenomenon was the singular manner in which the surface of the lake appeared at intervals to rise and fall. At one time the ice-covered surface of the lake would be barely visible above the lower intervening buildings, and presently, like the raising of a drop scene in a theatre, the landscape would appear to rise till the shore of the lake and the steamers imprisoned in the ice field would be plainly visible high over the summit of Fort Gratiot lighthouse, as if suspended in mid air. The singular phenomenon lasted for several hours, and was viewed with an immense amount of interest by the townspeople of Sarnia.

Why Men Lift Their Hats.

Some Ontario editors are discussing whether or not a self-respecting British subject could kiss the hand of the King. It all depends on the point of view, says The Woodstock Express. No self-respecting citizen could kiss anybody's hand as a token of self-abasement; yet if he looked upon the ceremony merely as an acknowledgment of his allegiance, there is no reason why his self-respect should suffer. Old ceremonies may be retained long after their original significance has departed. Why should a man take off his hat to a lady? According to the original significance of the custom he offers her an insult, for by removing his hat he presumes that she is carrying a club or some other murderous weapon concealed in the folds of her draperies. When he takes off his hat he says to her in effect: "There is my naked head; smash it if you want to." But who ever thinks of the origin of the custom?

Plant With Venomous Spikes.

The pest of British Columbia forests is a plant called the devil's club. It has spikes which, when they enter the flesh, break off and produce poisoned wounds, which fester.

While the struggle in South Africa is still going on, other parts of the dark continent are being opened up. Work on the Uganda Railway will be finished it is expected, by this time next year, 489 miles having already been built. When completed, the shores of Victoria Nyanza will be connected by steamboat and rail with the outside world, virtually opening up the whole of Central Africa. What would Livingstones have thought to hear the railway conductor shout: "All aboard for Ujiji?"

57-62 The Critical Age.

Height of vigor past—nature's power slowing down, vitality less, recuperative power less, endurance less. Stop the progress of decay, tone up the weakened nerve centres, impart vigor to the tiring brain, prepare for the crisis. A means of remarkable potency in the renewal of decreasing vigor is found in Ferrozone. It brightens up the whole being, imparts a sense of power and strength. By the use of Ferrozone, old age is pushed back twenty years. Ferrozone gives strength, vigor, endurance, vim. Mr. C. E. Parker, druggist, has it. Get a box to-day.

Farmers, Attention!

E. W. Brooks has secured the noted Yorkshire Coach Horse, AMBASSADOR, No. 1661, imported by F. Row, Belmont, Ont. Farmers and breeders would do well to see this horse, as he has never been defeated in the prize ring, and his stock are also noted prize winners. For further particulars and terms see bills.

Executor's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of MARTHA AMELIA TURNER, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, deceased.

There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the 15th day of JUNE, 1901, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the real estate of the above named Martha Amelia Turner, deceased, consisting of the following land:

Being village lots number 17 and 18, on the west side of Henry street, in the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings. On the premises is a good two-story brick house, wood shed and outbuildings. These lots are in good state of cultivation and are situated conveniently to the business part of the Village of Stirling.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance in ten days thereafter.

JOHN LINBERTY, Executor.
G. G. THIRLBY, His Solicitor.
WM. RODGER, Esq., Auctioneer.

Prof. Barnard Johnston

the Celebrated Specialist and Expert Optician, will visit Stirling, June 10.

Has had fourteen years experience in treatment of the eyes. He makes a specialty of cataracts and other eye troubles, and will be at the Stirling House parlors four times in the year. Those who have weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult him. Consultation free. Watch for dates.

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JEROME CONLEY.

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clear the skin.

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Bob McCready.

Above is a splendid portrait of Bob McCready, one of the best football players in Canada. He is a member of the Ottawa University team, and has been in all of its championship matches. He is a splendid specimen of robust Canadian manhood, but, strong as he is, he has known what it is to suffer from dyspepsia. So seriously afflicted was he at the opening of the past (1899) season, that he was not able to go out with his team. Pains in the back and sides, intermittent headache, and the awful pangs he suffered after eating, the result of an impaired digestion, warned him that he was in no condition to play football, the hardest of all games. Besides, he lacked the energy to carry him through a campaign. He consulted his physician, but that gentleman gave him no relief. "At this stage," he writes, "I was advised to try Dr. Petty's Pills, the new remedy that one of my friends assured me was wonderful in its effects. I was skeptical, but he sounded his praises so persistently that I was at length induced to try them. The very first dose drove the pains away, and at the end of a week I rejoined my team, and I have come through one of our hardest seasons in the best form that I have ever been in. Dr. Petty's Pills are alone to thank for my fine condition. They are the best medicine I have ever taken. They make one so strong and so full of energy. I, for one, shall never take any others when I feel in need of a strengthening." Such is the recommendation of this well-known athlete, and such is the experience of everyone who tries this wonderful remedy. If your druggist cannot supply you, write to us, enclosing price 40 cents a bottle, six bottles for \$2.50. Address The Dr. Petty Medicine Co., Ottawa, Canada.

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VANCOUVER.
Sketch of the Dauntless Navigator Who Took the Island Over.

The noble island and flourishing city of British Columbia which bear the name of Vancouver are testimony to the debt of our western seacoast to that dauntless navigator and explorer. Born in 1758, Vancouver was only thirteen years old when he entered the British navy, serving almost immediately after as midshipman in the second and third voyages of Captain Cook to the southern seas. His connection with the northwest coast of America, however, did not begin until 1789, when, having risen rapidly in his profession during the meantime, he was despatched at the head of a small squadron to receive the surrender of Nootka, on the island now known by his name, from the Spanish Government. He was also to make a survey of the coast northward, to ascertain whether the Strait of Juan de Fuca was really a strait, and whether some means of communication did not exist by water between the Pacific and the great lakes of Western Canada. Four years were spent by Vancouver in this work, during which he wintered in the Sandwich Islands, and crossed to the American coast with the spring. In 1795, his mission completed, he returned to England. With characteristic zeal and energy he at once plunged into the work of preparing an elaborate report of his operations and discoveries, but he did not complete his task when on May 10, 1798, he died at the age of 40, in Surrey, his end doubtless hastened by the active spirit which led him to bear more perhaps than his full share of the hardships necessarily incidental to his stirring career.

HON. ROBERT BOND.
Sketch of the Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland.

Hon. Robert Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, is returning from England, after settling with the Colonial Office the French shore question, so far as it can be settled in dealings between the colony and the British Government without consulting France. Though born in St. John's, in 1857, Mr. Bond was educated at Queen's College, Taunton, England. His father, Mr. John Bond, was a native of Torquay, Devonshire, who conducted an extensive business at St. John's as a branch of a Bridport establishment. The present Premier studied law, but before being called to the bar entered politics. In 1885 he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and on the retirement of Sir William Whiteway in 1886 Mr. Bond became leader of his party. On politics in 1899 Mr. Bond entered his cabinet as Colonial Secretary, which post he held almost continuously until 1897. In 1890 he was the French shore question, and the same year was appointed by both the Colonial and British Governments to visit Washington to arrange a reciprocity treaty. In 1892 the fisheries and other matters with representatives of our own Government. In 1895 he was at the Ottawa Conference. Mr. O. A. Dana wrote of him: "A comparatively young man, but his tact and ability enable him to rank with the leading statesmen of the day."

GROWING OLD.

Old—we are growing old.
Going on toward the beautiful road,
Finding earth a more blessed abode,
Noble work by our hands be wrought,
Freer paths for our hope and our thought.
Because of the beauty the years unfold
We are cheerfully growing old!

Old—we are growing old.
Going up where the sunshine is clear,
Watching grander horizons appear
Out of clouds that enveloped our youth,
Standing firm on the mountains of truth.
Because of the glory the years unfold
We are joyfully growing old!

Old—we are growing old.
Going in to the garden of rest
That glows through the gold of the west,
Where the roses and amaranth blend
And each path is the way to a friend.
Because of the peace the years unfold
We are thankfully growing old!

Old—we are growing old.
Life blooms as we travel on;
Life blooms as we travel on;
We are children, who do but begin
The sweetness of living to win.
Because here is in us, to bud and unfold,
We are younger for growing old.
—Lucy Larcom.

A WIDOW'S BID.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1901, by C. B. Lewis.

As a sailorman, holding a certificate as chief mate, though at the time out of a berth, I was in the Maritime Exchange, San Francisco, when the ship Good Intent and cargo were put up at auction for the benefit of the underwriters. I had heard something about the queer voyage of the ship. She was from China and Japan, laden with teas, silks and fancy goods, and being blown to the south among the islands by a typhoon, she had struck on a reef off one of the Necker Islands. The shock dismasted her, and she was breaking up when her crew took to the boats and were picked up after several days of suffering. When this had been properly sworn to by master and crew, it was for the insurance companies to come down, and when they had handed over the cash the programme was to put the wreck up at auction and hope to get a bid large enough to cover the cost of making out the papers.

There was just one bidder, and to everybody's surprise, it was a woman. I soon heard it said that she was a widow and kept a boarding house for people of the better class. She bid \$100 for the wreck as it stood, whether still hanging on the coral reef or at the bottom of the sea, and there was a



THE WRECK LAY THERE ON THE REEF.

general laugh as her bid was accepted. She had recognized me as a sailor while waiting to bid and had asked me the distance to the islands and if I had ever been there. When she had bid in the wreck and was ready to go, she gave me her address and asked me to call. Just what she was up to I couldn't figure out, but the fact of a woman bidding in a wreck was sufficient to satisfy a sailor that she was acting upon some information not possessed by the underwriters. I was on hand at the hour named, and I soon discovered that she was a woman of business. When she had made many inquiries about me and was evidently satisfied that I was all right, she told me that she had discovered through one of her boarders that the cargo of the ship was far more valuable than appeared by the manifest. It seemed that some one had a private speculation in opium, the captain and mate standing in, and it was this knowledge that had caused the Widow Jackson to bid for the wreck. The secret had been let out by the mate while ill of fever and out of his head.

What the widow wanted of me was, first, to ask if there was a possible chance that the wreck was still on the reef and if any part of her cargo could be got at; second, the cost of fitting out a craft to visit the scene, and, third, if I would take command on a percentage of what might be recovered and could scare up a crew to do the same. The Widow Jackson was a brisk spoken, decisive woman. She had been left money. The adventure would be a big risk, but if the wreck was found the profit would be enormous. All I had to risk in it was my time, and I soon decided to do that. Acting under her instructions, I looked about for a craft to charter and after a little lighted upon a brig which filled the bill. I also routed out among the sailor crowd a mate, cook and six men who would take all other chances if paid a month's wages in advance. I got figures on the necessary stores, and the widow took a day to look them over. I expected the sum total would frighten her, as the figures were pretty steep in spite of all I could do, but when I called again she said:

"I have got that amount of money and a little over. I am going to sublease this house for six months and go

with you on this voyage. I see you have figured on a cook. Strike him off the list. I shall be cook myself. If I can cook and work here, I can do the same aboard of a brig, and we want no idlers. I have fully made up my mind to carry out my ideas, and you will go ahead as fast as possible."

I was pushing things along to get away at the earliest hour, when I heard that the captain of the late Good Intent was secretly seeking a craft for charter. This satisfied me as to the value of the wreck if it was still intact and also made me hustle the harder. When we finally got away, there was no talk about it, and I was the only man aboard who knew our real destination. That we should be followed within a week or ten days was certain, and we were no sooner clear of the "heads" than orders were given to crack on and keep the black lookout traveling for all aid was worth. We were in ballast only, having cleared for Japan, and I had picked up a good sailer in chartering the Duchess.

There is a wide stretch of salt water and weeks of sailing between the California coast and the Necker Islands, which lie in a southwest direction and number 12, great and small. Only the largest two are inhabited, but I knew that residents of them roved among the whole group and that shell gatherers and traders would be frequently met with. Among our outfit was a 6 pound cannon and 10 muskets, bought of a junk dealer in San Francisco. If we found the wreck, we might have to hold it by force and do some sharp fighting. From the first day of sailing until the morning we sighted Nigger Island, one of the Necker group and the one where the Good Intent had left her bones, she appeared to be certain that our adventure would turn out all right.

The wreck lay there on the reef as she had been abandoned, and a yell came from every throat. We had simply to feel our way down to her as near as possible and then take the yawl and board her. She looked a sad wreck, but we found her in fairly good shape when we got aboard, having the widow with us. The reef was half a mile from the beach, and the ship had driven on to it stem first, run about half her length and then made a cradle for herself. At high tide there were two feet of water in her lower hold; at low tide she was drained of every drop.

Now, see how queer are the ways of fortune. We had not been on the wreck an hour before two native catamarans, each carrying 15 islanders, hove in sight and came down to us. The fellows at once demanded a share of the loot, and we had to resort to the big gun to drive them away. They returned under a white flag before night and offered their services for pay, and 20 of them were engaged to assist us.

It would have been a great find without the opium, but the stuff was aboard all right. The value of the tin cases packed in one of the staterooms was not far from \$20,000, and of general cargo we took in a load which sank the brig to her plimsol mark. In a week we were through with the wreck and ready to turn her over to the islanders for what they could get out of her. We up anchor and headed for the Pacific coast at noon one day, and within three hours we rose a bark which was heading straight for the spot we had left. It was the captain of the lost Good Intent, but he had come too late.

We made port after an uneventful voyage, the cargo was landed and disposed of with only a few days' delay, and one morning we were all paid off, said goodby to the widow, and I never saw her again.

Heathens and Believers.
To the question, often asked, "Are there more heathens in the world than believers in recognized religions?" a positive answer can be given in the affirmative. Statistics show that there are 143,000,000 Protestants, 98,000,000 Greek Catholics, 230,000,000 Roman Catholics and 170,000,000 Mohammedans. As it is estimated that there are about 1,500,000,000 persons on the earth and that the numerous sects outside of the four great religions do not contain more than 53,000,000 members, it will be seen that there are 800,000,000 persons who may be classed as heathens. Most of these, it is claimed, are unquestionably believers in some form of religion. Nevertheless, they are idolaters, and to convert them to Christianity has for centuries been the aim of missionaries throughout the world. A faint conception of the greatness of the task which they have undertaken may be obtained from the fact, shown by the statistics, that the so-called heathens still outnumber the Christians and Mohammedans combined by 100,000,000.—New York Herald.

Learned a Language in Twenty-four Hours.

Of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who could speak 60 dialects and languages, it is related that while he was at the Vatican a traveler arrived in Rome from Asia to be confessed whose language no one who met him could understand. Cardinal Mezzofanti was sent for and found that even he had never heard it spoken. By means of signs he learned the stranger's errand and that he had with him a dictionary of his native tongue.

This cardinal took and, informing the pope that he would be prepared in 24 hours to confess the man, retired to his room. When at the end of the time named he appeared and announced that he was ready to proceed. It was found that he had mastered the language sufficiently to converse quite freely with the traveler.

It Is Queer.

Briggs—It's past understanding how some people live.

Griggs—Especially those persons who tell you there is no money in their business, but who keep on working at it with all their might just the same as if it were paying them 100 per cent profit.—Boston Transcript.

TORONTO'S LOCAL HISTORIAN

Notable Figure in the Early Life of That City Passes Away.

SKETCH OF REV. DR. SCADDING

End of a Useful Life—He Was Nearly 90 Years Old When He Died—Career of a Famous Canadian and Veteran Clergyman Whose Life Was as a Benediction to Many.

One of the most notable figures in the early life of Toronto and the oldest Anglican clergyman in the diocese passed away recently in the person of Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D., who died at his residence, 6 Trinity square. Dr. Scadding, who would have been 88 years old had he lived until July, had been confined to his room since the middle of January, the trouble being a gradual decay owing to extreme old age. He was sleeping quietly when those who were watching in the room were aroused by the extreme stillness, and upon going to the bedside it was found that the aged minister of the Gospel, and historian, had finished his course and had peacefully passed away. Mrs. Scadding died in 1843, and one daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, and several grandchildren survive.

John Scadding, the father of the late Rev. Dr. Scadding, came to York in 1793 with Major-General (afterwards Governor) Simcoe, having been factor to the latter on his Devonshire estates. In 1796 John Scadding obtained from the Government a grant of the whole of Lot No. 15, on the east bank of the Don, consisting of about 250 acres, with a broken front on the lake. In the same year he returned to England with Governor Simcoe. The late Dr. Scadding was born at Dunkswell, Berkshire, in 1813, and as a boy joined his parents, who had returned to York. His father died in 1824 from injuries inflicted by the falling of a tree.

Dr. Scadding received his early education at Upper Canada College, being the head boy of the institution in the first year of its existence, 1830. In 1833 he was appointed a King's scholar, which entitled him to a free course at an English university. He proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took a deep interest in the religious and educational movements which were then stirring the best thought of England. Graduating B.A. in 1837, he returned to Canada in 1838, and at once entered into the activities of his country. He became classical master in Upper Canada College, and was the first incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, holding these important posts for over a quarter of a century, until ill-health compelled him to relinquish them. In the meantime (1840) he had proceeded to his M.A. degree. In 1852 he revisited Cambridge and received the degree of D.D. (comitalis causa) at Oxford.

Dr. Scadding was rightly termed the historiographer of York, and his labors in that respect have been invaluable. While editor of the Journal of the Canadian Institute he contributed in serial form his "Toronto of Old, or Collections and Recollections, Illustrative of the Early Settlement of Canadian Life in Ontario." To this class of work he devoted himself with rare industry and enthusiasm. His "Four Decades of York, Upper Canada," formed the first part of Dent's memorial volume, entitled "Toronto, Past and Present" (1884). He also edited, with G. M. Adam, another memorial volume in 1891, entitled "Toronto, Old and New—Historical, Descriptive and Pictorial," designed to mark the 100th anniversary of the passing by the British Parliament of the Constitutional Act of 1791. Of his other writings, the best known are: "Shakespeare and the Secer—the Interpreter" (1864); "Truth's Resurrections" (1865); "The First Bishop of Toronto, a Review and a Study" (1868); "A Memoir of King's Coll., Toronto" (1867); "Early Pioneer Life in Canada" (1867); "Some Lapsed Names in Canadian Local Nomenclature" (1897); "Seneca's Prophecy and Its Fulfillment; a Memorial of A.D. 1897, the 400th Anniversary of the sighting of the northeast coast of North America by John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing by a commission from Henry VII, King of England."

Dr. Scadding from 1870 to 1876 held the presidency of the Canadian Institute. He was the first president of the York Pioneers, and one of the founders of that body. In 1885, in acknowledgment of his literary services, he was awarded the Confederation medal by the Governor-General-in-Council. In his introduction to the volume, "Toronto, Old and New," Dr. Scadding said:

"There ought to be in every county of the province a pioneer and historical society, formed for the purpose of collecting and preserving characteristic sayings, dress, and demeanor of the first founders of the province, and communities amongst us. Such societies will occasionally be found convenient supplements to the ordinary registry office. While the latter preserves its minute record of the division and sub-division of the soil and of the transfer of portions of its surface from hand to hand, the former will often preserve the memory of men who, by the sweat of their brow, earned the first implement of market value for that soil, and sometimes at an early period became ornaments of the acres which they tilled, gracing their respective neighborhoods with characters of high moral excellence and great usefulness, and augmenting the name of the community at large."

It is needless to add that Dr. Scadding, by these researches, which were

to him a labor of love, provided the basis of his own advice.
The long evening of his life was spent in peaceful retirement. With unimpaired mental faculties, he continued to take an active interest in affairs, and to pursue his congenial studies to the last. In his quaint old home, he had a large and historical bric-a-brac, including rare specimens of early topography, paintings, engravings, etc. He also had a fine numismatic collection. He was a patron of the highest type, among citizens his name is coupled with those expressions of admiration and respect due to one who, through long years, has worked indefatigably for the glory and good of the land of the maple leaf.

NICK-NAMES FOR CITIES.

Terminology of a Few of Them Gathered in Canada From East to West—Some Typical Names.

Many of our towns have adopted typical names, or have had such forced upon them by a generous and observant public. Most of these records of explanation, a few of the cities and towns, with their supplementary titles, are as follows:
Toronto—The Queen City.
Ottawa—The Capital City.
Hamilton—The Ambitious City.
London—The Forest City.
Kingston—The Limestone City.
Brantford—The Telephone City.
Windsor—The Frontier City.
St. Thomas—The Railway City.
Chatham—The Maple City.
St. Catharines—The Garden City.
Guelph—The Royal City.
Stratford—The Classic City.
Belleville—The Bay City.
Woodstock—The Century City.
Peterborough—The Electric City.
Galt—Little Manchester.
Berlin—The German Town.
Cornwall—The Factory Town.
Goderich—The Salt Town.
Brookville—The Island Town.
Thorold—The Hill Town.
Going further east we have of course:

Montreal—The Royal City.
Quebec—The Rock City and also the Ancient City.
Halifax—The Garrison City.
Annapolis—The Blueshoe City.
Charlottetown—The Island City.
Manitoba presents:
Winnipeg—The Prairie City.
Brandon—The Wheat City.
In the Territories:
Calgary—The Cattle City.
Vancouver—The Pacific City, and also the Western Liverpool.
Victoria—The Capital City.
New Westminster—The Royal City.
Nanaimo—The Coal City.
Kamloops—The Indian City.
Nelson—The City of Destiny.
Rossland—The Mining City.
Greewood—The Smelter City.
New Denver—The American Luerne.
Slocan—The Baby City.
Sandton—The Canyon City.
Kalamazoo—The Lake City.
Revelstoke—The Railway City.

To this list a dozen other ambitious towns might, with propriety be added, while the list for Canada would certainly be incomplete did it fail to include the northernmost centre of population under the flag of Britain:

Dawson—The Klondike Capital, or City of Gold.

THE BEST HE EVER SAW.

A Missourian on the Farming Possibilities of Western Canada.

Just at present considerable interest is being aroused in the fact that a few new districts (of limited acreage) are being opened out by the Canadian Government in Saskatchewan and Assiniboia (Western Canada), and any information concerning this country is eagerly sought. Mr. W. R. Corser, of Higginsville, Lafayette Co., Mo., was a delegate there during last summer, and writing of his impressions he says:

"I found surprising yields of grain of all descriptions. One farmer I visited threshed of 175 acres: '600 bushels of wheat from 15 acres, 40 bushels to acre. '600 bushels of barley from 10 acres, 60 bushels to acre. '15, 10 bushels of oats from 150 acres, 100 bushels to acre. 'The samples were all No. 1. 'I also saw a considerable number of stock. Swine do well and there is no disease amongst them. They are a good source of income to the farmer. The cattle on the range beat anything I ever saw. Fat and beef, fully matured and ripened on the nutritious grasses of the prairie. I am firmly convinced that this country offers better facilities for a poor man than any I have ever seen."

Good Words From Yanketown.

The following is from The Philadelphia Record, and will be read with interest: "That Canada is developing at a rate which well deserves the attention of the manufacturing interests of this country is set forth in a recent report from Constantinople. Bittering at Montreal, who calls especial attention to Canadian progress in railway building. Canada began railway building about the same time that this country did, and, considering her comparatively meagre population, has made almost as rapid progress. The United States, with approximately eighty million population, have, in round numbers, 180,000 miles of railroad, while Canada, with five million people, has 17,000 miles. The comparison it will be seen, is one of which our northern neighbor has no reason to be ashamed. There is every reason to rejoice at this evidence of Canadian prosperity. In all that pertains to the way equipment, from fish-plates to rails and vestibule coaches, our Canadian cousins (except in a few minor instances) must at present look to the United States as the base of supplies. It is, therefore, with a redoubled fervor, founded upon self-interest, as well as upon neighborly feeling, that this country will wish Canada continued success in the same direction."

A PAPER FOR THE MOHAWKS

The New Weekly Will Be Printed in Their Own Tongue.

N AND K THE EDITOR'S TROUBLE

An Ottawa Civil Servant Will Be the Publisher—He Is Charles A. Cooke, a Full-blooded Indian in the Employ of the Indian Department—Are An Inquisitive People.

The Mohawks of Canada and New York State are to have a newspaper. It will be edited by Charles A. Cooke, a full-blooded Indian employed in the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa.

Some time ago Cooke began publishing the *Oknewkwe*, a semi-monthly magazine, printed in the Mohawk language, and it was so successful that he has decided to turn it into a newspaper, the first of its kind in Canada, and the second in America. There are other Indian publications, but none are issued by missionary societies and they are edited by white men. The *Cherokee Advocate*, published in Indian Territory, is the only Indian newspaper in North America.

The *Oknewkwe* will publish some of the world, market news and reports of prices of furs, skins, fish, etc., and will have an inquiry department, which will be one of its leading features. Editor Cooke is the son of a Mohawk chief and was educated at Government schools and afterwards took a course in a Canadian college. When he had been graduated he got a clerkship in the Indian Department. He is a dark-skinned young man, with pronounced Indian features. He is a good singer and a member of the choir of the leading Methodist Church in Ottawa. Two other Mohawk Indians, Miss Maracle and Joseph Desile, are employed in the same room with Mr. Cooke. All are well educated.

The Editor's Difficulty.

Few of the Indians can read English, but about 10,000 are able to read anything printed in the Mohawk dialect. The Mohawk alphabet consists of twelve letters, and n and k are used much oftener than any of the others. An ordinary eight-page issue of the *Oknewkwe* contains about one-quarter n's and k's. For this reason the editor has had some difficulty in getting his copy set up, as the printer soon runs out of n's and k's. English characters are used. Here is a specimen paragraph from the *Oknewkwe*:

Kononkwe Actirawonahs.

Takonnawata iaiakoseke enska ne-tens tenk "minit" jiniakiries ononwaretakerike tionekeoties enska me jiaialakera tenwatinseren sonah jienwakatseke jienontio.

When the *Oknewkwe* came out first many of the old chiefs objected to it. "The Great Spirit, Gitchee Manitou the Mighty, says good Indians never read newspapers," said they to the younger braves, but the paper became popular. Indians like to learn about the doings of the white men. When Editor Cooke started the paper he published incidents about the Indians, and some letters were sent to him from his fellow-braves, saying, "Stop publishing news about the Indians; tell us about Laurier and others."

They did not object to the name *Oknewkwe*, which means in the Mohawk tongue, "the only human being," or "the real human being," in contradistinction to others who are looked upon as being less worthy of the name of man, or as lacking in qualities of manhood. "Oknewkwe" means a human being, and would be applied to a paleface or to an Indian of another tribe. The addition of "onwe" is Mohawk for "the real thing."

An Inquisitive People.

The Mohawks are inquisitive. Among the questions Editor Cooke has had to answer are the following: "Why does the Government try to control Indians?" "What is electricity?" "Who was Papineau, and what did he do?" "What is an Indian?" To the last question Mr. Cooke answered: "An Indian is an Indian who has native blood in his veins, and is on the reserved lands under the protection of the Government."

The *Oknewkwe* recently published the following story about an Indian living near Engenville, not many miles from Ottawa:

"Indian John, a celebrated Mohawk guide, who is now 80 years of age, has been sleeping in his coffin for many months. John, although still a vigorous man, knows that he must soon leave for the happy hunting grounds, so some time ago he made himself a coffin and began sleeping in it."

"Since then he has used no other bed, and he has told his family that if death comes to him while he is lying in his coffin, they are to put on the lid and bury him. When the day comes John will continue to hunt in the land of the Mississaugas. "Sixty years ago he entered the land, and began to hunt near Engenville, which was then a wilderness. The Mississaugas were to have no hunters in their territory, and one day eight of them set out after Mohawk John. They came upon him when he was sleeping, and made him a prisoner."

"Placing him in a canoe, the Mississaugas started for the Mohawk country. On the way John became so troublesome that they had to put him on shore before they had gone far. Grabbing a tomahawk, John smashed the prow of the birch bark canoe, and dived into the water and fought him. Although the others had rifles, they were afraid, and put out into the stream. From that day to this John has hunted in the Mississaugas country."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Votes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

MR. DEVLIN'S LETTER.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Wilson, Leanos, drew attention to a letter by Mr. Charles R. Devlin, Immigration Agent in Ireland, printed in the Montreal Herald, in which the writer harshly criticized members of the House. Mr. Wilson submitted that if Mr. Devlin had the right to criticize members of the House, every citizen in the country had the same right.

Mr. Cowan—Did he tell the truth? Mr. Wilson—No, sir; he did not tell the truth.

The time, Mr. Wilson said, was too short to deal with the subject now, but he would bring it up next session, to show that either the report of the Interior Department, or the statements of Mr. Devlin were incorrect. For the present he would only say that Mr. Devlin's letter was unfair and untruthful.

Mr. Sifton would say nothing further for the present, than to repeat his statement of the other day is supply, that he would see to it that no official in his department would transgress in that way again.

THE CANAL ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee on supplementary estimates for canals.

On the item of \$300,000 for improvements at Port Colborne entrance Mr. Blair explained it was intended to build two large projecting piers to contain two elevators, the contract for which had not been let. The channel would be 22 feet deep, and would allow steamers to proceed straight to the dock without turning.

During the discussion of the item of \$500,000 for the new Lachine canal lock at Montreal, Mr. Haggart expressed the hope that it would be made a sufficient width to accommodate the class of vessels to be provided for by the Georgian Bay canal.

Mr. Blair—it will be 60 feet wide. Mr. Haggart—That is exactly the width, but I would advise another six inches in the depth of the metre sill.

PLEA FOR BOBCAYGEON.

Mr. Vrooman put in a plea for the improvement of the Bobcaygeon dam which, he said, was absolutely necessary, if the dredging work now being done in the river was to be of any use.

Mr. Tarte—I admit it. Mr. Blair said it might be that on looking into the matter he would come to the conclusion it deserved attention. He was of the opinion that the expenditure could be met out of the front comm. vote.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

On the item of \$5,000 "to defray expenses in gathering information and otherwise with reference to a Railway Commission," Mr. Blair explained that it would be necessary also to employ distinguished counsel to draft a bill.

NEW ROOMS.

On the vote for new rooms to the House of Commons building, Mr. Haggart said he had hoped to see a proposal brought down to add a new wing to the Parliament building. Better accommodation should be given to the Speaker and also to the members. The members should be brought closer together. It would improve their morals. Great laughter. Well, at any rate, it would improve the morals of the House.

Mr. Tarte said he would look into the whole question during the recess.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

In connection with the item of \$50,000 for commencing the construction of the Victoria memorial museum, Mr. Clarke asked whether it was the ultimate cost of the building, or whether competition had been invited in the furnishing of plans.

Mr. Tarte replied that the plans thus far had been furnished by the chief engineer of the department, but were merely tentative. If a museum were to be erected, it would cost about half a million, but if the structure were to include a Supreme Court, an Exchange Court, a national art gallery, and a national history exhibit, it would cost about a million. He assured the House that none of the \$50,000 voted would be expended until all the plans had been settled.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

During the discussion of the steamship subsidies in the House, Dr. Sproule inquired whether the Government had entirely lost sight of the desirability of the fast Atlantic service.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that the time had been inopportune for entering into a contract for such a service. There had been an enormous increase in the cost of vessels with a few years ago. The Government, however, had kept the subject in mind, and it might be that in the course of two or three months they would be in a position to offer some reasonable offers on the subject. It was necessary also to negotiate with such a contract, and these negotiations were now going on.

ON THE FISHING MIST.

The bill to provide land bounties free list to put most sugar on the free list were read a third time.

After some time had been spent in concurrences, a motion was made to go into supply. Mr. Kaulbach brought up the question of the Bond-Blaine treaty, dwelling at some length on the injury it would do to Canada fishing interests. He suggested that the Minister of Marine should call on the Secretary of State at home and Government, with a view to having them understand that England cannot allow the American flag to be planted in Porto Rico unless there

was an arrangement between them that there shall be no hostile tariff between the United States and Great Britain, and has colonized respecting the trade in fish.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The last of the private bills was disposed of at the evening session to-day, when the following were passed:—

Respecting the Montreal & South-Atlantic Railway Company—Mr. Carroll.

To amend an act passed during the present session entitled "An act to incorporate the Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company—Mr. Douglas.

To confer on the Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of Endora Sibbald—Mr. Cowan.

BOER GENERAL CAUGHT.

Enemy Driven Into the Hills—Many Captured.

A despatch from Durban says:—Col. Bullock's column, when coming from Volksrust, was subjected to severe sniping and rear guard actions. The Johannesburg Rifles took part in these actions. They acted capably. The Boers were driven into the hills, and later eleven of them were captured, including Commandant de Vries.

The Boers are said to be deplored the loss of large quantities of stock and numerous wagons.

The seriousness of the looting by Zulus is denied. Natives in the Transvaal, who were harrying Boer troops, were attacked by them and a thousand head of cattle were captured.

FIRE ON THE MOB.

Russians Stone Police and Troops Are Called Out.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated May 21, says:—"The strikers at the Obuchoff Iron Works, at Alexandrovsky, in this vicinity, had a collision with the authorities yesterday. Some 3,500 rioters stoned the police, injuring twelve of them. The police were reinforced by soldiers, who fired three volleys, killing seven men and wounding seven. One hundred and twenty persons were arrested."

REFUGEES IN DISTRESS.

The Portuguese Government Will Assist Them.

A despatch from Durban says:—The list of the British refugees from the Transvaal have left Lorenzo Marques. Many of the Portuguese refugees will be forced to leave owing to the fact that the local aid is inadequate to relieve their distress. It is probable that the Portuguese Government will have to assist in getting these refugees away from Lorenzo Marques.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Quaker and Interesting Items Gathered From Many Sources.

A cup of hot coffee is an unfailing barometer. If you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will either rain or snow; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

The German Postoffice threatens an innovation which will affect correspondence. It is proposed to make it compulsory to use envelopes of a special size. The variety of sizes causes loss of time to the German postal authorities in the stamping of postmarks, and they intend to put an end to it.

It has been ascertained by experiments that persons who use the telephone habitually hear better with the left ear than with the right. The common practice of the telephone companies is to place the telephone so that it will be applied to the left ear.

A curious criminal law exists in Greece. A man who is there sentenced to death waits two years before the execution of the sentence.

A sanitary Bible for use in the administration of oaths has been put on the market. It is bound with white cloth, instead of leather, and it can, therefore, be washed and disinfected from time to time.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

The other day a lady called on an oculist to have her eyes fitted with glasses, saying:—

"Have you magnifying glasses to make things look large?"

Yes, my dear madam.

Then, I will take a pair, for the other day I made a terrible blunder. How's that? asked the oculist.

The lady replied:—

I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry.

THE CURRENT DISCUSSION.

Dr. Yungus—No, sir; I do not approve of admitting others than the physician to the sick room. If the physician understands his business he can prepare the patient for the hereafter.

Dr. Oldum—You mean, if he doesn't understand his business.

STABILITY OF WOODEN CHURCHES.

Some of the wooden churches of Norway are fully 700 years old, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. Their timbers have successfully resisted the frosty and almost Arctic winters because they have been repeatedly coated with tar.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 28.—Wheat—The wheat market was quiet to-day, with little change in prices. No. 2 white and red sold to millers at 68c, on a 5-cent freight, and it is quoted at 67 1/2 to 68c, middle freight to Montreal. No. 1 goose, 67 1/2 to 68c, on low rate to New York; spring, 70 to 71c; Manitoba wheat is firm, with No. 1 hard, 92 1/2 to 93c; Montreal freight, 61c; No. 2 hard, 89c; and No. 3 hard, 86c.

Milled—Market unchanged. Bran, in car lots, \$12 west, and shorts, \$14 west.

Corn—Market is quiet, with Canadian yellow, 41 1/2 to 42c, and mixed, 41c west. On track here, 47 1/2 to 48c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices steady at 50 to 51c middle freights.

Buckwheat—Market dull at 53c east, and 50c middle freights.

Peas—Market is firm, with sales west at 68c; and middle freights, at 66 1/2 to 67c.

Barley—Market rules quiet; No. 2 sold at 60c lake ports; and at 44 to 45c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42c, middle freights.

Oats—Market rules firm, with sales of No. 1 white at 33c west, and No. 2 at 31 1/2 to 32c west.

Flour—The demand is fair, and prices firm; 10c per cent. patents, buyers say, sold at \$3.65, middle freight. Choice lots, 15 to 20 more. Manitoba patents, \$4.25; and strong bakers, \$3.95.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged; ear lots, at 63.65, in bags; and at 63.75 in wood; small lots, 20c extra.

THE STREET MARKET.

The wet and unfavorable weather prevented farmers coming in to-day, with grain and produce, and prices consequently are nominal in most cases. One load of white wheat sold at 73c, and one load of oats at 37 1/2 to 38c.

Following is the range of quotations:

Apples, choice, per bbl.	400	500
Apples, choice, per box	400	500
Chickens, per pair	0.69	0.85
Oysters, per doz.	0.17-1.2	0.31-2
Rye, per bush.	0.00	0.51-1.2
Wheat, white	0.72-1.2	0.90-1.3
Wheat, red	0.00	0.72-1.2
Wheat, goose	0.08-1.2	0.69
Wheat, spring	0.72	0.72-1.2
Peas, per bush.	0.00	0.66
Barley, per bush.	0.00	0.47
Rye, per bush.	0.00	0.51-1.2
Oats, per bush.	0.37-1.2	0.38-1.2
Hay, per ton	12.00	13.50
Straw, per ton	8.50	9.00
Dressed hogs	8.75	9.10
Butter, in lb. rolls	0.14	0.18
Chickens, per pair	0.69	0.85
Do, spring	1.00	1.25
Eggs, per doz.	0.12	0.12-1.2
Potatoes, per bag	0.32	0.40
Apples, choice per bbl.	400	500
Beef, fore quarters	4.50	5.50
Beef, hind quarters	8.00	9.50
Beef, carcass	7.00	8.00
Calves, each	7.00	8.00
Lamb, yearlings	9.00	10.00
Spring lambs	4.00	5.00
Mutton	7.00	8.00
Veal, choice	7.50	8.50

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—supplies are moderate, and prices unchanged. Pounds rolls sell at 13 to 14c, and large rolls at 12 to 13c; poor to medium qualities, 10 to 11c; creamery, boxes, 17 1/2 to 18c; and pounds, 18 1/2 to 19c.

Eggs—Trade is fairly active, and offerings moderate. Quotations, 10 1/2 to 11c, in case lots; No. 2 chips, 8 1/2 to 9c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs in moderate offer, and prices rule firm. Quotations, \$7.75 to \$9.10 for small lots. Provisions firm. Quotations are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 c; short cut, 10c to 10 1/2 c; heavy meats, 10c to 10 1/2 c; pork, 10c to 10 1/2 c; ham, 10c to 10 1/2 c; Smoked Meats; Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1/2 c; rolls, 11c; and shoulders, 10 1/2 c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10 1/2 c; tierces, 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 c.

Buffalo, May 28.—Flour—Quiet but firm. No. 1 Northern, old, spot, earloads, 83 3/4 c; do, round lots, 82 1/2 c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 76 1/2 to 77c; do, No. 1 white, 76 to 76 1/2 c; do, No. 2, 75c; Corn—Strong; spot, No. 2 yellow, 48c asked; No. 3 do offered at 47 1/2 to 47 3/4 c; No. 2 corn, 47 1/2 to 47 3/4 c; No. 3 do, 47c; Oats—Quiet but firm. No. 2 white, 33 1/4 c; No. 3 do, 32 1/2 to 32 3/4 c; No. 2 mixed quoted at 30 1/2 to 31c; No. 3 do, 29 3/4 to 30c, through billed. Barley—20,000 bushels sold in small lots at 58 to 60c. Rye—Nothing done. No. 2 red, 58c asked.

Chicago, May 28.—Wheat—Quiet easy to-day, despite higher cables. July closed 1-8c higher. July corn, 1-8 to 1-4c lower, and provisions 5 to 22 1/2 c lower. Twenty-seven loads for export were reported. Seasoned clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 626,000 bush. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 202 cars, against 152 last week, and 243 a year ago. Primary receipts were 433,000 bush. Local receipts were 47 cars, none of contract grade. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 635 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 29,000.

Minneapolis, May 28.—Barley—Dull. No. 2, 57c; sample, 40c to 54c.

Toledo, May 28.—Cloverseed—Cash, prime, \$6.50; October, \$5.25.

A SPECIAL OCCASION.

First Trump—You order see Bill goin' over de fence wit' de bull after him.

Second Trump—Must have been First Trump—Say! It was de only time I ever seen him when he didn't look tired!

CRIME DECREASING.

In 1869 there were 10,314 juvenile offenders in England. Now there are 4,503 only in various reformatories.

Canada imported from the United States, last year, boots and shoes to the value of \$529,760, while Canadian boots and shoes to the value of \$36,119 were exported.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

A new theatre may be built at Hamilton.

The private subscriptions to Capt. Bernier's Polar expedition amount to \$15,000.

A branch of the Chicago tin goods factory is to be established at Point Edward, Ontario.

The Halifax garrison regiment is up to full strength, 500 recruits having been received.

Hon. William Mulock expects to return to Canada from Australia about August 20th.

Winnipeg is to have a horse show when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visit the west.

Lord Minto and his suite will pay a semi-official visit to the Maritime Provinces next month.

A man has been arrested in Milwaukee who is believed to be Winton, wanted here for check-raising.

James Acker of Port Dover, who shot himself at the Campbell House, Caledonia, died of the wound.

An agreement has been reached between members and Senators at Ottawa to increase the indemnity to \$1,500.

According to the returns received at Ottawa the population of Centre Toronto has increased twenty per cent since 1891.

The Government has passed an order in Council restricting the export of speckled trout to one package of 25 pounds per fisherman.

The Dominion Government will probably make a grant of \$1,500 for the establishment of a biological laboratory on the Georgian Bay.

The Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa has memorialized the Ontario and Quebec Governments to make lumber camps more sanitary.

Ottawa's Mayor and several officials have been served with writs to prevent construction of a contagious disease hospital on the rifle range site.

Lady Minto has given \$100 to be awarded in prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 to the residents of Ottawa who have the best kept gardens about their houses.

William A. Birch has been awarded the Humane Society's medal at Hamilton for conspicuous bravery in saving Harry Bellamy from drowning at St. Mary's.

The census of Winnipeg has been completed, the last paper having been handed in to Census Commissioner Monkman on Wednesday. The population will be between 40,000 and 50,000.

The County of Hochelaga, Que., census returns as received at Ottawa, show a striking increase of 65 1/2 per cent. This would indicate a very large growth of population in the district of Montreal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The National Council of Women is in session at London.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett M.P., is retiring from politics.

The British House of Commons adopted the King's civil list, first reading, by 248 to 49 votes.

The British postal authorities will not adopt the stamp-book system that is in use in the United States.

It is reported that Mr. Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester, will develop a coal mine on the Duke's Irish estate.

A manuscript Bible, recently illuminated, of about the year 1410, was sold at auction in London yesterday, for 1,200 guineas.

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Warre, headmaster of Eton College, has been decorated with the Royal Victorian Order by King Edward VII.

The officials of the Cunard line and White Star line deny the New York reports that the two lines are to consolidate in order to meet the Morgan competition.

UNITED STATES.

Billy Rice, the last of the old-time minstrels, is dying at Chicago.

Thomas Smith is dead at Rochester, N. Y., aged 101 years. He came from Glasgow, Scotland.

Rev. A. B. Simpson announces that \$261,639.45, was contributed to the Christian Alliance last year.

P. H. Morrissey, of Bloomington, Ill., has been re-elected Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Senator Stokes, who shot his minister, Rev. J. Wolf, at Williamson, W. Va., has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

According to the New York Tribune detecting rumors are again prevalent in London with regard to the health of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University, on Wednesday, voted to grant the degree of doctor of laws to President McKinley. The degree will be conferred at the commencement in June.

It is reported that President Mellon of the Northern Pacific is to succeed Mr. S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central, who has resigned to accept the Presidency of the American Locomotive Company.

The Court of Special Session, Queensborough, N. Y., has decided that "rubberneck" is not an appropriate term, and it fined John Conway, of College Point, \$10 for spanking a boy who so characterized him.

GENERAL.

It will take 18 years and \$20,000,000 to drain the Zuyder Zee.

Strike riots have occurred in the cotton mills along the Neva, Russia.

KING EDWARD IN DANGER.

Shamrock II. Dismasted While His Majesty Was on Board.

A despatch from Southampton says:—The most dramatic incident in the history of the American's cup occurred to-day, when a sudden squall on the Solent completely wrecked the new challenger and endangered the life of King Edward and several distinguished persons.

The yachts were to be sent over a triangular course similar to one of the America's cup series. The entrance into the race of the yawl Sybarite, about 90 feet over all, placed the captains of the two Shamrocks under the necessity of driving their boats at full speed in order to make any creditable showing, and promised King Edward an opportunity of witnessing the smartest race of the series. There was some delay in establishing a starting line. The wind freshened considerably and blew twelve to thirteen knots, then the prospect of magnificent racing, King Edward, desiring to take a more active part in the proceedings than was possible from the deck of the Erin, was taken on board the challenger accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton.

While the yachts were manoeuvring for the start a squall came with the slightest warning, and the boat sprang, the challenger was carried away short. The extra strain thus thrown on the topmast proved too much for the spar. It whipped, broke and doubled off to leeward, carrying the whole weight of the jacksyard and gear over the side in a terrible tangle. Almost as the topmast fell, the great steel mainmast, weighing over two tons, and carrying spars and gear weighing an additional three or four tons, swayed for a moment, and then by great good fortune plunged over the side, and into the water, with the sound of breaking wire and tearing gear in the air. From the suddenness with which all the spars and canvas were ripped out of the challenger it looked as though everything had been blown out of her with one gust. The wind was fresh

at the time of the accident, and was blowing occasionally in stronger gusts, but there was nothing in the weight of it to threaten disaster.

KING EDWARD'S DANGER.

The two ladies on board had a very narrow escape. The first words the King said were, "Is anyone hurt?" He displayed great presence of mind. His first action after the debris of the wreck had been cleared away was to send a telegram to Queen Alexandra saying that he was safe.

The members of the Royal party were steamed on deck, close to the companionway. The King was showing keen pleasure, watching the flight which Captain Sycamore was making for the Erin, and the sloping deck, with a mere fringe of rail, seemed rather a perilous place for the accommodation of the visitors.

As the wreckage swept the deck it was most astounding that no one was injured. For a moment or two the situation appeared to be very grave. Most of the men working forward were overboard. Within five seconds a disaster struck the Shamrock I. One of the crew, a tender assistance, when she in turn was swept by the squall, and her gaff and topmast spars collapsed, leaving her helplessly crippled. The press tug, following the yachts, and a torpedo boat which was in the vicinity, sent a rescue message that all on board had escaped without injury. As quickly as possible the King and the Royal party were transferred to the Erin, and later the King, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lipton, landed at Southampton en route to London.

King Edward left Southampton at 10.15 p.m., and arrived in London at midnight. The King drove to Marlborough House, where he was cheered by a small crowd awaiting his arrival. Numerous telegrams were awaiting him from Emperor William, the crowned heads of Europe, and others congratulating him upon his escape.

An electric submarine boat is being built for the Russian Government.

At Cape Town there have been 610 cases of bubonic plague and 275 deaths.

Corea has bought from Japan 10,000 rifles and one million rounds of ammunition.

The French census returns show that the population of France has decreased by 12,883 in five years.

Russia has rejected an American offer to supply electric power for the street railways of St. Petersburg.

It is said that the decoration of a Knight of the Legion of Honour will be bestowed on Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

China will pay the first of its thirty annual indemnity instalments to the powers in July of next year. It is \$11,000,000.

Six hundred and fifty-two houses, including 190 shops, have been destroyed by fire at Brest, in the province of Warsaw, Russia, at a loss of 11,000,000 roubles.

FIVE GREAT CITIES COMPARED.

Municipal Expenses Highest in New York and Paris, Lowest in Vienna.

The five great cities whose municipal expenses are usually compared are London, the most populous city in the world, New York, the greatest city of the New World; Paris, the oldest of the European cities of the first class; Berlin, the European city which is growing most rapidly in population; and Vienna, whose affairs are administered under conditions which have changed little since medieval times.

London had, by the last census, a population of 4,500,000; New York, 3,500,000; Paris, 2,500,000; Berlin, 1,885,000; and Vienna, by the census of ten years ago, 1,365,000, which has probably been increased to 1,500,000 now.

The cost of the government of London is approximately \$65,000,000 a year or at the rate of about \$15 per capita. The municipal expenses of New York are \$98,000,0

THE WHITE ROSE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Sir Karl Allamorne is about to wed Dolores, Lady Rhyworth. Lola Ferras has pressed her love upon him but it has been rejected and she vows vengeance on the object of her affections. Lola goes abroad. Two years pass happily.

CHAPTER XXI.

Sir Karl had risen early. He wanted to go over to Deeping Hurst. Every day he found something on which to consult Dolores—the color of the curtains, the placing of a statue, the hanging of a picture; nothing, in his opinion, could be done without her advice. It was too early yet to go to Deeping Hurst. He thought that he would while away the intervening hours with a cigar on the terrace, from which there was a beautiful view of the surrounding country. He was walking up and down, watching the blue rings of smoke that curled upward from his cigar, and thinking with a smile of the fair lady he loved, and of the little child who had twined herself round his heart, when, turning suddenly, he saw Lola near him. He had heard footsteps, and looked round to see who it was.

"Lola!" he cried, startled more than he liked to know.

A shadow seemed to fall over everything. Recovering himself he went up to her, and held out his hand.

"This is indeed a surprise—so early in the morning! That is the title of a comic song, is it not?"

But his bright words died away when he saw the white face set as if in stone, and his countenance changed.

"Are you ill, Lola? Great Heaven, what is wrong? What is the matter? Is madame—anything wrong with madame?"

"There is something wrong," she said, slowly, "but it concerns me, not madame. It is a very simple wrong, but one which I lay at your door. My heart is broken."

"I must ask you if it is true," she continued, "I will believe it from no other lips but yours—that you are going to marry, Dolores?"

"Yes, I hope so," he replied.

"What is it that you spoke to me on the night of your return?" she asked.

"Yes, it was."

"Then," she cried, raising her miserable face to the sky, "may Heaven have mercy on me! I thought you were alluding to me—I felt sure of it."

"I do not see how you could, Lola," he returned, "My friendship with you has been perfectly open. There has never been any thought of love on my part. You must remember that I told you, when you spoke of it, that your friendship with me should never interfere with your marriage."

"Yes, I remember it. It must have been my fancy, then; but I did believe you were beginning to care for me—and you would have cared for me, but for Lady Rhyworth's cruel treachery."

"You must not speak in that way, Lola. There is no woman on earth so good, so pure, so worthy of all honor, and reverence, as Lady Rhyworth. Whatever you have to say to me, say it; but leave her name out of the question."

"You love her so?" she cried, in tones of utter despair.

"Yes; and why not? I have never loved any one else. We may all love whom we please."

She came a little nearer to him and laid her hand upon his arm.

"Look at her eyes," she said, with piteous eyes; "am I not fair to see?"

"You are one of the most beautiful of women," he answered.

"Am I not as fair as Dolores?" she asked, the old bitter jealousy rising in her heart.

"Perhaps fairer in the eyes of others, but not so fair in mine."

"I have not found favour in your eyes," she said, but Sir Karl interrupted her.

"Why say more, Lola? What is done can never be undone. I have always admired you, and been your friend more than that I cannot say—more would not be true."

"I understand," she answered, mournfully. I am glad I came. I should not have believed it from any other lips than yours, and I do not regret it. Remember that, if she had not come between us, you would have cared for me in time—you could not have helped it. My great love must have influenced you in the end; you are not hard-hearted."

"No, I am not. I am more grieved than I can tell you, Lola; but, my dear girl, I have never misled you; it is but a fancy of yours which you will forget in a few days."

"I shall take it with me to my grave," she replied, "and call such a love as mine a fancy! Oh, how blind you must be! There has never been a greater—it is a love deep enough to have shielded you from every sorrow that fate to the lot of man. No other woman will ever love you so dearly, so truly. Dolores will not. You will worship her and lavish a whole world of affection and love on her; she will accept it with a smile, believe me to be her due, take it as a homage. You ought to pay her; but by returning it, you give her a stamp take but never give. My love would be the breath of the whirlwind, hers as the faintest sigh. 'Ah, Karl,' she cried in a pathetic voice, 'pause and think before you give up such love forever!'"

"He could not help feeling touched. So much love lavished, and in vain! He felt for the girl herself; for what her anguish, her distress, her anguish. 'The time may come,' she resumed, 'when feelings will fall you, when

you will want a nature as strong as your own to help you. Ah, then you will miss me—I who love you so!"

"My dear Lola," he said, huskily, "if I could persuade you that it is all too late! I am so grieved that I cannot find words to express my sorrow. Be reasonable."

"Love like mine knows no reason," she answered. "I must hear the voice of my heart, and mine," she added.

"You say it is too late. Perhaps it is not. You do not know the love I have for you. I—I—oh that I should have to say the words! But I must speak or I shall die—I would marry you, my dear Lola, because I love you so dearly. If you do not marry Dolores, she will cry for a few days, and then calmly look out for a better match; while I—when you are gone from me—I shall die!"

"You are not yourself, Lola," he said. "I will not listen to another word. Let me tell you this—it is better to be frank with you. If Dolores died to-morrow, I should go unmarriageably to my grave. She is the only woman I could love; my fate—and to me it is a very happy one—is fixed beyond recall. I could not love you, even if I could prove false to Dolores. Now be your better, brighter self and forget all this."

"Nay," she said bitterly, "my better, brighter self is dead. But I do not blame you; you would have loved me if she had not come between us—and she shall suffer for it! My vengeance shall fall upon her!"

"I swear vengeance against the woman who has robbed my life of my love," she said solemnly, "and swear that she shall suffer pain for pain, pang for pang—the sharpest suffering that human vengeance can inflict. As for me, I—I do not hate you—a false woman has taken you from me. It may be that we shall never meet again; but remember always, when you think of me that my heart is broken. Farewell!"

"Lola," he cried, "do not leave me in this way! You distress me inexcessibly. Tell me that you will try to be happy; I cannot bear you to leave me like this."

She turned her white face to him in silent farewell, and then passed out of his sight.

When Lola reached home, she went straight to her mother and flung her arms round her.

"Mamma," she said, "do you really love me and wish me to live?"

"How can you ask me that, Lola? You are all I have in the world. If you were to die, I should die, too."

"Will you do that which will save my reason and my life?"

"You know that I will," replied madame.

"Then take me away from this place at once. I must not see either Sir Karl or Lady Rhyworth again; if I do, I cannot answer for myself. I hate her! I cannot breathe the same air. I cannot be where I may see her. Take me away!"

The sight of the white set face aroused madame's energies.

"It shall be done," she said, "just as you wish. Rest, Lola, and to-morrow we will leave this spot, where I wish with all my heart that I had never set my foot."

Madame kept her word. The news of their departure was soon all over the neighborhood. Sir Karl heard of it in silence. Dolores with tears. Of Lola's wild vow of vengeance Sir Karl breathed not a word to his affianced wife.

CHAPTER XXII.

Two years and a half had passed since Sir Karl had married Dolores. Lady Rhyworth, and taken her home to his stately mansion of Scarsdale. It seemed strange to Dolores to live in the same neighborhood, but in a different home. From the woods on the western side of the Hall a glimpse of the towers of Deeping Hurst could be obtained; and, believing that his idolized young wife would be pleased to be able to see her old home, Sir Karl had the trees cut down which obstructed the view.

The excitement caused by the sudden departure of madame had abated. It was believed that she had gone away from some political motive. No one knew how relieved Sir Karl and Lady Allamorne were that madame and her daughter had left the neighborhood.

They fell into the usual routine of life, and were very happy. One day Dolores put her arms round her husband's neck and said to him—

"This is too bright to last, Karl; it is impossible."

"Why, Dolores?" he asked, in astonishment.

"It is perfect happiness," she answered, "and that never can last on earth. It is meant only for heaven."

"Shall I do anything to make you a little less happy?" he inquired, with a smile. "Shall I, for instance, form a phantom friendship with some of the beauties of the neighborhood?"

"Shall I try to be impatient or quarrelsome?"

"No, certainly not."

"Are you really so well content, Dolores?" he asked.

"I am almost afraid to say it; but I am perfectly happy. I have not one shadow of care, nor a wish unfulfilled."

It was true. The only cloud in her happiness was caused by the thought that it was too bright to last. She could not understand this nervous feeling of coming sorrow; but in fifteen years she understood only too well.

They had been blessed with one little daughter. At first they had been a little disappointed that it was not a son, but Sir Karl declared that there could not be too many replicas of Dolores. They named the little one Gertrude, after one of Sir Karl's favorite heroines in poetry—"Gertrude of Wyoming."

"I should give her your name," he had said to Dolores; "but I think there is a burden of sorrow about it, and the little one must have no sorrow."

Even those few words had roused his wife's nervous anxiety.

"Karl," she whispered, "do you really think my name means a burden of sorrow?"

"The word 'Dolores' means sorrow," he replied.

"But, my darling, what sorrow can come to me?" she asked. "How strange it is! Do you know that that is what I have feared all my life? It has been hanging over me like a dark shadow, the feeling that I had in some way to work out the mystery of my name."

"It is but fancy," he replied. "One thing is certain, Dolores; while I live no sorrow shall ever reach you. Forget the fancy. The little one shall be called Gertrude."

The Squire was wonderfully happy. Sir Karl devoted himself to his wife as though he had been his own son. He knew that nothing gave his wife greater pleasure than to see her father. Very often during the summer mornings he would rise early, drive over from White Cliffe, and when Dolores came down, she would find her father at the breakfast table, and his happy laugh at the mystery of his name.

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Archduke Frederick, Austria, 14,000,000
Geo. J. Gould, New York, 14,000,000
James J. Hill, St. Paul, 14,000,000
Herr Mendelssohn, Berlin, 12,000,000
Prince Liechtenstein, Austria, 12,000,000

Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, New York, 11,000,000
J. H. Flagler, New York, 10,000,000
A. Dreher, Austria, 10,000,000
James Henry Smith, New York, 10,000,000

Duke of Devonshire, 10,000,000
Duke of Bedford, 10,000,000
Duke of Buccleuch, 10,000,000
Earl of Derby, 10,000,000
Marquis of Bute, 9,000,000

John Smith, Mexico, 9,000,000
Earl Cadogan, 9,000,000
A. Krupp, Berlin, 9,000,000
Princes Pless, Germany, 9,000,000
Count Hockley, Donnersmark, Germany, 9,000,000

A. G. Vanderbilt, New York, 9,000,000
E. Rothschild, Paris, 8,000,000
Claus Spreckels, San Francisco, 8,000,000
Archbishop Cohn, Austria, 8,000,000
Prince Schwarzenberg, Austria, 8,000,000

Prince Esterhazy, Austria, 8,000,000
J. B. A. Haggin, New York, 8,000,000
W. A. Clark, Montana, 8,000,000
H. O. Havemeyer, New York, 8,000,000
John W. Mackay, New York, 8,000,000

P. D. Armour, Chicago, 8,000,000
H. C. Frick, Pittsburgh, 8,000,000
H. M. Flagler, New York, 8,000,000
A. Rothschild, London, 7,000,000
John James Magee, Guatemala, 7,000,000

Duc d'Arenberg, Belgium, 6,000,000
Duke of Medina-Celi, Spain, 6,000,000
Duke of Northumberland, 6,000,000
Count Wronzoff, Russia, 6,000,000
Angelo Quinari, Italy, 6,000,000

Baron Leitenberger, Austria, 6,000,000
Prince Montenuovo, Austria, 6,000,000
J. D. Archbold, New York, 6,000,000
A. Nobel, Bakur, 6,000,000
A. Nobel, Bakur, 6,000,000

J. R. de Lamar, New York, 6,000,000
Miss Helen Gould, New York, 6,000,000
Marshall Field, Chicago, 6,000,000
Levi S. Leiter, Chicago, 6,000,000
Prince Yousouff, Russia, 6,000,000

W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia, 6,000,000
Russell Sage, New York, 6,000,000
Lord Armstrong, 6,000,000
Potter Palmer, Chicago, 6,000,000
Lord Masham, 6,000,000

David H. Moffatt, Denver, 6,000,000
Duke of Portland, 6,000,000
Cecil Rhodes, 6,000,000
Guzman Blanco, Paris, 6,000,000
Baroness Burdett-Coutts, 6,000,000

Lord Brassey, 6,000,000
Sir John Ramsden, 6,000,000
Chas. T. Yerkes, Chicago, 6,000,000
Austin Corbin, New York, 6,000,000
Sir Sirivis Croxley, 6,000,000

L. Hammersley, New York, 6,000,000
A. Iselin, New York, 6,000,000
W. S. Stratton, Cripple Creek, 6,000,000
D. Ogden Mills, New York, 6,000,000
W. Seward Webb, New York, 6,000,000

W. Seward Webb, New York, 6,000,000
Sir Thomas Lipton, 6,000,000
Duke of Norfolk, 6,000,000
H. McK. Twombly, New York, 6,000,000
L. Loftus Johnson, Cleveland, 6,000,000

James Doyle, Victor, Colo., 6,000,000
Frederick Pabst, Milwaukee, 6,000,000
John Wannamaker, Philadelphia, 6,000,000
John W. Gates, Chicago, 6,000,000
J. R. Keene, New York, 6,000,000

Julius Wernher, 6,000,000
Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, 6,000,000
Sir Francis Cook, Bart., 6,000,000

THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

A Refutation of the Pessimistic Statement That He Has Degenerated.

Certain pessimists of England who are worrying themselves over the physical and social conditions of the British workman, propose taking a party of picked British workmen to some of the industrial centres where they shall study the methods of the American artisan and learn that if they are to keep abreast of progress they must adopt modern methods.

This extreme view is advocated by these pessimists on the ground that British workmen have begun to degenerate; that they have shown a tendency to forsake the beer and beef of Old England for jam, and that with all their comfortable surroundings, they are no better workmen than they were a generation ago. The fact is that the standard of comfort, the duration of life, and the general health of the workingman in England have never been so satisfactory as they are to-day. In the matter of dress at any holiday assembly the crowd is the middle class of twenty or thirty years ago.

Smart clothes are the rule among men and women alike, and though it may be urged that at holiday times the people naturally put on their "best," one does not need to be very old to remember the days when their "best" was not half so gorgeous or half so costly as it is now. In the matter of living, too, conditions have improved enormously, and in spite of the jam jars, there can be no doubt that the dinner-pail in England is not only full, but broadly speaking, of sound and honest quality and that the workman, with his seven to nine dollars weekly, can do reasonably well, not only as regards the necessities, but also as regards some of the minor luxuries of life.

But to return to our first point. The acids generated by decaying vegetation makes these mineral matters available for plant food, and an object in ploughing should be to intermix them with the soil.

How much do they amount to in the soil, and in what part of it are these vegetable matters found, aside from those that are upon the surface? We know that growing plants can be ploughed under to furnish vegetable matter, but it exists also in their roots. Prof. J. W. Sanborn is authority for the statement that in the first seven inches of soil in sward ground he found 699 pounds of roots to a given area to be in the first two inches 3,150 pounds, and in the second two inches and 564 pounds in the three inches below that, or 4,313 pounds in the upper seven inches of soil, while in eight inches below that there were 166 pounds, very little being between eight and twelve inches below the surface.

It follows then, that so far as bringing to the surface the vegetable matter in the soil, there is but little use in going below eight inches, and that we have a large part of it in the first four inches. But as plant roots exist in the greatest number between two and four inches below the surface, it follows that there is more moisture in the soil where this decaying vegetable matter is inverted should be and if the soil were inverted we should need to turn it over six inches deep or if we desired to have them to a greater depth, we find more moisture in the soil. If we might go from seven to eight inches deep. To go deeper than that would be to bring to the surface that which would scarcely contain food enough to sustain them until they could reach farther down.

Having alluded to the effects of the fermentation of this decomposing vegetable matter on the mineral elements of the soil, it remains for us to see how and where that will take place. As the soil is turned six, eight or even four inches below the surface. It is when it can have contact with both the moist earth and the air above. Decomposition is an oxidation, and that does not result when the air is excluded. This leads us to the conclusion that inverting the sward ground is not as favorable for this purpose as setting the furrow partitioned off, so that the portion containing the most of the roots shall be near the centre of the furrow slice, the green material on the surface shall be between two slices and both subject to the action of the air.

This position also best exposes the early part of the incrustation of other of nature's power to which we have alluded, the rain, the frost and the sunshine. From this we would draw the conclusion that upon the most of our sward land the best ploughing is that which goes from six to seven inches deep, and sets the furrow slice partially on edge, rather than turns it over perfectly flat.

GET AWAY FROM THE COLD. Microbes Manage to Live Through the Temperature of Liquid Air. The researches of Professor Dewar on liquid air are familiar to all who take an interest in the progress of scientific research at large. At a recent Royal society meeting an interesting communication was made on behalf of Dr. A. Macfadyen and Mr. S. Rowland, on the effect of the terrifically low temperature of liquid air on microbes. The aim of the investigators was that of ascertaining whether the germs could survive cold of a degree ranging from 183 to 192 degrees centigrade.

It is, of course, known that many species of microbes can survive being packed in ice, and even higher organisms flourish in the arctic circle. Indeed, the extremes of temperature for low forms of life are widely separated, and so it becomes a matter of practical public interest, as I shall show, to determine where the limits of vitality in this respect are found, where a germ could correspond to the low temperature of liquid air offered a supreme chance to see how microbes comported themselves under exposure thereto, and so our investigators seized on the opportunity presented them.

Exposed for twenty hours to the liquid air temperature no injury was apparently sustained by the microbes. But in the recent experiments such germs as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, anthrax, cholera, and other ailments, along with various other producing species, were submitted to the liquid air test for seven days. In addition to the exclusively low temperature I must add the microbes in this experiment were subjected to a tremendous mechanical strain.

Then came the question of the effects of both the low temperature and the mechanical strain. These results may be summed up in the word nil. Under the microscope they showed no signs of mechanical injury or distortion, and they were as lively as before. The term nil is used to denote that term of vitality—as they were previous to their chilling and cooling experiences.

I have referred to the public interest which attaches to these investigations. To know the limits of germ life is an essential item in the knowledge of the sanitarian when he undertakes to show how infectious diseases caused by microbe action can be destroyed and prevented from attacking.

It has long been known that we cannot trust to cold as a disinfecting and germ-killing agency. Cold will check germ growth certainly, a fact we see illustrated by every range of Australian mutton that is landed at the docks, but it cannot destroy the microscopic living things that are responsible for inducing diseases, for causing decomposition, putrefaction, and a goodly number of other conditions, beneficial and the reverse.

The investigations I have described confirm fully the sanitary teachings about cold. They also emphasize another little bit of useful information—namely, the difference between a substance that really kills germs and one that merely "scotches" them. Were this distinction more clearly apprehended, the public we should probably hear less frequently of mysterious outbreaks of epidemics, which probably owe their origin as much to inefficient disinfection as to any other piece of human negligence.

ON THE FARM. BUTTER FLAVORS.

When certain conditions exist, you will find in butter what the practical man calls a weedy flavor and the commission man a summer flavor. This is not due to the food consumed by the cow, but to a species of bacteria which is prevalent during dry weather. This germ is found in the intestines the same as other strong gas producing germs. A dry, high temperature is very favorable to the growth of this species of bacteria. These germs are largely found in dry dust and stagnant pools of water. Organic matter in the water furnishes food for these bacteria, where they rapidly multiply and are carried on cows' legs and udders to the milking vessels. One patron having milk of this kind could inoculate all the milk in the creamery where pasteurization of the milk was not used, and could also inoculate the cans of all patrons furnishing milk to a creamery. These germs are not spore producing and can easily be destroyed by a temperature of 160 degrees. Here is one of the benefits of pasteurizing the milk.

Many no doubt have observed during a real dry period that just after a shower of rain the milk would immediately change and the flavor would improve. Some have attributed this to the fresh grass coming on with the rain, but grass does not grow in a day. A more plausible reason is that rain settles the dust and prevents bacteria from being carried on the bodies and legs of cows, thus contaminating the milk.

Under a number of tests Prof. Eckles made at various times during the past year, he found that in August during a dry period, the obnoxious gas producing bacteria run as high as 1,500,000 to the cubic centimeter of milk, while at other times they were scarcely noticeable. Now if these conditions do exist during the dry periods, the question arises, how are we going to overcome the difficulty as we have to combat invisible forces. This can be done by skimming exceedingly early in the morning, these periods and diluting with good milk and using a heavy starter. When we use a starter we are endeavoring to use an enormous quantity of bacteria of a kind that will give us good results and will overcome the bacteria already in the cream. This is a number of commercial starters on the market put out by different firms, any of which will give good results if judiciously handled.

PLOWING. We have many times tried to impress it upon our readers that the object of ploughing was not merely to turn a certain part of the soil upside down, to expose a new surface to cultivation and to plant growth, but rather to pulverize the soil to such depths as we could properly enrich it, that, after planting, the fine or feeding roots of the plants could easily penetrate it and to leave it in such condition that

WALL PAPERS.



We are sorting up our stock and offering Reductions of 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on Wall Papers.

These are not remnants but new stock.

Prices count—and our papers are the finest in the country.

Newest, up-to-date designs, made by the best makers.

Our Bargains in really Fine Papers are wonders.

You Can Make \$1 Buy \$2.00 worth of Paper by buying now

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Every Can Guaranteed.

Newest Colors,

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Lowest Prices.

FOR MOTHS.

English LAVENDER FLOWERS, in bags., reduced to 5c. MOTH BALLS—Camphor.

GILLET'S LYE, 10c.

NEW SOAPS & PERFUMES

CHAS. E. PARKER,
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

Saturday's Specials

—AT—

THE WARD CO'S. STORE.

250 yds. Dress Muslins, regular 15c., Saturday only, 10 yards for \$1.00.

225 yds. Fancy Figured Dimities, regular 20c. and 25c., Saturday only, 15c. per yard.

300 yds. Fancy Mercerized Sateens and Muslins, regular 20c., Saturday only, 15c. yard.

6 only, Ladies' Underskirts, regular \$1.00, Saturday only, 74c.

5 only, Linen Skirts, reg. \$2.50, Saturday \$1.69.

2 only Ladies' Linen Suits, \$5.50, Saturday \$3.40.

This will be an opportunity of getting New Seasonable Goods at Less Than Cost, as we are clearing out this stock.

P.S.—We are expecting a case of TOOKER'S Celebrated Shirt Waists and Collars of the latest make, for Saturday's Sale. Call and see them even though you don't wish to buy.

The Fred T. Ward Co.

Thomas' PHOSPHATE POWDER

is the recognized phosphate the world-over, and has the LARGEST SALE of any manure IN THE WORLD.

Give it a fair trial. Every acre of land you are farming needs it, and you must have it sooner or later. Now is THE TIME.

For further particulars apply to

H. & J. WARREN,
Hardware & Tinware Merchants,
MILL ST.

Intending Insurers Attention.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was born in Winnipeg in 1892. The infant company had the good fortune to be born in a healthy climate and to be cared for by some of Canada's ablest men. Under such conditions it is not surprising that at the eighth annual meeting of the shareholders at Winnipeg, it was found to be carrying nearly \$12,000,000 in policies. On a 4 1/2% basis of reserve THE GREAT WEST has piled up more of a surplus for its policy holders than any other company at the same age. It will pay you to investigate.

GEO. E. SIMMONS,
Agent, Minto.

At a session of the General Presbyterian Assembly in Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson declared that the greatest obstacle to foreign mission work was not the superstition nor the philosophy of heathen nations, but the unholy influence of nominal Christianity.

Maxfield Parrish's fine decorative design on the cover of The Ladies' Home Journal for June forms a fitting introduction to a remarkably attractive issue. Among the most interesting features of this number are a double page of pictures, entitled "Where Golf is Played," showing some of the handsomest country club houses in America; a series of curious "Love Stories of the Zoo," told by Clifford Howard; the first installment of a fascinating new serial "Alleen," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins; a touching full-page picture of "The Passing of the Farm," by W. L. Taylor; the queer experiences with "Some People I Have Married," by the Rev. D. M. Steele; and a vigorous article on "Women as 'Poor Pay,'" by Edward Bok. Numerous other articles of general and domestic interest fill out the rest of the number. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Old Soldier's Experience.
M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c. at all Druggists.

Buggies and Bargains.

All kinds of Carriages can be had at B. Bush's Sale Rooms, including Buggies, Minors, Democrat Wagons, Lumber Wagons, etc. All kinds of repairing and re-painting done to order at Rock Bottom Prices. Remember, the old stand just east of Graham's Foundry.

B. BUSH.

PARKER BROTHERS

BANKERS,
STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail..... 8:15 a.m. Mixed..... 10:25 a.m.
Mixed..... 8:50 p.m. Mail..... 1:05 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Considerable new side walk is being laid on Front St.

Don't forget the annual meeting of the Sine Creamery Association on June 1st.

Read The Ward Co's. adv't. for specials.

The Ontario Horticultural Society will meet in Belleville on the 5th of June.

The Stirling, Marmora and Rawdon S. S. Convention will be held at Spring Brook to-morrow afternoon and evening.

The Lord's Supper will be observed in the Baptist Church, Sunday night. Subject for the evening, "What Baptists Do Not Believe."

Those desiring to secure good building lots should not fail to attend the auction sale of lots on Wednesday next, June 5th. See adv't in another column.

The first "Victoria Day" did not have the proverbial "Queen's weather," but weeping skies greeted it, as becoming an empire mourning for its departed Queen.

The village Council met as a Court of Revision on Monday evening last, and then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next, June 3rd. We hope to give a full report in next issue.

Some more of Tooke's Shirts just in at Fred. Ward's.

A young man advertises in the Warkworth Journal for "a young fair maid to wed, about 20 or 21 years of age." He says he is tired of single life, and would settle down. If any young lady wishes the name and address they can have it by calling here.

Prof. Casselle, tight wire walker, gave two exhibitions of his skill, here, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, before large crowds. He is without doubt one of the best of his kind, as he did some very clever and daring feats on the wire at a height of some forty feet.

The missionary meeting in the Baptist Church, Sunday night was a success. There was a good congregation. The programme was good. Mr. Faulkner's address was excellent, also Mrs. Pineo's address was very interesting, and the children did well.

The Methodist Advocate says: "Just at this time the country needs a religion that will make a man pay his debts. Shouting and giving testimony do not settle accounts between God and man." Newspaper publishers, by a large majority, will agree with their good Methodist brother.

Just received at Fred. Ward's, King Edward VII. Cravats, 25c. and 50c.

Whatever may be thought of the weather as a sample of Canadian summer, there can be no doubt that the cool, moist days and nights have allowed the grass and crops to root finely, and a hay crop is promised, in this vicinity, at least, such as we have not had for some years. When we drop into normal summer weather the prospects for the husbandman should be rosy.

Messrs. O. Ricard and D. Utman shipped a carload of eighteen fine horses to Montreal on Saturday the 18th inst., and another car load of seventeen yesterday. There is a brisk demand for good horses, and prices range from \$60 to \$125 each. There was paid out for the two car loads above mentioned the sum of \$9,150. Last year the same parties paid to farmers of this section for horses purchased the large sum of over \$16,000.

Jubilee Singers.

All lovers of music will be delighted with the Canadian Jubilee Singers in the Methodist Church June 18th.

The Peterboro Examiner says: "They are a coloured company of eight or nine voices, five or six of whom form an orchestra. The entertainment given last night by this talented troupe was varied and excellent and was of a strictly high class and moral tone."

Their choruses, sacred songs and plantation melodies are a rich treat. Don't fail to hear them.

Winnipeg's population is 42,507, an increase of 16,958 over the '91 census.

Lawn Social.

A Lawn Social will be held (D.V.) under the auspices of the Woman's Guild, of Crookston, on the grounds of Mr. Robert Bruce, Ivanhoe, on Tuesday evening, June 11th, 1901. The proceeds to be applied towards the construction of the Parish Hall near Crookston, about to be erected by the members of the Church of England. A plentiful supply of refreshments will be served at reasonable figures, and the proceedings will be enlivened by a Brass Band. Admission to the grounds 10 cents.

A Brilliant Wedding.

On the evening of May 22nd, 1901, there assembled one hundred and thirty guests at the residence of Mr. James T. Belshaw, 4th concession of Rawdon, the occasion being that of the marriage of his only daughter Abbie to Mr. Chas. Mumby, of the 8th concession of Rawdon. Although the weather was decidedly not that desired for so interesting an event, yet very few of those invited failed to be present, so much esteem is there widely felt for the contracting parties and the host and hostess. The impressive ceremony of the Anglican Church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nimmo, assisted by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, B.A., of St. John's Church, Stirling. Miss Mumby acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Buttmer Belshaw, brother of the bride, as assistant to Mr. Mumby. The wedding march was artistically rendered by Mrs. Paul Hagerman.

The bride looked very charming in a gown of white brocade lustrous, trimmed with satin and ribbon, and the customary white veil and bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore a very pretty dress of pink organdie.

The bride received many and costly presents, showing the high esteem in which she is held.

After the marriage ceremony and the usual congratulations to the newly married, the guests repaired to the dining room where a sumptuous supper awaited them.

The evening was rendered further enjoyable, by music, vocal and instrumental, and dancing closing this happy event, which all enjoyed and will ever pleasantly remember.

Mr. Mumby and his wife will settle on his farm in the 8th Con. of Rawdon, where their many friends wish them many happy and prosperous years.

ONE PRESENT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR:—As I am very fond of good poetry, and wish to cultivate a love for it in others, I have decided to offer a prize to the boy or girl who will commit to memory and recite in full, the poem of "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" best. What will be expected are these: first, expression; second, articulation, every word being clearly pronounced; third, well memorized. It will be open for competition to all Public School pupils in Stirling, Rawdon and Sidney. The competition to be held on the last day of the entrance examinations in Stirling, on the afternoon of June 28th.

The judges will be the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Rev. Mr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Coleman and the chairman, Dr. Faulkner. We hope there will be a sharp competition on this fine poem.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

Four cases of smallpox have been discovered in Hamilton.

PERSONALS.

Miss McCabe, of Trenton, is the guest of Miss Delia Dissent.

Mrs. Robert Johnston, of Fowler's Corners, was visiting friends here lately.

Mr. J. W. Donnan, of London, is spending a few days in town with relatives.

Miss Wood, of Ivanhoe, is visiting in town, as the guest of Miss Hattie Arthur.

Mr. Ernest Rodgers, of Buffalo, a former Stirling boy, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Prof. B. Johnston, the celebrated specialist and expert Optician, will visit Stirling on June 10th, one day only.

A Card.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. I also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

TAILOR-MADE vs. READY-MADE.

"They are equal if not better than Tailor-Made Suits that you would pay twice as much for." This is the stock-in-trade of the ready-made clothing retailer to make sales. He knows it is not true, as in eight cases out of ten he does not wear them himself. Hardly a traveller who sells them wholesale wears them. Any man who wants to dress well and look well will go to the Fine Clothing Tailor and order a suit, and will willingly pay the difference in price. It is really only the first cost he has to pay, as he will have a satisfaction in wearing them, that will more than make up the difference. All ready-made clothing is made up loosely and slovenly, and with all the gloss still on them; but get them well wet in a rain storm and see the result. We sponge all the goods we make up, and whatever shape you get them they will remain until worn out. We will make you a good well-made sponged suit for from \$10 to \$12, and warrant it for every-day wear. Even a child will wear out one of these fancy ready-made chest suits in about six weeks. Try the change.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

P.S.—The principal advocates of this class of goods are men who hate to encourage local trade.
J. B. & Son.

SPRING 1901.

WE ARE SHOWING THE FINEST LINE OF

Embroideries and Laces

EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN.

New Prints, Shirts, Gingshams,
Cottonades, Flannelettes, Tickings,

A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Come here for your GROCERIES, as you can always depend on them being fresh.

Highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

E. F. PARKER.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,
" NORWICH UNION,
" SUN,
" GORE,

FARMS FOR SALE.
HORSE " "

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

HARRY HARRIS. STIRLING, ONT.

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES

I sell the SINGER Sewing Machine, guaranteed in every respect. Case hardened and adjustable. The Singer repairs always on hand. Easy terms of payment. Also, Auctioneer for the Co. of Hastings.

CHAS. BUTLER, Issuer Marriage Licenses

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

HARDWARE!

Just got in a fine line of BUGGY TOPS, LAP RUGS, SIDE CURTAINS, MUD CURTAINS, TOP DRESSING, BUGGY PAINT in Black and Carmine Red. These goods will be sold at Bottom Prices.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES of all kinds DUNLOP and MORGAN & WRIGHT TIRES any grade or prices. These goods are all new and will be sold cheap.

I handle the LONDON SPRAY-MOTOR PUMPS for both hand and barrel use. Call and see our Hand Spray Pump. It will spray over the highest apple tree. "Nothing to equal it."

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

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(if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.)

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

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Whole col. down to half col. 10. 5. 3.
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Quarter col. down to 2 inches. 9. 4. 2.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged secondarily.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND DESIGNS.

Send your business direct to Washington, save time, costs less, better service.

My office close to U. S. Patent Office. FREE preliminary examination made. Advice as to what will patent secured. PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN—15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Book "How to Obtain Patents," sent free. Patents procured through E. G. Siggers.

Illustrated monthly—Eleventh year—terms, \$1 a year.

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